This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

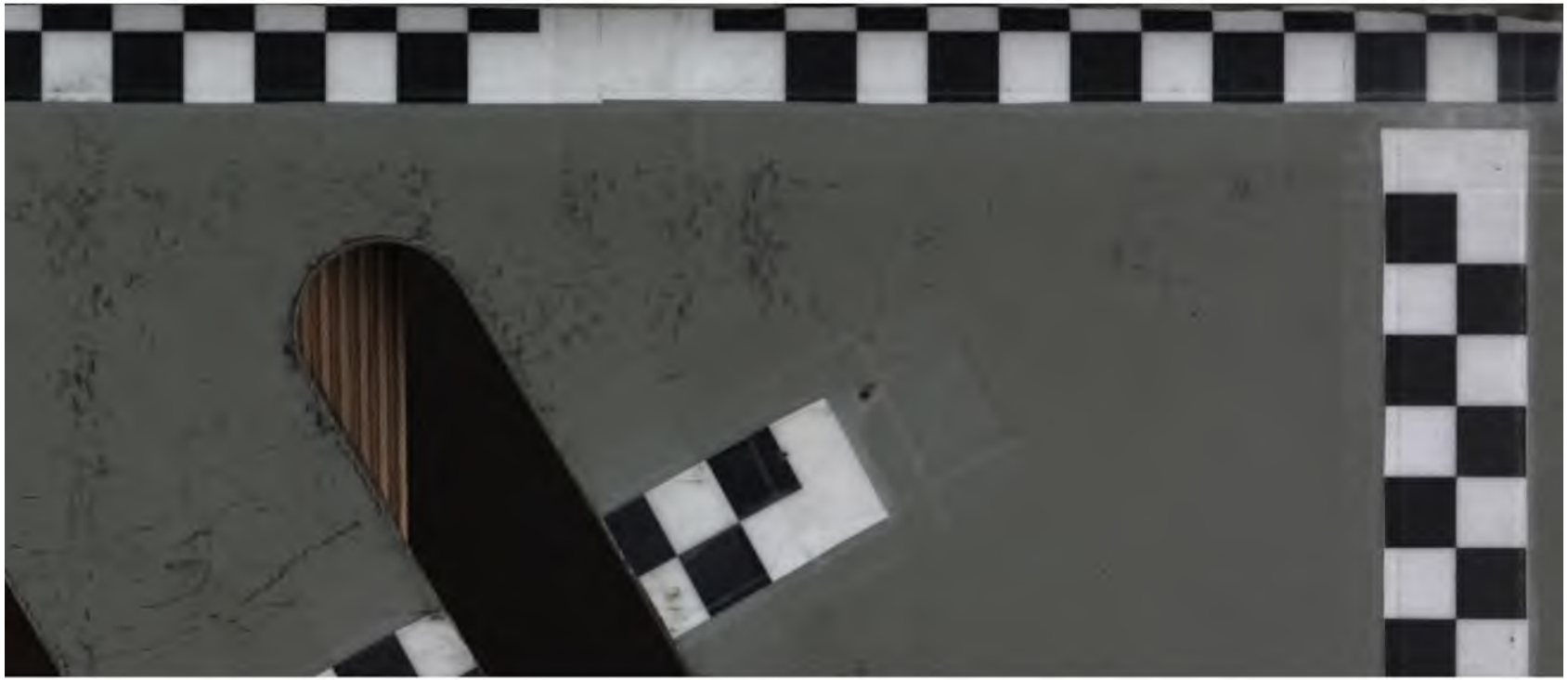
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`



THE

MEDICAL FORMULARY:

BEING

A COLLECTION OF PRESCRIPTIONS DERIVED FROM THE WRITINGS AND PRACTICE OF MANY OF THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA AND EUROPE,

TOGETHER WITH THE

USUAL DIETETIC PREPARATIONS AND ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

AN APPENDIX,

ON THE

ENDERMIC USE OF MEDICINES, AND ON THE USE OF ETHER AND CHLOROFORM.

THE WHOLE ACCOMPANIED WITH A FEW BRIEF

PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICAL OBSERVATIONS,

BY

BENJAMIN ELLIS, M.D.,

LATE PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY IN THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

TWELFTH EDITION,

CAREFULLY REVISED AND MUCH IMPROVED.

BY

ALBERT H. SMITH, M.D.,

FELLOW OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA; LECTURER ON OBSTETRICS TO THE PHILADELPHIA LYING-IN CHARITY, ETC.

"Morbos autem, non eloquentiâ sed remediis curari."—CELS. DE MED. LIB. I.

PHILADELPHIA:
HENRY C. LEA.
1868.

LANE LIBRARY

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1868, by

HENRY C. LEA,

in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA:
COLLINS, PRINTER, 705 JAYNE STREET.

E47
.368

TO

N. CHAPMAN, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF THE INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND

CLINICAL PRACTICE

IN THE

University of Pennsylvania,

ETC. ETC.

WHOSE TALENTS AND URBANITY

HAVE RAISED HIM TO THE FIRST RANK IN THE PROFESSION, AND HAVE ACQUIRED

FOR HIM THE CONFIDENCE AND ESTEEM

OF A LARGE AND ENLIGHTENED COMMUNITY,

THIS WORK

IS VERY RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY HIS OBLIGED FRIEND,

THE AUTHOR.

ELLIS'S FORMULARY.

THE first and second editions were issued by the author. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth editions were revised by the late SAMUEL G. MORTON, M. D. The tenth and eleventh editions have been issued under the editorial charge of the late ROBERT P. THOMAS, M. D., and the twelfth under that of ALBERT H. SMITH, M. D.

PREFACE TO THE TWELFTH EDITION.

In revising the present edition of the Formulary, the progress of medical science in the departments of Materia Medica and Therapeutics has rendered necessary the addition of a considerable amount of new matter; and in order that the bulk of the work might not be too much increased, the editor has selected for omission such formulæ as seemed of least value, most of them containing remedies long since fallen into disuse, and scarcely obtainable by the class of physicians for whom the work is intended.

The table of doses has been very carefully corrected; the doses of some articles being divided in reference to their therapeutic application, and all calculated for the administration of pure pharmaceutical preparations of standard strength, and for adult patients.

It has been thought best to inclose in brackets the new formulæ, that the attention of young practitioners may be called to them, as illustrating the practice of recent authorities in therapeutics.

In addition to the new formulæ, the editor has

added to the work the new classes of Antemetics and of Disinfectants; besides making insertion under the proper classes of brief references to the inhalation of Atomized fluids, the nasal douche of Thudichum, suggestions upon the method of hypodermic injection, the administration of anæsthetics, and some other minor matters, all of which he hopes will add to the value of the work.

A new feature of the Formulary will be found in a full index of diseases, with reference to the numbers and principal ingredients of the particular formulæ applicable to each.

PHILADELPHIA, October, 1868.

PREFACE.

THE elegant and judicious formation of prescriptions is one of the difficulties which the young practitioner in medicine is obliged to encounter. While a student, he is compelled, from the circumstances under which he is placed, to confine his attention to the leading principles of the science. Consequently, the minor points (and the art of directing medicines is considered one of them) are postponed to that period when he shall have undertaken the practical duties of his profession.

To obviate, in some measure, the inconvenience which the graduate at first experiences, the volume now offered the public was undertaken and executed. It contains, in a condensed form, and we think advantageously arranged, many of the most important prescriptions employed in modern practice, and which, though most of them may be already recorded, are scattered through various medical works.

The arrangement framed by Professor Chapman for his Therapeutics, appearing to combine greater advantages than any other, we have taken the liberty of adopting it as the basis of this Formulary.

Each Class has been subdivided into Powd
Pills, and Liquids, without any attempt to prese
the different preparations of the same article togeth
but only with a view to convenience. A few conci
rules will be found prefixed to each Class, and ol
servations have been attached to those prescription
which possess peculiarities either in their composi
tion or effects.

The application of the remedies to diseases has
been generally left to the judgment of the practi-
tioner, and therapeutical detail as much as possible
avoided, as it would have been inconsistent with the
nature and design of the work.

The object is to furnish models for extempora-
neous formulas, the proportions of which may be
either increased or diminished, according to the age,
sex, constitution, or idiosyncrasy of the patient, all
of which are to be taken into consideration when a
prescription is directed, as well as the climate and
peculiar epidemic which may be prevailing.

The prescriptions have been couched in the Latin
language, and the names of the several articles will
be found regularly terminated. The design was to
furnish something like a Medical Grammar to those
unacquainted with the dead language; and even
those versed in the classics may occasionally find
words used in prescriptions which are new to them.

A series of Dietetic Preparations and the principal
Poisons have been placed in Book III. The former
are written in the English language, and it is hoped

that they may be found useful in furnishing directions necessary to be given to the nurse.

The latter are those Poisons which are usually taken by accident or design, with their appropriate antidotes and some practical observations.

Appendix No. I contains some concise remarks on the mode of using remedies on the "*Endermic plan*," as well as the quantities employed, and the effects produced by several of the most potent remedial agents.[1]

The materials for the work have been collected from various sources—the writings of different authors, periodical journals, manuscripts, and the contributions of our friends. It is hoped, therefore, that the difficulties which have attended its progress will form some apology for the errors which it may possibly be found to contain. As a reason for not more frequently attaching the names of authors to the prescriptions, it may be observed that they are a kind of common medical property, which every physician feels himself privileged not only to employ, but modify as may best correspond with his own views. It is, therefore, difficult to say to whom many of them belong: they have been touched and retouched till they have lost their identity.

In conclusion, we beg leave to present our acknowledgments to some of our friends for the en-

[1] Appendix No. II. is a concise and able article on the use of Ether and Chloroform, drawn up by the late Dr. Morton, to which the attention of the reader is directed.

couragement they have given to the undertaking. To Dr. Chapman we are particularly indebted for the kindness and interest he has manifested in its publication, and offer to him (the only return we can make) our warmest thanks.

It is with particular pleasure we embrace this opportunity of expressing our obligations to our friend Dr. S. G. Morton, whose intimate acquaintance with the subject, and classical knowledge, are only equalled by the kindness and industry he has displayed in facilitating the work.

There are others whose names it would gratify us to mention, but who, we know, will be more pleased by our silence. The countenance they gave us on the present occasion has only increased the debt previously incurred.

B. E.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

Preface of the Editor v
Preface of the Author vii
Introduction xv
Table of Drops xvii
Table of Abbreviations xix
Table of Doses for Children xx
Table of the Doses of Medicines xxi
Tabular View of the Doses of the Principal Articles of the Materia Medica xxiii

BOOK I.

OF INTERNAL REMEDIES.

CLASS I. Emetics 33
Powders 34
Solutions and Mixtures 36
II. Antemetics 38
Pills and Powders 39
Solutions and Mixtures 40
III. Cathartics 42
Powders 43
Pills 46
Confections and Electuaries 51
Emulsions and Mixtures 51
Infusions and Decoctions 55
Wines and Tinctures 56
Enemata 57
Suppositories 59
IV. Diuretics 60
Powders 60
Pills 61
Infusions and Decoctions 63
Solutions and Mixtures 65
V. Antilithics and Lithontriptics 72
Powders and Pills 72
Solutions and Mixtures 73

CLASS		PAGE
VI.	Diaphoretics	77
	1. Ordinary Diaphoretics	78
	Powders	78
	Solutions and Mixtures	80
	Infusions	85
	2. Alterative Diaphoretics	86
	Pills	86
	Decoctions	86
	Mixtures	87
VII.	Expectorants	89
	Powders, Pills, and Lozenges	89
	Syrups	93
	Mixtures	96
	Inhalation	106
VIII.	Emmenagogues	113
	Powders and Pills	113
	Fluid Preparations	116
IX.	Anthelmintics	120
	Powders, Pills, and Lozenges	120
	Infusions and Decoctions	123
	Electuaries and Mixtures	124
	Clysters	127
X.	Stimulants	128
	Powders and Pills	128
	Mixtures and Infusions	129
XI.	Narcotics	138
	Pills	138
	Mixtures, etc.	142
	Clysters and Suppositories	149
	External Use of Narcotics	151
XII.	Antispasmodics	156
	Pills, etc.	156
	Mixtures, etc.	157
XIII.	Sialagogues	160
XIV.	Tonics	164
	1. Anti-intermittents	164
	Powders and Pills	164
	Decoctions, Solutions, and Mixtures	169
	2. Ordinary tonics	173
	Powders and Pills	173
	Decoctions and Infusions	180
	Mixtures and Tinctures	188
XV.	Alteratives	192
	Powders and Pills	192
	Tinctures and Mixtures	196
XVI.	Astringents	208
	Powders and Pills	208
	Mixtures and Infusions	212

CLASS		PAGE
XVII.	Absorbents or Antacids	220
	Powders and Pills	220
	Mixtures and Solutions	222

BOOK II.

OF EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

XVIII.	Caustics or Escharotics	227
	Issues and Setons	233
XIX.	Epispastics	235
XX.	Rubefacients	239
XXI.	Anomalous External Applications	248
	A. Collyria	248
	Powders	248
	Solutions and Mixtures	249
	B. Injections	255
	a. *For the Ear*	256
	b. *For the Nostrils*	258
	c. *For the Urethra*	259
	C. Vaginal injections	264
	Inoculation and subcutaneous injection of medicines	265
	D. Gargles and Mouth Washes	267
	E. Liniments, Lotions, etc.	273
	F. Ointments	285
	Powders	298
	G. Cataplasms	300
	H. Baths	302
	I. Fomentations	304
	K. Fumigations	305
	L. Disinfectants	307

BOOK III.

OF DIETETIC PREPARATIONS AND POISONS.

Dietetic Preparations and Beverages for the sick		313
Poisons		327
APPENDIX I.	Endermic Use of Medicines	339
II.	Use of Ether and Chloroform	340
Index		347

INTRODUCTION.

Before entering upon the main object of this work, it is necessary to notice a few circumstances which pertain more especially to Pharmaceutic Chemistry, yet appear to be called for in this place; and, though they are familiar to every educated physician, may be useful to the student who has not yet turned his attention to prescriptions.

In the first place, it is requisite to be well acquainted with the *signs of quantity*, or those symbolic characters which are used in writing prescriptions. In the ancient practice of medicine, there were very many of these symbols, not only for the purpose of denoting the quantity of the ingredient, but the ingredient itself. Most of these, however, have become obsolete; and a few only are retained as indispensable to the convenience of the practitioner. These will be found in the following table, which is adopted in the Pharmacopœias for the regulation of *weights*.

English name.	Latin name.	Symbol.	Contains.
A pound,	Libra,	℔,	12 ounces,
An ounce,	Uncia,	℥,	8 drachms,
A drachm,	Drachma,	ʒ,	3 scruples,
A scruple,	Scrupulus,	℈,	20 grains.

tain *the number of drops of different liquids equivalent to a fluidrachm;* and the results, which are of practical importance, are partly given in the following table:—

	DROPS.
Acid, acetic (crystallizable)	120
Acid, hydrocyanic (medicinal)	45
Acid, muriatic	54
Acid, nitric	84
Acid, sulphuric	90
Acid, sulphuric, aromatic	120
Alcohol (rectified spirit)	138
Alcohol, diluted (proof spirit)	120
Arsenite of potassa, solution of	57
Chloroform	200–260
Ether, sulphuric	150
The essential oils	90–110
Syrup of acacia	58
Syrup of squill	88
Tincture of assafetida, of foxglove, of guaiac, of opium	120
Tincture of chloride of iron	132–150
Vinegar, distilled	78
Vinegar of colchicum	78
Vinegar of opium (Black Drop)	78
Vinegar of squills	78
Water, distilled	45
Water of ammonia (strong)	54
Water of ammonia (weak)	45
Wine, Teneriffe	78
Wine, antimonial	72
Wine of colchicum	75
Wine of opium	78

Now it is evident from the preceding facts, that in giving one hundred and fifty drops of sulphuric ether (and proximately of any ethereal tincture), we give but a fluidrachm; whereas the same number of drops of medicinal hydrocyanic acid (one of the most poisonous preparations of the Materia Medica), would be equal to something more than three fluidrachms. The same remark, it will be observed, is applicable to various other preparations, which suggests a caution in rapidly increasing the dose of such medicines by drops.

Whenever a *tablespoonful* of any liquid is ordered, it is considered to be equal to *half an ounce* by measure; and in the same way a *teaspoonful* is used for a *fluidrachm*. These measures are sufficiently accurate where no great precision is requisite.

The prescriptions contained in this work are given in the Latin language, without other abbreviations than those in common use to denote the *quantity* of an ingredient. The directions for the administration of medicines are expressed in English.

Prescriptions, as usually sent to the apothecaries, are much abbreviated, and the same course may be pursued with regard to those contained in this collection. For the information of students who have not been in the practice of writing prescriptions, a Table of Abbreviations is subjoined.

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Abbreviations.	Latin word.	English word.
āā.	Ana,[1]	Of each.
Ad saturand.	Ad saturandum,	Until saturated.
Ad lib.	Ad libitum,	At pleasure.
Aq. tepid.	Aqua tepida,	Warm water.
Aq. ferv.	Aqua fervens,	Hot water.
C.	Congius,	A gallon.
Chart.	Chartula,	A small paper.
Coch.	Cochlear,	A spoonful.
Coch. mag.	Cochlear magnum,	A tablespoonful.
Coch. parv.	Cochlear parvum,	A teaspoonful.
Colent.	Colentur,	Let them be strained.
Collyr.	Collyrium,	An eye-water.
Contus.	Contusus,	Bruised or broken.
F. vel Ft.	Fiat vel fiant,	Let there be made.
Fol.	Folium, vel folia,	A leaf, or leaves.
Garg.	Gargarysma,	A gargle.
Gr.	Granum, vel grana,	A grain, or grains.
Gtt.	Gutta, vel guttæ,	A drop, or drops.
Haust.	Haustus,	A draught.
Infus.	Infusum,	An infusion.
M.	Misce,	Mix.
Mass.	Massa,	A mass.
Mist.	Mistura,	A mixture.
O.	Octarius,	A pint.
Pil.	Pilula, vel pilulæ,	A pill, or pills.
Pulv.	Pulvis, vel pulveres,	A powder, or powders.
Q. S.	Quantum sufficit,	A sufficient quantity.
℞.	Recipe,	Take.
Rad.	Radix,	A root.
S.	Signa,	Write.
Ss.	Semis,	The half.
Tinct.	Tinctura,	A tincture.

The *doses* throughout this work are applicable to adult age, unless the contrary is specified.

For the convenience of young practitioners, the rules furnished by Gaubius and Dr. Young, for

[1] This is not properly a Latin word, but the Greek preposition ἀνά.

LANE LIBRARY. STANFORD UNIVERSIT

ascertaining the proper doses of medicines for children, are given below.

Gaubius takes the dose for an adult as unity, and for other ages, as follows:—

One year old . .	$\frac{1}{12}$	Seven years old . .	$\frac{1}{3}$
Two years old . .	$\frac{1}{8}$	Fourteen years old .	$\frac{1}{2}$
Three years old . .	$\frac{1}{6}$	Twenty years old .	$\frac{2}{3}$
Four years old . .	$\frac{1}{4}$	From 20 to 60 years old	1

Dr. Young says: "For children under twelve years, the doses of most medicines must be diminished in the proportion of the age, to the age increased by 12." Thus for a child of two years, 2 : 2+12 :: the adult dose, or 1 : to the child's dose, or 7. Or to state it more simply, $\frac{2}{2+12} = \frac{1}{7}$. Hence,

For one year, $\frac{1}{1+12} = \frac{1}{13}$

" two years, $\frac{2}{2+12} = \frac{1}{7}$

" three " $\frac{3}{3+12} = \frac{1}{5}$

" four " $\frac{4}{4+12} = \frac{1}{4}$

" six " $\frac{6}{6+12} = \frac{1}{3}$

etc. etc.

At twelve, the dose is one-half that of the adult.

An exception should be made in the administration of opiates to very young children, the dose requiring to be diminished in greater proportion than that of the table.

In the case of mercurials, on the other hand, the dose is greater, the susceptibility to their impression being less, proportionately, than in adults.

TABLE OF THE DOSES OF MEDICINES,

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

In preparing the following Table, a great object has been to present, at a glance, the minimum and medium doses of each medicine; or, as sometimes happens in respect to the more familiar articles, the ordinary dose, as in many of the infusions and tinctures. It is necessary to premise that these preparations are adapted to adult age; nor can any precise rule be laid down which will be applicable to all the periods of life between that period and early infancy. Nothing but the cautious observation and judgment of the physician can possibly supply this deficiency. The best mode of giving active medicines to infants is in solution or suspension, so that the dose may be readily and safely graduated in reference to age, constitution and disease.

We would also impress upon every practitioner, the vital importance of knowing the properties and strength of a medicine before prescribing it; and this caution is especially requisite in directing those preparations which, in an overdose, produce distressing and sometimes fatal effects. No prescription of this kind should ever be copied at random, and without

ascertaining the proper doses of medicines for children, are given below.

Gaubius takes the dose for an adult as unity, and for other ages, as follows:—

One year old . .	$\frac{1}{12}$	Seven years old . .	$\frac{1}{3}$
Two years old . .	$\frac{1}{8}$	Fourteen years old .	$\frac{1}{2}$
Three years old . .	$\frac{1}{6}$	Twenty years old .	$\frac{2}{3}$
Four years old . .	$\frac{1}{4}$	From 20 to 60 years old	1

Dr. Young says: "For children under twelve years, the doses of most medicines must be diminished in the proportion of the age, to the age increased by 12." Thus for a child of two years, 2 : 2+12 :: the adult dose, or 1 : to the child's dose, or 7. Or to state it more simply, $\frac{2}{2+12} = \frac{1}{7}$. Hence,

For one year, $\frac{1}{1+12} = \frac{1}{13}$

" two years, $\frac{2}{2+12} = \frac{1}{7}$

" three " $\frac{3}{3+12} = \frac{1}{5}$

" four " $\frac{4}{4+12} = \frac{1}{4}$

" six " $\frac{6}{6+12} = \frac{1}{3}$

etc. etc.

At twelve, the dose is one-half that of the adult.

An exception should be made in the administration of opiates to very young children, the dose requiring to be diminished in greater proportion than that of the table.

In the case of mercurials, on the other hand, the dose is greater, the susceptibility to their impression being less, proportionately, than in adults.

TABULAR VIEW

OF THE

DOSES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE MATERIA MEDICA.

Absinthium, ℈j ad ij.
Acetonum, gtt. x ad xxx.
Acetum, f℥j ad iv.
Acidum Arseniosum, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ ad $\frac{1}{30}$.
——— Benzoicum, gr. x ad xx.
——— Boracicum, gr. v ad x.
——— Gallicum, gr. iij ad x.
——— Hydrocyanicum Dilutum, gtt. j ad iij.
——— Muriaticum Dilutum, gtt. xx.
——— Nitricum Dilutum, gtt. x ad xx.
——— Nitro-muriaticum, gtt. iij ad x.
——— Phosphoricum Glaciale, gr. j ad ij.
——— Phosphoricum Dilutum, gtt. xv ad xxx.
——— Sulphuricum Dilutum, gtt. x ad xx.
——— Sulphuricum Aromaticum, gtt. x ad xx.
——— Tannicum, gr. ij ad vj.
——— Tartaricum, gr. xx ad ℈ss.
Aconiti Folium, gr. j ad ij.
———, Extractum Alcoholicum, gr. ¼ ad ½.
——— Folii, Tinctura, gtt. x ad xx.
——— Radicis, Tinctura, gtt. ij ad v.

Æther, f℥ss ad j.
———, Spiritus Compositus, f℥j.
Ætheris Nitrosi Spiritus, f℥ss ad j.
Allium, ℥ss ad j.
Allii, Succus, f℥ss.
——, Syrupus, f℥j ad ij.
Aloe, gr. iij ad x.
Aloe et Canella, gr. v ad xx.
Aloës, Tinctura, f℥ss.
——, Vinum, f℥j ad f℥ss.
Alumen, expectorant, gr. iij ad x; emetic, ℈j ad ij.
——— Exsiccatum, gr. v ad x.
Ammoniæ Acetatis, Liquor, f℥ss ad j.
——— Carbonas, gr. v ad x.
——— Phosphas, gr. x ad xx.
——— Murias, gr. v ad xv.
——— Spiritus, Aromaticus, gtt. xx ad xxx.
Ammoniacum, gr. x ad xx.
Ammoniaci, Mistura, f℥ss.
Angustura, gr. x ad xx.
Angusturæ, Infusum, f℥ij.
Anthemis, ℥ss ad j.
Anthemidis, Infusum, f℥j ad ij.
Antimonium Sulphuratum, gr. j ad v.
Antimonii, Oxidum, gr. iij ad v.
——— Oxysulphuretum, gr. ss ad ij.

Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras, diaphoretic, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ ad $\frac{1}{8}$; emetic, gr. j ad ij.
———, Vinum, gtt. x ad f℥j.
Antimonialis, Pulvis, gr. iij ad x.
Apocynum, gr. x ad xxx.
Argenti Nitras, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ad $\frac{1}{2}$.
——— Cyanidum, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$.
——— Iodidum, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ad j.
——— Oxidum, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Arnica, gr. v ad xx.
Arnicæ, Extractum Alcoholicum, gr. ij ad v.
———, Tinctura, gtt. xx ad f℥j.
Arseniosum Acidum, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ ad $\frac{1}{30}$.
Arsenici Iodidum, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ ad $\frac{1}{8}$.
Arsenici et Hydrargyri Iodidi, Liquor, gtt. v ad x.
Potassæ Arsenitis, Liquor, alterative, gtt. iij ad viij; antiperiodic, gtt. v ad xv.
Asclepias Tuberosa, gr. xx ad ℥j.
Assafœtida, gr. iij ad x.
Assafœtidæ, Mistura, f℥ss.
———, Tinctura, f℥j.
Atropia, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ad $\frac{1}{80}$.
Atropiæ Sulphas, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ ad $\frac{1}{60}$.
Auri Sales, gr. $\frac{1}{18}$ ad $\frac{1}{10}$.

Balsamum Peruvianum, f℥ss.
——— Tolutanum, gr. x ad xxx.
Tolutanus, Syrupus, f℥ss.
Tolutana, Tinctura, f℥j.
Barii Chloridi, Liquor, gtt. v.
Bebeerinæ Sulphas, gr. iij ad xx.
Belladonnæ, Folium, gr. j.
———, Extractum, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ ad $\frac{1}{2}$.
———, Extractum Alcoholicum, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
———, Tinctura, gtt. x ad xx.
Benzoinum, gr. v ad x.
Benzoini Composita, Tinctura, f℥ss ad j.
Bismuthi Subcarbonas, gr. iij ad x.
——— Subnitras, gr. iij ad x.
Brominium, gtt. $\frac{1}{2}$ ad $\frac{1}{4}$.
Brucia, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Buchu, gr. xx ad xxx.
———, Extractum Fluidum, f℥ss ad j.
———, Infusum, f℥ij.

Cahinca, ℈j ad ℥j.
Calamus, ℈j ad ℥j.
Calcis, Liquor, f℥ss ad ij.
———, Syrupus, f℥ss ad ij.
Calcii Chloridi, Liquor, gtt. xxx ad f℥j.
Calx Chlorinata, gr. iij ad vj.
Creta Præparata, gr. x ad xxx.
Testa Præparata, gr. x ad xxx.
Camphora, gr. ij ad x.
Camphoræ, Aqua, f℥ss.
———, Spiritus, gtt. v ad xx.
Canella, gr. x ad xxx.
Cannabis, Extractum Purificatum, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ ad $\frac{1}{2}$.
———, Tinctura, gtt. v ad xx.
Cantharis, gr. j ad ij.
Cantharidis, Tinctura, gtt. iij ad x.
Capsicum, gr. v ad x.
Capsici, Tinctura, gtt. v ad xx.
Cardamomum, gr. x ad xxx.
Cardamomi, Tinctura, f℥j.
———, Tinctura Composita, f℥j.
Carum, gr. xx ad xl.
Caryophyllus, gr. v ad x.
Caryophylli Oleum, gtt. j ad ij.
Cascarilla, gr. xx ad xxx.
Castoreum, gr. x ad xx.
Castorei Tinctura, gtt. xx ad l.
Catechu, gr. x ad xxx.
———, Tinctura, f℥j ad ij.
Cerevisiæ Fermentum, f℥ss ad ij.
Cetrariæ, Decoctum, f℥ij.
Chenopodium, ℈j ad ij.
Chenopodii, Oleum, gtt. v ad x.
Chimaphilæ, Decoctum, f℥ij.
Chloroformum, gtt. v ad xxx.
Chondri, Decoctum, ad libitum.
Cimicifuga, ℈j ad ℥j.
Cimicifugæ, Extractum Fluidum, ♏xx ad xl.

Cinchona, gr. x ad xx.
Cinchonæ, Extractum, gr. x.
———, Extractum Fluidum, ♏xx ad f℥j.
———, Tinctura, f℥j ad iv.
———, Tinctura Composita, f℥j ad iv.
——— Flavæ, vel Rubræ, Decoctum, f℥j ad ij.
——— Flavæ, vel Rubræ, Infusum, f℥j ad ij.
Cinchoniæ Sulphas, gr. ij ad x.
Cinnamomum, gr. x ad xx.
Cinnamomi, Aquæ, f℥ss.
———, Oleum, gtt. j ad ij.
———, Spiritus, gtt. x ad xxx.
———, Tinctura, f℥j ad ij.
Coccus, gr. j ad x.
Colchici Radix, gr. ij ad vj.
——— Semen, gr. ij ad vj.
———, Tinctura, f℥ss ad j.
———, Acetum, f℥ss ad j.
———, Extractum Aceticum, gr. j.
——— Radicis, Vinum, gtt. x ad xx.
——— Radicis, Extractum Fluidum, ♏ij ad v.
——— Seminis, Vinum, f℥j.
——— Seminis, Extractum Fluidum, ♏ij ad vj.
Colocynthis, gr. v ad x.
Colocynthidis, Extractum Compositum, gr. iij ad x.
Calumba, gr. x ad xx.
Calumbæ, Infusum, f℥ij.
———, Tinctura, f℥j ad iv.
Conii Folium, gr. iij.
——, Extractum, gr. ij.
——, Extractum Alcoholicum, gr. ij ad v.
——, Extractum Fluidum, gtt. v.
——, Tinctura, gtt. xx ad xxx.
Copaiba, f℥j.
Copaibæ, Oleum, gtt. x ad xv.
Coptis, gr. x ad xxx.
Coriandrum, ℈j ad ℥j.
Cornus Florida, gr. xx ad xxx.
Creasotum, gtt. j.
Creta Præparata, gr. xv ad ℥j.
Crocus, gr. x ad xx.
Cubeba, ℥ss ad iij.
Cubebæ, Oleoresina, ♏x ad xxx.
———, Oleum, gtt. x ad xij.
———, Tinctura, f℥j.
Cuprum Ammoniatum, gr. ¼ ad ½.
Cupri Sulphas, gr. ¼ ad ij.

Dippel's Animal Oil, gtt. v ad x.
Digitalis, gr. j ad iij.
———, Extractum Alcoholicum, gr. ½ ad j.
———, Infusum, f℥ij ad iv.
———, Tinctura, gtt. x ad xxx.
Digitalin, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$.
Donovan's Solution, gtt. v ad xx.
Dover's Powder, gr. x.
Dracontium, gr. x ad xx.
Dulcamara, ℥ss ad j.
Dulcamaræ, Decoctum, f℥ij.
———, Extractum, gr. v ad x.
———, Extractum Fluidum, f℥ss ad j.

Elaterium, gr. ⅛.
Elaterin, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$.
Ergota, gr. xx.
Ergotæ, Vinum, f℥j ad f℥ss.
———, Extractum Fluidum, f℥ss ad j.
Ether, f℥ss ad f℥j.
Eupatorii, Infusum, f℥ij.
Extractum Cannabis, gr. ⅛ ad ½.

Fel Bovinum, gr. v ad x.
Ferri Chloridi, Tinctura, gtt. x ad xxx.
—— Citras, gr. v ad x.
—— et Ammoniæ Citras, gr. v.
—— et Ammoniæ Sulphas, gr. v.
—— et Ammoniæ Tartras, gr. v.
—— et Potassæ Tartras, gr. x ad xx.
—— et Quiniæ Citras, gr. v.
—— Ferrocyanidum, gr. iij ad v.
—— Iodidi, Syrupus, gtt. x ad xl.
—— Lactas, gr. j ad iij.
—— Nitratis, Liquor, gtt. viij ad x.

Ferri Phosphas, gr. v ad x.
—— Pyrophosphas, gr. iij ad x.
—— Subcarbonas, gr. x ad ʒij.
—— Carbonatis, Pilulæ, gr. iij ad v.
—— Sulphas Exsiccata, gr. ij ad v.
—— Valerianas, gr. j.
—— Vinum, fʒss.
Ferrum Ammoniatum, gr. v ad x.
——— Redactum, gr. ij ad v.
Filix Mas, ʒj ad ij.
Fœniculum, ℈j ad ʒss.
Fœniculi, Aqua, fʒss.
Fowler's Solution, alterative, gtt. iij ad v; antiperiodic, gtt. v ad xv.

Galla, gr. x ad xx.
Gambogia, gr. ij ad iij.
Gaultheriæ, Oleum, gtt. ij ad v.
Gentiana, gr. x ad xxx.
Gentianæ, Extractum, gr. v ad x.
———, Extractum Fluidum, fʒss.
———, Composita, Tinctura, fʒj ad ij.
Gillenia, gr. xx ad xxx.
Granati Fructûs Cortex, gr. xx ad xxx.
Guaiaci Resina, gr. x ad xx.
———, Tinctura, fʒj.
——— Ammoniata, Tinctura, fʒj.

Hæmatoxyli, Extractum, gr. x ad xx.
——— Decoctum, fʒj ad ij.
Helleborus, gr. v ad xv.
Hellebori, Extractum, Alcoholicum, gr. v ad x.
———, Tinctura, gtt. xxx ad fʒj.
Hoffmann's Anodyne, fʒj.
Hordei, Decoctum, ad libitum.
Humuli, Tinctura, fʒij.
Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ ad $\frac{1}{8}$.
——— Chloridum Mite, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ ad j as an alterative, gr. v ad xv as a purgative.
Hydrargyri Cyanidum, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ ad $\frac{1}{8}$.
——— Iodidum Viride gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ad ij.
——— Iodidum Rubrum, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$.
——— Oxidum Nigrum, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ ad iij.
——— Sulphas Flava, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ad v.
——— Sulphuretum Nigrum, gr. v ad x.
——— Sulphuretum Rubrum, gr. x.
Hydrargyrum cum Creta, gr. v ad x.
——— cum Magnesia, gr. v ad x.
Hyoscyami Folium, gr. v ad x.
———, Extractum, gr. ij ad x.
———, Extractum, Fluidum, gtt. v ad x.
———, Tinctura, fʒss ad j.

Ignatiæ, Extractum, Alcoholicum, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ad $\frac{1}{2}$.
Inula, ℈j ad ʒj.
Iodinium, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ad j.
Iodinii, Tinctura, gtt. v ad x.
———, Tinctura, Composita, gtt. x ad xx.
———, Liquor, Compositus, gtt. v ad x.
Ipecacuanha, as diaphoretic, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ad j; emetic, gr. x ad xxx.
Ipecacuanhæ, Syrupus, fʒj ad ij.
———, Extractum, Fluidum, gtt. x ad xxx.
———, Vinum, fʒj.
———, Pulvis, Compositus, gr. x.

Jalapa, gr. x ad xx.
Jalapæ, Extractum, gr. v ad x.
———, Resina, gr. j ad iij.
———, Tinctura, fʒj ad ij.
Juglandis, Extractum, gr. xx.
Juniperi, Baccæ, ʒj ad ij.
———, Oleum, gtt. v ad xv.

Juniperi, Spiritus, Compositus, f℥j ad iv.

Kamela, ℥j ad ij.
Kino, gr. x ad xx.
——, Tinctura, f℥j ad ij.
Kousso, Flores, ℥ss.
Krameria, gr. xx ad xxx.
Krameriæ, Extractum, gr. x ad xx.
————, Syrupus, f℥j ad iv.
————, Tinctura, f℥j.

Lactucarium, gr. iij ad x.
Lactucarii, Syrupus, f℥j.
Lappa, ℥j.
Lauro-Cerasi, Aqua, f℥ss ad j.
Lavandulæ, Oleum, gtt. ij ad v.
————, Spiritus, Compositus, f℥j.
Liriodendron, ℥ss ad ij.
Lobelia, gr. v ad x.
Lobeliæ, Tinctura, gtt. v ad xx.
Lugol's Solution, gtt. v ad x.
Lupulina, gr. v ad x.
Lupulinæ, Tinctura, f℥j.
————, Extractum, Fluidum, gtt. v ad x.
————, Oleoresina, gr. j ad iij.

Magnesia, ℥ss ad j.
Magnesiæ Carbonas, ℥ss ad j.
———— Citratis, Liquor, f℥iv ad xij.
———— Sulphas, ℥ij ad ℥j.
Magnolia, ℥ss ad j.
Manganesii Oxidum, gr. iij ad x.
———— Iodidi, Liquor, gtt. x ad xx.
———— Sulphas, ℈j ad ℥ij.
Manna, ℥ss ad j.
Mannite, ℥j.
Matico, ℥ss ad ij.
Matricaria, ℥ss ad j.
Menthæ Piperitæ, Oleum, gtt. j ad ij.
———— ————, Spiritus, gtt. x ad xxx.
————————, Aqua, f℥ss.
Menthæ Viridis, Aqua, f℥ss.
Menthæ Viridis, Spiritus, gtt. x ad xx.
Mezerei, Decoctum, f℥ij.
Mistura Cretæ, f℥ss ad j.
Monardæ, Oleum, gtt. j ad iij.
Morphiæ Acetas, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ ad $\frac{1}{2}$.
———— Murias, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ ad $\frac{1}{2}$.
———— Sulphas, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ ad $\frac{1}{2}$.
———— Sulphatis, Liquor, f℥j ad f℥ss.
Moschus, gr. x.
Mucunæ, Electuarium, ℥j ad ℥ss.
Myrrha, gr. x ad xx.
Myrrhæ, Tinctura, f℥ss ad j.

Naphthalina, gr. ij ad xv.
Nucis Vomicæ, Extractum, Alcoholicum, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ad $\frac{1}{2}$.
————, Tinctura, gtt. v ad x.
Nux Vomica, gr. iij ad v.

Oleum Amygdalæ Amaræ, gtt. $\frac{1}{4}$.
——— Anisi, gtt. ij ad v.
——— Cajuputi, gtt. ij ad v.
——— Erigerontis Canadensis, gtt. v ad x.
——— Limonis, gtt. ij ad iv.
——— Morrhuæ, f℥j ad f℥ss.
——— Olivæ, f℥j.
——— Pimentæ, gtt. ij ad v.
——— Ricini, f℥j.
——— Rosmarini, gtt. ij ad iij.
——— Rutæ, gtt. ij ad iij.
——— Sabinæ, gtt. ij ad iij.
——— Sassafras, gtt. iv ad vj.
——— Succini Rectificatum, gtt. v ad x.
——— Terebinthinæ, stimulant, gtt. v ad xx; anthelmintic, f℥j ad ij.
——— Tiglii, gtt. $\frac{1}{2}$ ad ij.
Opium, gr. j.
Opii, Acetum, gtt. x.
——, Confectio, gr. x ad xx.
——, Extractum, gr. ss.
——, Tinctura, gtt. xx ad xxv.
——, Tinctura, Acetata, gtt. xx.
——— Tinctura, Camphorata, f℥j ad ij.

Opii, Tinctura, Deodorata, gtt. xx ad xxx.
——, Vinum, gtt. xx ad xxv.

Pareira, ʒss ad j.
Petroleum, ʒss ad j.
Phloridzin, gr. x ad xij.
Piperis, Oleoresina, gtt. j ad iij.
Pix Liquida, ʒss ad j.
Plumbi Acetas, gr. j ad iij
——— Iodidum, gr. ½ ad iij.
——— Nitras, gr. ¼ ad ½.
Podophylli, Extractum, gr. v ad xv.
————, Resina (Podophyllin), gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ ad ½.
Potassæ, Liquor, gtt. x ad xx.
——— Arsenitis, Liquor, gtt. v; alterative, gtt. iij ad viij; antiperiodic, gtt. v ad xv.
——— Acetas, gr. x ad xx.
——— Bitartras, ʒj ad ij.
——— Carbonas Pura, gr. x.
——— Bicarbonas, gr. x ad ʒss.
——— Chloras, gr. x ad xx.
——— Citras, gr. xx ad xxv.
——— Citratis, Liquor, fʒss.
——— Nitras, gr. x ad xv.
——— Sulphas, ʒss ad j.
——— Tartras, ʒj ad ʒss.
Potassii Bromidum, gr. iij ad x.
——— Cyanidum, gr. ⅛.
——— Ferrocyanidum, gr. x ad xv.
——— Iodidum, gr. iij ad x.
——— Sulphuretum, gr. ij ad vj.
Prunus Virginiana, ʒss ad j.
Pruni Virginianæ, Infusum, fʒij.
——, Extractum, Fluidum, fʒss ad j.
——, Syrupus, fʒss.
Pulvis Aromaticus, gr. x ad xx.
——— Doveri, gr. x.

Quassiæ, Extractum, gr. ij ad v.
———, Tinctura, fʒj ad ij.
Quercus Alba, et Q. Tinctoria, gr. xx ad ʒj.

Quiniæ Sulphas, gr. j ad x.
——— Valerianas, gr. j ad v.
——— et Ferri Citras, gr. iij ad v.

Rhamni Syrupus, fʒss.
Rheum, ℈j ad ʒss.
Rhei, Fluidum Extractum, fʒss.
——, Extractum Alcoholicum, gr. v ad x.
——, Syrupus, Aromaticus, fʒj ad iv.
——, Tinctura, fʒss.
——, Vinum, fʒij.
Rubia, ℈j ad ʒss.
Rubus Villosus, et R. Canadensis, ℈j ad ʒss.

Sabbatia, ʒss ad j.
Sabina, gr. v ad x.
Sabinæ Oleum, gtt. ij ad iij.
Salicin, gr. ij ad x.
Sanguinariæ, Tinctura, fʒss ad j.
————, Acetum, gtt. xx ad xxx.
Sanguinarinæ Sulphas, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ ad ¼.
Santonin, gr. j ad iij.
Sarsaparillæ, Extractum, gr. x ad xx.
————, Extractum, Fluidum, fʒj.
————, Decoctum, Compositum, fʒj ad ij.
————, Syrupus, Compositus, fʒss.
Scammonium, gr. v ad xv.
Scammonii, Resina, gr. ij ad vj.
Scilla, gr. j ad ij.
Scillæ, Acetum, fʒss ad j.
——, Syrupus, fʒj.
——, Syrupus, Compositus, fʒss ad j.
——, Tinctura, gtt. x ad xl.
Senega, gr. x ad xx.
Senegæ, Syrupus, fʒj ad ij.
———, Extractum, Alcoholicum, gr. j ad iij.
Senna, ʒss ad ij.
Sennæ, Confectio, ʒj ad ij.

Sennæ, Extractum, Fluidum, f℥j ad f℥ss.
Serpentaria, gr. x ad xxx.
Serpentariæ, Tinctura, f℥j.
————, Extractum, Fluidum, gtt. x ad xxx.
Simaruba, ℈j ad ℥j.
Sinapis (as an emetic), ʒij.
Sodæ Acetas, ℈j ad ℥j.
—— Boras, ℈j ad ij.
—— Carbonas, gr. v ad x.
—— Carbonas Exsiccata, gr. ij ad x.
—— Bicarbonas, gr. x ad xx.
—— Phosphas, ℥ss ad j.
—— Sulphas, ℥ss.
—— et Potassæ Tartras, ʒij ad ℥ss.
Sodii Chloridum, gr. x ad ʒij.
Spigelia, gr. x ad ℥j.
Spigeliæ, Extractum, Fluidum, gtt. xx ad f℥j.
———— et Sennæ, Extractum Fluidum, f℥j ad f℥ss.
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, f℥ss ad j.
Spiritus Ætheris Compositus, f℥ss ad j.
Spiritus Pyroxilicus, gtt. x ad xl.
Stanni Pulvis, ℥ss.
Stramonii Folium, gr. j ad ij.
————, Extractum, gr. j.
————, Extractum Alcoholicum, gr. ¼ ad j.
————, Tinctura, gtt. xx ad xxx.
Strychnia et ejus sales, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ ad $\frac{1}{12}$.
Styrax, gr. x ad xx.
Sulphur, ℈j ad ʒij.
Sulphuris Iodidum, gr. ¼ ad j.

Tabacum, gr. j ad v.
Tabaci, Vinum, gtt. x ad xx.
Taraxaci, Extractum, ℈j ad ℥j.
————, Extractum, Fluidum, f℥j.
Terebinthina, ℈j ad ij.
Testa Præparata, gr. x ad l.

Ulmi, Infusum, ad libitum.
Uva Ursi, ℥ss ad j.
Uvæ Ursi, Extractum Fluidum, gtt. x ad f℥j.

Valeriana, ℥ss ad j.
Valerianæ, Extractum, Fluidum, f℥ss ad j.
————, Extractum, Alcoholicum, gr. iij ad x.
————, Oleum, gtt. v.
————, Tinctura, f℥j ad ij.
————, Tinctura, Ammoniata, f℥j.
Veratrum Album, gr. j ad iij.
———— Viride, gr. j ad iij.
Veratri Viridis, Extractum, Fluidum, gtt. ij ad v.
————, Tinctura, gtt. v ad viij.
Veratria, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ ad $\frac{1}{8}$.

Zinci Acetas, gr. j ad ij.
—— Chloridum, gr. ¼ ad ij.
—— Cyanidum, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ ad ¼.
—— Oxidum, gr. ij ad v.
—— Sulphas, gr. j ad x.
—— Valerianas, gr. ½ ad ij.
Zingiber, gr. x ad xx.
Zingiberis, Tinctura, f℥j.
————, Extractum, Fluidum, gtt. x ad xx.

BOOK I.

OF

INTERNAL REMEDIES.

CLASS I.

EMETICS.

EMETICS are medicines which excite vomiting, independently of any effect arising from the mere quantity of matter introduced into the stomach.

In the administration of Emetics a few simple rules are worthy of attention. Whatever may be the apparant necessity for emptying the stomach, we must take into consideration all the circumstances of the case, and more particularly if there be much arterial excitement with determination to the head; for where these symptoms are present, bloodletting should be sometimes premised.

When it is required, as in cases of poisoning, a full dose of the emetic substance is to be administered; but in the generality of instances, it is better to give it in divided doses, frequently repeated, until the desired effect is produced. In cases of torpor or congestion, it is sometimes requisite to arouse the system by retching or vomiting, which may be done by administering the emetic with only a small quantity of fluid; but when the object is to empty the stomach and duodenum merely, free draughts of tepid water or weak chamomile tea ought to be given as soon as nausea takes place.

When *poisons* have been taken, our object is to evacuate the stomach as speedily as possible, and for this purpose we select an emetic which is prompt in its action. But where the excitability of the stomach is greatly diminished by a *Narcotic*, it is necessary to assist the emetic by the addition of some excitant. When such an effect is caused by opium, the system may be generally rendered susceptible by the use of vinegar, mustard, or ammonia. In these cases, however, the stomach-tube is our best resource.

The evacuation of the stomach may be greatly facilitated by tickling the fauces with a feather, or introducing the point

of the finger as far back as possible and titillating the parts. If this fails, a resort to another article of the same class will often accomplish the object.

There are a few cases in which emetics are obviously inadmissible, as in apoplexy, or where there is great determination of blood to the head, depending upon constitutional causes, pregnancy, hernia, prolapsus uteri, active hemorrhage from the lungs and uterus, acute gastritis, etc. If emetic medicines are ever allowable in these diseases, it is for the most part in nauseating doses only.

By the frequent use of emetics the stomach acquires an increased susceptibility to their action; hence persons of delicate habits should use them cautiously.

Powders, etc.

1. *Powder of Ipecacuanha.*

℞. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ ℈ij.
Divide in pulveres ij.
Signa.—One powder to be taken in a little molasses, or sugar and water, and to be followed by a draught of tepid water. If one powder does not produce the desired effect, the second is to be taken in like manner.

2. *Lozenges of Emetia.*

℞. Emetiæ Impuræ gr. xxxij;
Sacchari ʒij;
Mucilaginis Acaciæ q. s. ut fiat massa, in trochiscos singulos grana xviij pendentes, dividenda.
Each lozenge will contain about one-half of a grain of commercial emetia, sufficient to vomit a child, or to produce nausea in an adult. MAGENDIE.

3. *Powder of Ipecacuanha with Tartarized Antimony.*

℞. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ ʒss;
Antimonii et Potassæ Tartratis gr. j.
Misce, et divide in pulveres ij.
Let one powder be taken in water, and if vomiting does not ensue in fifteen minutes, give the second in a similar manner.

Tartar emetic increases the efficacy of ipecacuanha, producing a more prompt and certain effect than the latter drug. This combination is an eligible one in most cases where emetics are indicated. When tartar emetic is given alone, it is generally in solution, a formula for which will be found below. (*See* Formula 10.)

4. *Powder of Alum.*

℞. Aluminis ℥j.
Fiat pulvis.
The dose is a teaspoonful, mixed with honey, syrup, or molasses, to be repeated every fifteen minutes until free emesis is produced. C. D. MEIGS.

5. *Powder of Mustard.*

℞. Pulveris Sinapis Nigræ ℥j.
Signa.—Take a teaspoonful in a teacupful of tepid water every ten minutes.

This is a very prompt and safe emetic.

In cases of narcotic poisoning it is necessary to resort to the most prompt and certain means of evacuating the stomach. Ipecacuanha was formerly thought to be a specific for poisoning by opium, but experience has shown that mustard, salt, alum, turpeth mineral, and the sulphates of zinc and copper are more reliable.

[6. *Powder of Ipecacuanha and Sulphate of Zinc.*]

℞. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ,
Zinci Sulphatis, āā ℈ij.
Misce, et div. in chart. iv.
Signa.—Take one every fifteen minutes until vomiting.

7. *Powder of Ipecacuanha and Calomel.*

℞. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ gr. viij;
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. v.
Misce.

This powder generally proves both emetic and purgative. It is often indicated in the commencement of the eruptive and other diseases of childhood in doses of 2 or 3 grains.

8. *Powder of Ipecacuanha and Rhubarb.*

℞. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ,
Pulveris Rhei, āā ℈j.
Misce.
Signa.—To be taken in syrup.

More or less purging will generally follow the emetic operation of this dose. It is used in congestive and other fevers.

Solutions and Mixtures.

9. *Wine of Ipecacuanha and Tartarized Antimony.*

℞. Vini Ipecacuanhæ f℥j;
Antimonii et Potassæ Tartratis gr. j.
Fiat solutio.
Signa.—A teaspoonful to be taken every ten or fifteen minutes, until vomiting is induced, which may be assisted with tepid drinks.

10. *Mixture of Tartrate of Antimony.*

℞. Antimonii et Potassæ Tartratis gr. ij;
Sacchari ℥j;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥ij.
Misce, et fiat solutio.
Signa.—A tablespoonful to be given every ten or fifteen minutes, until it vomits freely.

11. *Mixture of Sulphate of Zinc and Alum.*

℞. Zinci Sulphatis ℥jss;
Aluminis ℥ss;
Aquæ ferventis Oss.
Misce, et cola.
Signa.—A tablespoonful for adults, and a teaspoonful for a child of six months old (and so on in proportion to the strength and age of the patient), every morning upon an empty stomach.

This is the celebrated *solutio vitriolica* of Dr. Mosely, who principally employed it in dysentery and phthisis pulmonalis.

12. *Mixture of Emetia.*

℞. Emetiæ impuræ gr. iv;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥ij;
Syrupi f℥ss.
Fiat solutio.
Signa.—Give a dessert-spoonful every half hour.
Emetia is destitute of the peculiar odor and nauseous taste of ipecacuanha, and may, therefore, be preferable in some cases.

It will be observed that we have introduced the impure or commercial emetia, which is much less energetic than the perfectly white alkaloid. The best antidote for an overdose is a strong infusion of nutgalls. MAGENDIE.

13. *Mixture of Ipecacuanha, Tartar Emetic, and Squill.*

℞. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ ℥ss;
Antimonii et Potassæ Tartratis gr. j;
Tincturæ Scillæ f℥j;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥vij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Four tablespoonfuls at first; afterwards two tablespoonfuls every ten minutes until vomiting is induced.

This mixture is recommended in dropsies previously to giving digitalis.

14. *Mixture of Syrup and Wine of Ipecacuanha.*

℞. Syrupi Ipecacuanhæ f℥j;
Vini Ipecacuanhæ f℥ij.
Signa.—Give a teaspoonful to a child three years old, every fifteen minutes until it proves emetic.

The syrup of ipecacuanha, by itself, is too mild to act as an emetic, being rather designed as an expectorant. But in combination with the wine it provokes free emesis.

CLASS II.

ANTEMETICS.

UNDER this head may be embraced all remedies having a tendency to diminish irritability of the stomach, and thereby prevent vomiting and nausea. Inasmuch as nausea and vomiting are only symptoms, and not in themselves a disease, attention must be given to removing the cause, if it is ascertainable, at the same time that palliatives are administered to remove the symptom.

Practitioners will bear in mind the sympathetic disturbances of the stomach resulting from cerebral, hepatic, renal, and intestinal diseases, and investigate the condition of those organs as possible cause of the nausea.

If an overloaded stomach or the presence of undigested or indigestible food is a probable cause, the effort of nature to get rid of it should be aided by a gentle emetic, as ipecacuanha in dose of 20 grains, powdered mustard in teaspoonful dose, or common salt in the same dose in a tumblerful of tepid water.

The simple means to be resorted to to check nausea are as follows:—

Small pieces of ice, swallowed without being previously melted.

A tablespoonful of lime-water, or a teaspoonful of the syrup of lime in two tablespoonfuls of iced milk, every ten minutes.

A teaspoonful of iced brandy, every ten or fifteen minutes.

An infusion of camphor (made with boiling water), given cold, in teaspoonful doses frequently repeated.

Inhaling the fumes of laudanum heated to a rapid evaporation, or the vapor of spirits of camphor, or of chloroform, *carefully used.*

External applications may be made with advantage, anodyne or rubefacient, such as hot cloths, hot fomentations,

mustard cataplasms, and spice plasters. For the latter application an exceedingly convenient method, especially for travellers, is furnished in the beautiful preparation of portable sinapisms and spice plasters introduced by B. J. Crew, pharmaceutist, of this city.

The application of pounded ice to the spine, along the cervical and dorsal regions, either in narrow bladders or folded in a napkin, or in the bags of Chapman, will often be useful.

In obstinate vomiting, suppositories of powdered opium, containing one grain each, or more if needed, are often very efficient.

In the nausea and vomiting sometimes attending the administration of opium internally, the editor has found a strong decoction of Java or Laguayra coffee, given in tablespoonful doses, pure, to give immediate relief.

Under the head of tonics will be found many remedies, which, under certain circumstances, will prove antemetic by stimulating the depressed gastric function and removing irritability of the stomach.

Powders and Pills.

[15. *Pills of Calomel and Bismuth.*]

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. iij;
Bismuthi Subnitratis ʒss;
Syrupi q. s. ut fiat massa, in pilulas xij dividenda.
Signa.—One pill every two hours.

In nausea from gastric irritability, or hepatic derangement.

[16. *Powder of Calomel and Morphia.*]

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. iij;
Morphiæ Sulphatis gr. j;
Pulveris Sacchari gr. xij;
Misce, et divide in chartulas xij.
Signa.—One powder placed upon the tongue every two hours.

In gastric irritation, chronic gastritis.

[17. *Pills of Strychnia and Bismuth.*]

℞. Strychniæ gr. j;
Bismuthi Subnitratis ʒiv;
Syrupi q. s.
Misce, et divide in pilulas xx.
Signa.—Take a pill before each meal.

In nausea from chronic gastric depression, with pyrosis.

[18. *Pills of Oxalate of Cerium.*]

℞. Cerii Oxalatis gr. xv;
Extracti Gentianæ gr. v;
Misce, et divide in pilulas x.
Signa.—One pill an hour after each meal.

Recommended by Sir J. Y. Simpson in nausea of pregnancy.

[19. *Pills of Cerium, Nux Vomica, and Iron.*]

℞. Cerii Oxalatis gr. xxiv;
Extracti Nucis Vomicæ gr. xij;
Ferri redacti gr. xxiv;
Syrupi q. s.
Misce, et divide in pilulas xxiv.
Signa.—One pill at each meal.

In the nausea of pregnancy, with general atony.

Solutions and Mixtures.

[20. *Brandy and Chloroform Mixture.*]

℞. Chloroformi ♏xv;
Spiritûs Vini Gallici f℥jss.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful every half hour, in water.

In nausea from nervous depression.

[21. *Prussic Acid and Morphia.*]

℞. Acidi Hydrocyanici diluti gtt. xxiv;
Morphiæ Sulphatis gr. j;
Elixir Curaçoæ f℥jss.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful every two hours, in a little pounded ice.

In the nausea of cardiac irregularity.

[22. *Sulphuric Acid and Morphia Mixture.*]

℞. Morphiæ Sulphatis gr. j;
Acidi Sulphurici Aromatici gtt. lx.
Elixir Curaçoæ
(vel Syrupi Aurantii) f℥jss.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful every two hours, in cold water.

In nausea from gastric depression, or intestinal irritation.

[23. *Mixture of Chloroform and Soda.*]

℞. Chloroformi ♏x;
Alcoholis puri f℥ss;
Sodæ Bicarbonatis ℥ij;
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ f℥ijss.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every half hour.

In nausea attending bowel complaints; also, in the nausea of pregnancy with acidity of stomach.

[24. *Mixture of Pyroxylic Spirit.*]

℞. Spiritûs Pyroxylici Rectificati f℥j;
Tincturæ Cardamomi Compositæ f℥jss.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful every four hours.

For the nausea of pregnancy. H. E. EASTLAKE.

[25. *Creasote and Bismuth Mixture.*]

℞. Creasoti gtt. xij;
Bismuthi Subnitratis ℥j;
Pulveris Tragacanthæ gr. xxx;
Syrupi Aurantii f℥ij;
Aquæ f℥iv.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every hour or two.

In nausea from indigestion.

CLASS III.

CATHARTICS.

As a general rule it may be observed of cathartics that they are capable of fulfilling three different indications: 1. Simply to evacuate the bowels; 2. To excite an increased discharge from the mucous coat of the intestines; and 3. To stimulate the neighboring viscera, and cause them to secrete a greater quantity of their peculiar fluids. It seldom or perhaps never happens that the same article will produce these three different effects; and in order to accomplish them, we must combine different substances in one formula.

There are some, as magnesia, that produce their effect by absorbing the acid generated in the alimentary canal, and thus becoming converted into a purgative salt. There are others, as aloes, that expend their principal force upon the rectum and large intestines, and for this reason are very advantageously employed in diseases of the lower bowels, and of the uterus and its appendages.

These remedies should always be given on an empty stomach. If administered immediately after a full meal, they arrest the digestive process, are liable to produce nausea, if not vomiting, and do not open the bowels with the same certainty or effect. When simple costiveness is to be removed, the evening may be selected for the exhibition of a cathartic.

If this should not prove sufficient, we can repeat the dose in the morning and at regular intervals through the day until the effect is produced. "The principle," says Dr. Paris, "which should govern our conduct in the administration of purgatives, may be briefly stated: *The excitement is to be repeated till the requisite action is induced, yet no single excitement being such as may prove an irritant to the organ.*"

But in the treatment of many diseases it is preferable to purge through the day, in order that the sleep of the patient may not be disturbed at night.

The operation of these remedies may be very much accelerated by the free exhibition of diluent drinks, such as gruel, barley-water, etc. etc.

By combination we are enabled to modify and control the action of many remedies, and some of the most drastic purgatives may be made to operate mildly and certainly by uniting small quantities of several of them in the same dose.

The addition of an emetic substance, such as tartar emetic, or ipecacuanha, in small quantities, gives activity to the combination, while it modifies the harshness of the drastic purgatives.

Finally, the operation of a cathartic may often be promoted by judicious venesection; and if spasm of the intestines be present, opium may be advantageously joined with the purgative.

Powders.

26. *Powder of Calomel and Jalap.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. v;
Pulveris Jalapæ gr. x.
Misce.
Signa.—To be given in molasses or syrup.

27. *Powder of Calomel and Rhubarb.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis,
Pulveris Rhei, āā gr. v;
Olei Cinnamomi gtt. j.
Misce.
Signa.—To be given in molasses.

28. *Powder of Calomel and Soda.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. viij;
Sodæ Bicarbonatis gr. xij.
Misce.
Signa.—To be given in molasses.

This combination forms a safe and mild purgative. Nausea seldom follows its administration.

29. *Powder of Calomel, Jalap, and Rhubarb.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis,
Pulveris Jalapæ,
Pulveris Rhei, āā gr. v;
Olei Cinnamomi gtt. j.
Misce.
Signa.—To be given in syrup or molasses.

30. *Powder of Rhubarb and Magnesia.*

℞. Pulveris Rhei ℈j;
Magnesiæ ℈ss;
Olei Cinnamomi gtt. j.
Misce.
Signa.—To be given in syrup or molasses.

31. *Calcined Magnesia.*

℞. Magnesiæ ʒj.

℞. Magnesiæ (HENRY) ʒj.

℞. Magnesiæ (HUSBAND) ʒj.

℞. Magnesiæ (ELLIS) ʒj.

Magnesia is an antacid, and laxative, much used in the diseases of women and children. The lightness and consequent bulk of the officinal powder, constitute serious objections to its use. To obviate these, Henry, of England, and Thomas J. Husband, and Charles Ellis & Co., of this city, have severally prepared a heavy magnesia as a substitute. Henry's magnesia has long been favorably known; Husband's and Ellis's are entitled to equal consideration with the imported article, since the experiments of Prof. Procter have shown that, for forming liquid mixtures, and for rapidity of antacid action, they are equal if not preferable to it.

Dose of either, from thirty grains to a drachm, in milk or water. The operation of magnesia, when it meets with no acid in the bowels, is promoted by giving the patient lemonade.

32. *Powder of Jalap and Cream of Tartar.*

℞. Pulveris Jalapæ ʒj;
Potassæ Bitartratis ʒvj.
Misce, et divide in pulveres vj.
Signa.—Give one powder every three hours in molasses.

This powder is a hydragogue cathartic. "It constitutes one of the best medicines which I have ever tried, as well in dropsical as in all other cases, where long-continued purging is demanded." N. CHAPMAN.

33. *Compound Powder of Jalap and Gamboge.*

℞. Pulveris Jalapæ Compositi ʒiij;
Pulveris Gambogiæ gr. vj.
Misce, et divide in pulveres vj.
Signa.—Give one powder every two hours in molasses or syrup.

The compound powder of jalap has long been celebrated in dropsical affections; but it also forms a very convenient purge in many inflammatory cases. In order to increase its certainty and activity, we may conveniently add gamboge, as in the above formula.

34. *Powder of Sulphur and Cream of Tartar.*

℞. Sulphuris loti ℥ss;
Potassæ Bitartratis ℥j.
Misce.
Signa.—Mix in a sufficient quantity of molasses, and give a teaspoonful three or four times a day to children. Used in various diseases of the skin.

It should be always recollected that sulphur promotes insensible perspiration in a very marked degree, and hence renders the patient more liable to be affected by vicissitudes of climate.

35. *Powder of Sulphur and Calcined Magnesia.*

℞. Sulphuris præcipitati,
Magnesiæ, āā ℥ss.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful to be taken three or four times a day.

This preparation is better adapted to delicate stomachs than the former. Either of them forms a good aperient during an alterative course of medicine. N. CHAPMAN.

36. *Seidlitz Powders.*

℞. Potassæ et Sodæ Tartratis ℥ij;
Sodæ Bicarbonatis ℈ij.
Fiat pulvis.
Signa.—To be dissolved in a wineglassful of cold water.

℞. Acidi Tartarici pulverisati gr. xxxv.
Signa.—Dissolve in a wineglassful of water and mix the two solutions. To be taken while in a state of effervescence.

This is a very popular medicine, and justly so, as it is a gentle aperient, and may be taken by persons whose stomachs would reject any of the ordinary saline preparations.

37. *Stevens's Saline Powders.*

℞. Sodæ Bicarbonatis ʒss;
Sodii Chloridi ℈j;
Potassæ Chloratis gr. vij.
Misce.

This powder was administered by Dr. Stevens in half a tumblerful of tepid water, or a little thin beef tea, in cholera, and repeated every half hour until the patient recovered from the collapse.

Pills.

38. *Griffitts's Cathartic Pills.*

℞. Pulveris Jalapæ,
Pulveris Rhei,
Saponis, āā ʒss;
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. xxv;
Antimonii et Potassæ Tartratis gr. jss;
Aquæ destillatæ, quantum sufficit ut fiat massa.
Divide in pilulas xxv.
Signa.—Two of these pills may be taken at once, and repeated in two hours if not sufficient.

This combination of purgatives with the tartrate of antimony forms an excellent antibilious remedy; and, in cases of fever, prepares the alimentary canal for the reception of other remedies. S. P. GRIFFITTS.

39. *Pills of Blue Mass, Jalap, and Aloes.*

℞. Pilulæ Hydrargyri,
Pulveris Jalapæ,
Pulveris Aloës Socotrinæ, āā gr. xv;
Syrupi, q. s. ut fiat massa.
Divide in pilulas xij.
Signa.—Three may be taken at night, and the same dose be repeated in the morning, if the first is ineffectual.

40. *Pills of Blue Mass, Rhubarb, and Soda.*

℞. Pilulæ Hydrargyri gr. ix;
Pulveris Rhei,
Sodæ Bicarbonatis, āā gr. xij;
Syrupi Rhei Aromatici q. s. ut fiat massa, in pilulas xij dividenda.
Signa.—One pill to be taken twice or three times a day, as an alterative, in derangement of the liver.

JOS. HARTSHORNE.

41. *Pills of Calomel and Colocynth.*

℞. Extracti Colocynthidis Compositi ℈ij;
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis ℈j.
Misce, et divide in pilulas xx.
Two or three of these pills will generally act as a cathartic.

42. *Pills of Colocynth and Podophyllin.*

℞. Extracti Colocynthidis Compositi ℥ss;
Resinæ Podophylli gr. iij.
Misce, et divide in pilulas xij.
Signa.—One or two pills at bedtime.

This is an excellent substitute for the officinal compound cathartic pill. One pill acts usually as a laxative, and three pills produce free purgation. R. P. THOMAS.

43. *Pills of Aloin and Podophyllin.*

℞. Aloin gr. xxiv;
Resinæ Podophylli gr. xij;
Oleoresinæ Zingiberis ♏iv;
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas xxiv.
Signa.—Dose, one pill as a laxative, two or three pills as a purgative.

"The experience of numerous practitioners here and in Europe confirms the utility of aloin as a mild though pretty certain cathartic in doses of two to three grains."
E. PARRISH.

44. *Anti-Gout Pill.*

℞. Extracti Colchici Acetici,
Extracti Colocynthidis Compositi, āā gr. x;
Morphiæ Acetatis gr. ijss.
Fiat massa, in pilulas x dividenda.

This is a useful anti-gout pill, adapted to mitigate an actual paroxysm. One pill should be given every two hours, until the bowels and kidneys are acted on. ROBERT DICK.

45. *Becquerel's Anti-Gout Pill.*

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis ℥ij;
Extracti Digitalis Alcoholici gr. xv;
Extracti Colchici Acetici ℈ij.
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas l.
Signa.—Take one pill every three hours.

These pills are highly recommended by M. Trousseau, of Paris, in the treatment of gout.

46. *Pills of Extract of Butternut and Jalap.*

℞. Extracti Juglandis ʒss;
Pulveris Jalapæ ℈j;
Saponis gr. x.
Misce, et fiant pilulæ xv.
Signa.—Three of these may be taken for a dose, and if they do not operate, two more may be safely administered.

The extract of butternut, either alone or in combination, is highly recommended as a cathartic in fevers, dysentery, etc., from its tendency to act on the liver.

47. *Fothergill's Pills.*

℞. Extracti Colocynthidis Compositi ʒjss;
Antimonii Oxidi ʒss.
Misce, et divide in pilulas xxx.

One of these pills will generally produce a free evacuation; but two or more may be taken when required.

During the last century, the antimonial preparations were held in high repute by the London physicians, and this combination of an antimonial with active cathartics is still regarded with favor.

[48. *Lartigue's Gout Pill.*]

℞. Extracti Colchici Acetici gr. viij;
Extracti Digitalis gr. iv;
Colocynthidis Compositi ℈iv.
Misce, et divide in pilulas xx.
Signa.—One pill at bedtime.

In gout or chronic rheumatism.

49. *Mitchell's Aperient Pills.*

℞. Pulveris Rhei ℈iv;
Pulveris Aloës Socotrinæ ℈ij;
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. iv;
Antimonii et Potassæ Tartratris gr. ij.
Fiat pulvis, et adde—
Saponis, in pulverem contriti ℈ij;
Aquæ q. s. ut fiat massa.
Divide in pilulas xl.
Signa.—Take one pill every night as a laxative, or three pills as a purgative. J. K. Mitchell.

50. *Pills of Elaterium.*

℞. Elaterii gr. ij;
Extracti Gentianæ gr. xiv.
Misce, et divide in pilulas xvj.
Signa.—Give one pill every three hours, until free purging takes place.

Elaterin, the active principle of this drug, can now be procured in a state of purity; and as it is more certain in its effects, a formula is subjoined under the head of purgative wines and tinctures.

51. *Pills of Croton Oil.*

℞. Olei Tiglii gtt. ij;
Micæ Panis q. s. ut fiant pilulæ iv.
Signa.—One every hour until they operate.

This powerful remedy has lately been restored to the Materia Medica. One drop is a full dose, and frequently less will answer every purpose.

The following is a more certain and less drastic mode of exhibiting the oil.

52. *Pills of Croton Oil and Colocynth.*

℞. Olei Tiglii gtt. ij;
Extracti Colocynthidis Compositi gr. x.
Misce, et divide in pilulas iv.
Signa.—Give one pill every two hours, until a purgative effect is produced.

53. *Chapman's Peristaltic Persuaders.*

℞. Pulveris Rhei ʒj;
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ gr. x;
Olei Cari gtt. x;
Pulveris Acaciæ q. s. ut fiat massa.
Divide in pilulas xx.
Signa.—Take two pills at bedtime, in obstinate constipation.
N. CHAPMAN.

54. *Chapman's Anti-dyspeptic Pills.*

℞. Pulveris Aloës Socotrinæ,
Mastiches, āā ʒss;
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ gr. x;
Olei Fœniculi ♏viij.
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas xx.
Signa.—Take one pill every night at bedtime.

LANE LIBRARY

These are indicated in cases of dyspepsia attended by habitual constipation. N. CHAPMAN.

55. *Pills of Aloes and Gentian.*

℞. Pulveris Aloës Capensis ʒj;
Extracti Gentianæ ʒss;
Olei Cari gtt. x;
Syrupi q. s. ut fiat massa, in pilulas singulas grana quatuor pendentes, dividenda.
Signa.—Take two or three pills for a dose.

The addition of a tonic increases the purgative action of aloes, and diminishes its tendency to griping.

56. *Pills of Aloes, Guaiac, and Rhubarb.*

℞. Pulveris Guaiaci Resinæ ʒj;
Pulveris Aloës Capensis gr. xxxvj;
Pulveris Rhei ʒij;
Terebinthinæ Canadensis quantum sufficit ut fiat massa in pilulas xlviij dividenda.
Signa.—One to be taken every three hours.

This combination forms a highly stimulating cathartic.

57. *Pills of Rhubarb and Sulphate of Iron.*

℞. Pulveris Rhei ʒjss;
Ferri Sulphatis exsiccatæ ʒss;
Saponis ℈ij.
Aquæ destillatæ q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas xl dividenda.

The intention of these pills is to remove costiveness, and impart tone to the bowels. Three may be taken for a dose at bedtime. S. P. GRIFFITTS.

58. *Pills of Ox Gall.*

℞. Fellis Bovini inspissati ʒij;
Olei Cari gtt. x;
Magnesiæ Carbonatis q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas xxxvj dividenda.
Signa.—Take two pills three times daily. CLAY.

Confections and Electuaries.

59. *Lenitive Electuary and Cream of Tartar.*

℞. Confectionis Sennæ ℥ij;
Confectionis Aurantii Corticis ʒij;
Potassæ Bitartratis ʒij.
Misce, et fiat electuarium.
Signa.—Take a piece the size of a marble, night and morning.

Used in habitual constipation.

60. *Confection of Senna, Sulphur, and Nitre.*

℞. Sulphuris loti ℥jss;
Confectionis Sennæ ℥ij;
Potassæ Nitratis ʒj;
Syrupi Aurantii Corticis q. s. ut fiat confectio.
Signa.—One or two drachms to be taken twice a day. Used in hemorrhoidal affections.

61. *Electuary of Jalap, Nitre, etc.*

℞. Pulveris Jalapæ,
Potassæ Bitartratis,
Potassæ Nitratis, āā ℥ss;
Confectionis Sennæ ℥j;
Syrupi q. s. ut fiat electuarium.
Signa.—A bolus the size of a hazel-nut may be taken three times a day.

This preparation once gained considerable celebrity as a popular remedy for hemorrhoids.

Emulsions and Mixtures.

62. *Castor Oil, or "Oleaginous" Mixture.*

℞. Pulveris Acaciæ,
Pulveris Sacchari, āā ʒiij;
Aquæ f℥ij.
Tere simul, et adde gradatim—
Olei Ricini ℥j.
Dein adde,
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥j.
Misce secundum artem.
Signa.—Take a tablespoonful every two hours.

This is one of the least disagreeable modes of administering this nauseous but valuable medicine.

63. *Another Form for Children.*

℞. Olei Ricini ʒij;
Vitellum unius ovi;
Aquæ Fœniculi,
Aquæ Menthæ Viridis, āā fʒj.
Fiat emulsio.
Signa.—Give a teaspoonful morning and night to a child three months old.

64. *Mixture of Oil of Turpentine.*

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ fʒj;
Pulveris Acaciæ,
Sacchari, āā ʒss;
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ fʒiv.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every two hours until it operates.

This preparation must be made in the same manner as the oleaginous mixture.

65. *Oleaginous Mixture with Oil of Turpentine.*

℞. Olei Ricini ʒjss;
Vitellum unius ovi;
Sacchari ʒij;
Olei Terebinthinæ ʒss;
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ fʒiv.
Misce secundum artem.
Signa.—A large tablespoonful may be taken every hour or two.

This preparation is much used by some of our best practitioners in cases requiring a brisk and stimulating cathartic. It has also been recommended as a purgative after the effects of an overdose of opium have been partially subdued by preliminary remedies. B. ELLIS.

66. *Mixture of Croton Oil.*

℞. Olei Tiglii ♏ij;
Mucilaginis Acaciæ,
Aquæ destillatæ, āā fʒj.
Misce.
Signa.—Take a teaspoonful every two hours until it operates.

67. *Saponaceous Mixture of Croton Oil.*

℞. Olei Tiglii ♏viij;
Potassæ gr. vj;
Aquæ destillatæ fʒij.
Fiat solutio.
Signa.—From three to six drops may be given for a dose.

This is a substitute for the soap of croton oil proposed by the French, which is more troublesome to make.

Mr. Conwell states that four drops of croton oil rubbed on and around the umbilicus, will produce a cathartic effect; even the odor of it has been known to excite the alimentary canal, either as an emetic or purgative.

68. *Solution of Epsom Salt and Tartar Emetic.*

℞. Magnesiæ Sulphatis ℥j;
Antimonii et Potassæ Tartratis gr. ss;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥iij;
Succi Limonis recentis f℥j.
Misce, et fiat solutio.

A tablespoonful to be given every two hours until it operates. Or one-half may be taken as a purgative dose.

69. *Solution of Epsom Salts with Jalap and Nitric Acid.*

℞. Magnesiæ Sulphatis ℥ss;
Tincturæ Jalapæ f℥j;
Acidi Nitrici gtt. ij;
Aquæ Menthæ Viridis f℥ij.
Misce.

Signa.—To be taken for a draught. The nitric acid destroys in part the bitter taste of the salt.

70. *Mixture of Magnesia and Rhubarb.*

℞. Magnesiæ ℥ss;
Pulveris Rhei gr. ij;
Sacchari ℥j;
Spiritûs Menthæ Piperitæ gtt. vj;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥jss.
Fiat mistura.

Signa.—A teaspoonful to be given every two hours to children, until it operates.

This preparation is designed for the bowel complaints of children, in which it is very serviceable. Laudanum can be added according to the age and condition of the patient.

71. *Mixture of Magnesia and Colchicum.*

℞. Magnesiæ ℥j;
Sacchari,
Pulveris Acaciæ, āā ℥j;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥iv;
Vini Colchici Radicis gtt. xl.
Fiat mistura.

Signa.—Take a tablespoonful every two hours until it operates.

This preparation is much used in gouty and rheumatic affections. Laudanum can be added if requisite.

72. *Scudamore's Mixture.*

℞. Magnesiæ ℈iv;
Magnesiæ Sulphatis ℥j;
Aquæ Menthæ Viridis f℥v;
Aceti Colchici f℥ss;
Syrupi f℥j.
Fiat mistura.
Dose, a tablespoonful every two hours. Chiefly used in gouty paroxysms. SIR C. SCUDAMORE.

73. *Acid Solution of Veratria.*

℞. Veratriæ gr. j;
Acidi Sulphurici Aromatici gtt. v;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥ij.
Fiat solutio.
Dose, a teaspoonful. This solution is said to be a good substitute for the Eau Médicinale of Husson, in gouty affections. MAGENDIE.

74. *Mixture of Fluid Extract of Butternut.*

℞. Extracti Juglandis Fluidi (*Thayer*) f℥ij;
Syrupi Zingiberis f℥ij;
Aquæ f℥ss.
Misce.
Signa.—Take one-half as a draught.

The butternut is a mild cathartic, operating usually without pain or griping. It is adapted to cases of habitual constipation.

75. *Purgative Mineral Water.*

℞. Liquoris Magnesiæ Citratis f℥xij.
Signa.—Take a teacupful every two hours until it operates.

From its resemblance to lemonade in taste; this constitutes one of the most pleasant laxatives now in use. A child five years old, may take a wineglassful as a dose.

The country practitioner can make a good approximation by neutralizing carbonate of magnesia with citric acid, in the proportion of fourteen parts of the former to twenty parts of the latter, and flavoring the solution with lemon syrup.

Half an ounce of the neutral salt of citrate of magnesia constitutes a dose.

76. *Purgative Soda Water.*

℞. Sodæ Carbonatis Crystallisatæ ʒix;
Acidi Tartarici ʒvj;
Aquæ f℥x;
Syrupi Limonis f℥jss.
Misce in ampulla vitrea et adjice—
Sodæ Bicarbonatis ʒss.
Signa.—To be taken by draughts of a wineglassful every two hours.

Prof. J. Lawrence Smith published a formula for purgative soda water, as prepared by him on a large scale, from which the above is condensed. As a purgative, it is mild and certain, producing watery evacuations.

77. *Fluid Extract of Senna, Ginger, etc.*

℞. Extracti Sennæ fluidi f℥ij;
Extracti Rhei fluidi f℥j;
Syrupi Zingiberis f℥v;
Aquæ f℥j.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a tablespoonful.

This is an efficient mixture, operating without much pain. The dose should be repeated every four hours until a purgative effect is produced.

Infusions and Decoctions.

78. *Infusion of Senna and Salts.—Black Draught.*

℞. Sennæ,
Menthæ Viridis, āā ℥ss;
Aquæ bullientis Oj.
Macera per horam unam, cola, et adde—
Magnesiæ Sulphatis ℥ij.
Solve.
Signa.—Administer a wineglassful every two hours, until purgation is produced. GUY'S HOSP.

79. *Infusion of Senna and Manna.*

℞. Sennæ ʒvj;
Mannæ ℥ss;
Cardamomi ʒij;
Aquæ bullientis f℥viij.
Macera per horam unam et cola.
Signa.—One-half to be taken at a draught; and if insufficient, the remainder in two or three hours.

80. *Decoction of Prunes and Senna.*

℞. Pruni ℥iij;
Infusi Sennæ Ojss.
Coque ad Oj, et cola.
Signa.—Dose, a wineglassful at bedtime.

In making this decoction, the coriander seed, directed in the officinal infusion of senna, had better be omitted until near the close of the process. This forms a good laxative for pregnant women. Sugar enough to make a syrup improves the taste.

81. *Infusion of Senna, Rhubarb, and Manna.*

℞. Sennæ ʒvj;
Mannæ ʒiv;
Rhei contusi,
Cardamomi, āā ʒij;
Aquæ bullientis Oj.
Macera per horam unam et cola.
Signa.—Dose, a wineglassful every two hours, until it operates.

82. *Alkaline Mixture of Aloes.*

℞. Aloës Capensis ℥ijss;
Sodæ Bicarbonatis ʒvj;
Aquæ Oiv;
Spiritûs Lavandulæ Compositi f℥ij.
Misce. Macera per dies quatuordecim et cola.
Signa.—Dose, a teaspoonful after each meal.

This is an excellent preparation for Hospital or Dispensary practice. It is particularly serviceable in cases of dyspepsia, attended with acidity of the stomach and torpor of the liver and bowels. J. P. METTAUER.

Wines and Tinctures.

83. *Wine of Colchicum Root and Laudanum.*

℞. Vini Colchici Radicis f℥jss;
Tincturæ Opii f℥ij.
Misce.
Signa.—Give twenty drops every three hours.

The preparations of colchicum often occasion vomiting and purging, if given alone; but when combined with small quantities of opium or morphia, as above, these effects are

prevented, while the specific property of colchicum to control gout and rheumatism seems to be increased. EISENMAN.

84. *Tincture of Elaterin.*

℞. Elaterin gr. j;
Alcoholis f℥j.
Solve; dein adde—
Acidi Nitrici gtt. iv.
Misce.

Signa.—Dose, twenty to forty drops in a tablespoonful of cinnamon water. Used as a hydragogue cathartic in dropsies. MORRIES.

Enemata.

Enemata, used either as auxiliaries to, or substitutes for cathartics, very properly succeed that class of remedies.

They are employed to fulfil other indications, and the different preparations will be noticed under their appropriate heads. It is usual to direct three times the quantity of the medicine to be given for an enema that is required for a dose by the mouth. For the purpose of procuring a discharge from the bowels, this rule may generally be observed; but in some of the powerful remedies occasionally administered, as opium and tobacco, it might be attended with serious consequences. When using these active drugs, it is better to give only double the quantity.

The bulk of the enema also varies according to the object we have in view. If purgation is to be effected, the subjoined proportions afford a good rule; but if the remedial agent is to be retained for some time, a small amount is obviously indicated, lest the mere bulk of the injection cause an immediate discharge.

The following are the proportions recommended by Professor Chapman in the ordinary enemata for persons of different ages: A child between the ages of one and five years, from f℥iv to f℥vj. A youth of ten or fifteen years, half a pint; and an adult, from a pint to a quart, according to circumstances.

In all cases, a warm folded towel should be firmly pressed against the anus for fifteen minutes after the injection is thrown up.

The facility with which an enema is administered may be very much increased by attending to certain precautions, viz: 1. Introduce the finger, thoroughly lubricated with soap or

LANE LIBRARY. STANFORD UNIVERSI

lard, into the rectum, as a guide to the pipe. 2. Pass the pipe backward and toward the left side, in the course of the rectum. 3. Introduce the injection slowly, so as not to surprise the bowel by a sudden distension, causing it to contract as suddenly and eject the fluid.

85. *Castor Oil, Molasses, and Salt Enema.*

℞. Olei Ricini f℥ij;
Syrupi Fusci f℥ij;
Sodii Chloridi ℥j;
Infusi Lini tepidi Oj.
Fiat enema.
One-half to be administered at once, and the remainder in half an hour, if the first produces no evacuation. The chloride of sodium is an active ingredient. In fact, there is no better enema than simple salt and water at the ordinary temperature; and sea-water fresh from the ocean answers the same purpose.

86. *Soap Enema.*

℞. Saponis Vulgaris incisi ℥j;
Infusi Lini tepidi Oss.
Misce pro enemăte.

This is an effectual clyster in cases of flatulence and impacted feces.

87. *Ox Gall Enema.*

℞. Fellis Bovini spissati ℥ij;
vel
Fellis Bovini recentis f℥j;
Aquæ tepidæ Oj.
Misce.
Signa.—Use for an injection, in cases of obstinate constipation and hardened feces.

88. *Enema of Oil of Turpentine.*

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ f℥ss;
Vitellum unius ovi.
Terre simul, et adde, gradatim,
Decocti Hordei tepidi f℥x.
Used as a stimulating injection. GUY'S HOSPITAL PHARM.

89. *Enema of Senna and Epsom Salts.*

℞. Infusi Sennæ Oj;
Magnesiæ Sulphatis ℥ij.
Misce.—One-half to be exhibited as an enema, and the remainder, if necessary, in half an hour.

90. *Enema of Tobacco.*

℞. Tabaci ℥j;
Aquæ bullientis Oj.
Macera per sextam horæ partem et cola.

One-quarter or one-half of this infusion may be used as an injection; and, if necessary, the same quantity may be given in half an hour. Employed for strangulated hernia, obstinate colic, spasm of the urethra, and for the reduction of dislocations. GUY'S HOSPITAL PHARM.

Suppositories.

(From *Supponere*, to put under.)

Suppositories constitute a class of remedies that has hitherto been little used by American practitioners. They are solid; round, cylindrical, or conical in form; and intended for introduction into the anus. They are prepared by mingling sedative, astringent, or purgative medicines with cocoa-butter, suet, soap, or thick honey.

When made with suet or cocoa-butter, these substances should be melted, at a gentle heat, with an eighth or a twelfth of white wax, according to the season of the year. The medicinal agent is added, and the fluid mass poured into metallic cones to cool and become solid. A suppository should weigh from twenty grains to two drachms, and be as large as the end of the little finger. Purgative suppositories are larger than those of an anodyne character. By the heat of the body, the suet or cocoa-butter is softened, and the remedial agent is thus permitted to develop its effects.

Soap suppositories are formed by cutting soap into convenient shapes. Suppositories with honey are prepared by boiling down this substance till it becomes sufficiently thick to retain its shape when cool.

Laxative suppositories being rarely, if ever, used for adults, formulæ for this purpose are unnecessary; for other indications they will be found in their appropriate places. For children, suppositories of soap or molasses candy are often of great use.

CLASS IV.

DIURETICS.

THE rules for the administration of this class of remedies are few and simple.

Where there is much arterial excitement, a judicious use of the lancet may precede the employment of diuretics, and the patient be kept cool to avoid perspiration.

In order to insure the full effect of diuretics, diluent drinks should be freely given, and especially those containing some diuretic medicine.

Powders.

91. *Powder of Squill and Nitre.*

℞. Pulveris Scillæ gr. vj;
Potassæ Nitratis ʒj.
Misce, et fiant pulveres vj.
Signa.—One to be given three times a day in sugar and water.

Some aromatic, such as cinnamon, may be added to this preparation if the stomach is irritable. Employed in dropsies.

92. *Powder of Nitre, Cream of Tartar, and Tartar Emetic.*

℞. Potassæ Nitratis ℥ss;
Potassæ Bitartratis ℥iv;
Antimonii et Potassæ Tartratis gr. j.
Tere simul et fiat pulvis.
Signa.—Take a teaspoonful three times daily.

This combination is designed for cases of acute gonorrhœa. The free administration of saline diuretics in this disease often effects permanent cures. J. NEILL.

93. *Powder of Uva Ursi and Soda.*

℞. Pulveris Uvæ Ursi ʒjss;
Sodæ Bicarbonatis ʒj.
Misce, et divide in chartulas xij.
Signa.—One three times a day in sugar and water.

In nephritic complaints and affections of the bladder.

94. *Powder of Ergot and Cubebs.*

℞. Pulveris Ergotæ ℈ij;
Pulveris Cubebæ ʒj;
Pulveris Cinnamomi ʒss;
Sacchari ʒj.
Divide in pulveres viij.
Signa.—One may be given three times a day. In leucorrhœa and gleet. DR. RYAN.

95. *Powder of Squill, Cream of Tartar, etc.*

℞. Antimonii et Potassæ Tartratis gr. ij;
Pulveris Scillæ ʒj;
Potassæ Bitartratis ʒjss;
Potassæ Sulphatis ʒss.
Fiat pulvis, et divide in pulveres xx.
Signa.—Take one powder four times daily.

This combination produces copious watery stools, together with a considerable flow of urine; properties that render it valuable in cases of general dropsy. EBERLE.

96. *Powder of Colchicum and Cream of Tartar.*

℞. Pulveris Colchici radicis ʒss;
Potassæ Bitartratis ʒij.
Misce, et divide in pulveres vj.
Signa.—One powder every four hours.

This combination is very serviceable in acute rheumatism. Purging usually results from its employment. Sometimes the pulse becomes slow or irregular. J. JACKSON.

Pills.

97. *Pills of Squill and Calomel.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis,
Pulveris Scillæ, āā gr. xij;
Confectionis Rosæ q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xij.
Signa.—One night and morning, in dropsies depending upon visceral derangement.

This preparation is one of the most celebrated of the diuretics, especially when disease of the liver is the cause of effusion. When the calomel affects the mouth it should be omitted, and the squill combined with some other diuretic.

[98. *Pills of Digitalis, Podophyllin, and Iron.*]

℞. Digitalis Pulveris gr. xij;
Podophyllin gr. j;
Ferri Perchloridi gr. xij.
Syrupi Acaciæ q. s.
Misce, et divide in pilulas xij.
Signa.—One pill to be taken every three or four hours.

In the dropsy following intermittent fever or in anæmic conditions.

99. *Pills of Digitalis, Calomel, and Opium.*

℞. Pulveris Digitalis gr. xij;
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. vj;
Pulveris Opii gr. iv;
Confectionis Rosæ q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xij.
Signa.—One to be taken every eight hours.

In hydrothorax and ascites.

100. *Pills of Copaïba and Cubebs.*

℞. Ceræ flavæ gr. xv.
Liquefac cum leni calore, dein adde—
Copaibæ gr. xxx;
Pulveris Cubebæ ʒj.
Misce intime, et divide in pilulas xxx.
Signa.—Two pills every four hours.

This furnishes a good mode of exhibiting copaiba and cubebs in small quantities, as in chronic diseases of the bladder, or irritability of the urethra. J. M. MAISCH.

101. *Pills of Extract of Dandelion and Blue Mass.*

℞. Extracti Taraxaci ʒss;
Pilulæ Hydrargyri gr. x.
Misce, et fiant pilulæ x.
Signa.—One to be taken morning, noon, and night. In dropsy complicated with disease of the liver.

102. *Granules of Digitalin.*

℞. Digitalini gr. j;
Sacchari ʒj;
Aquæ q. s.
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas lx.
Signa.—Take one granule four times daily.

Prescribed in dropsy as a substitute for digitalis.
HOMOLLE.

103. *Pills of Digitalis, Squill, and Juniper.*

℞. Pulveris Digitalis ℈j;
Pulveris Scillæ ʒss;
Olei Juniperi gtt. viij;
Syrupi q. s. ut fiat massa, in pilulas xij dividenda.
Signa.—Take one pill three times daily.
Used in dropsy. PEARSON.

104. *Pills of Digitalis, Squill, and Blue Mass.*

℞. Pulveris Digitalis gr. v;
Pulveris Scillæ gr. x;
Pilulæ Hydrargyri ʒss.
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas x.
Signa.—Take one pill three times daily.

This combination was highly recommended by the late Dr. Baillie, of London, as an alterative and diuretic in anasarca.

Infusions and Decoctions.

105. *Infusion of Digitalis and Sweet Spirit of Nitre.*

℞. Digitalis ʒj;
Aquæ bullientis Oss.
Macera per horas tres, cola, et adde—
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi, f ʒj.
Signa.—Dose, for an adult, half a tablespoonful three times a day.

The prostrating effect of digitalis should always be kept in mind by the practitioner; and the rule, that when it acts upon the *stomach*, the *bowels*, the *pulse*, or the *kidneys*, it should be discontinued, cannot, when we consider the power of the article, be too scrupulously observed. B. ELLIS.

106. *Infusion of Juniper Berries and Cream of Tartar.*

℞. Juniperi contusi ℥iv;
Aquæ bullientis f℥xij;
Spiritûs Juniperi (Holland Gin), f℥iv.
Macera per horas duodecim et exprime.
Signa.—Take a wineglassful, mixed with a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, three times a day.

This is an excellent mode of administering a favorite diuretic, in cases of dropsy, in which a little stimulation would be admissible. W. Procter, Jr.

107. *Infusion of Parsley Root.*

℞. Petroselini ℥j;
Aquæ bullientis Oj.
Fiat infusum et cola.
A teacupful may be taken with a teaspoonful of sweet spirit of nitre, every three or four hours.

A popular and very useful remedy for strangury, arising from blisters. It is also an efficient diuretic in dropsies.

108. *Infusion of Dandelion, etc.*

℞. Infusi Taraxaci f℥iv;
Extracti Taraxaci ʒij;
Sodæ Carbonatis ʒss;
Potassæ Tartratis ʒiij;
Tincturæ Rhei f℥iij;
Tincturæ Hyoscyami gtt. xx.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—One-third part to be taken three times a day. In dropsical and visceral affections. C. D. Meigs.

109. *Decoction of Indian Hemp.*

℞. Apocyni Cannabini ℥ss;
Aquæ Ojss.
Coque ad Oj, et cola.
Signa.—Take a wineglassful three times a day.

This has been found useful in general dropsy, acting as a hydragogue cathartic, and as a diuretic. The diuretic properties of the decoction will be increased by the addition of an ounce of juniper berries to each pint. Griscom.

The young practitioner must carefully distinguish between preparations of the native drug under consideration (*Apocy-*

num Cannabinum), and the powerful, imported extract of *Cannabis Sativa;* as, unfortunately, they both bear the same trivial name of *Indian Hemp.*

110. *Decoction of Pareira Brava Root.*

℞. Pareiræ contusæ ℥ss;
Aquæ bullientis Oiij.
Coque, leni calore, ad Oj, et cola.
Signa.—Take a wineglassful every two hours.

"Pareira Brava has a great influence over chronic inflammation of the bladder, lessening very materially the secretion of the ropy mucus, which is itself a very great evil, and, I believe, diminishing the inflammation and irritability of the bladder also." SIR B. BRODIE.

Solutions and Mixtures.

[111. *Liquor Potassæ in Milk.*]

℞. Liquoris Potassæ gtt. xx;
Lactis recentis f℥ij.
Fiat haustus.
To be taken every two or three hours until relieved.

In dysury, irritation of bladder, and frequent micturition from acrid and concentrated urine; useful in the albuminuria of pregnancy.

112. *Cider Mixture.*

℞. Juniperi contusi,
Sinapis,
Zingiberis, āā ℥ss;
Armoraciæ contusæ,
Petroselini, āā ℥j;
Succi fermenti pomorum Oij.
Macera per diem unam, et cola.
Signa.—A wineglassful may be taken three or four times a day.

The above compound was recommended by the late Dr. Jos. Parrish, in cases of general dropsy which admit of stimulation, and in which the urinary secretion is deficient. The cider should be old and sound.

113. *Mixture of Oil of Juniper.*

℞. Olei Juniperi f℥ss;
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi,
Tincturæ Digitalis, āā f℥iij.
Misce.
Signa.—Give thirty drops every three hours.

This is the formula of the "*diuretic drops*," celebrated in Germany as a diuretic remedy, and used in all cases in which medicines of this class are indicated. HUFELAND.

114. *Diuretic Wine.*

℞. Juniperi contusi ℥x;
Pulveris Digitalis ℥ij;
Pulveris Scillæ ℥j;
Vini Xerici Oj.
Macera per dies quatuor, et adjice—
Potassæ Acetatis ℥iij.
Exprime et cola.
Signa.—Dose, a tablespoonful three times daily.

This preparation is employed in "l'Hôtel Dieu de Paris," and is found to be an efficient diuretic. TROUSSEAU.

115. *Mixture of Juniper, Squill, etc.*

℞. Potassæ Acetatis ℥v;
Potassæ Bicarbonatis ℥j;
Aquæ f℥xij;
Tincturæ Scillæ f℥j;
Spiritûs Juniperi Compositi f℥j.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Take two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

Employed in dropsy. BROWN.

116. *Mixture of Digitalis, Acetate of Potassa, etc.*

℞. Infusi Digitalis f℥iv;
Potassæ Acetatis ℥ij;
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi f℥ij;
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥jss.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Take a tablespoonful every four hours.

Recommended in the treatment of dropsy supervening upon cardiac disease. KILGOUR.

117. *Mixture of Cantharides and Sweet Spirit of Nitre.*

℞. Tincturæ Cantharidis,
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi, āā gtt. lx;
Sacchari ʒj;
Aquæ Menthæ Viridis fʒij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A teaspoonful may be taken every three hours, desisting if strangury should supervene.

A stimulant diuretic. Used in atony of the bladder.

118. *Mixture of Oil of Turpentine.*

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ ɱc;
Pulveris Acaciæ,
Sacchari, āā ʒj;
Aquæ Menthæ Viridis fʒiv.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A tablespoonful four or five times a day, aided by some diuretic drink.

This remedy is used with great benefit in nephritic complaints, and especially in the passage of calculi through the ureters.

119. *Mixture of Benzoic Acid, etc.*

℞. Acidi Benzoici ϑiv;
Spiritûs Juniperi Compositi fʒss;
Syrupi Tolutani fʒjss;
Aquæ fʒij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Give a dessert-spoonful every four hours.

This combination is recommended in the phosphatic variety of gravel. It is also useful in the treatment of diabetes.

[120. *Another Form.*]

℞. Acidi Benzoici ʒij;
Potassæ Bicarbonatis ʒss;
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi fʒj;
Syrupi Limonis fʒij;
Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis fʒiij.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful to be taken four or five times daily.

An excellent combination in the albuminuria of pregnancy.

121. *Mixture of Elaterium, Colchicum, etc.*

℞. Elaterii gr. j;
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi f℥ij;
Tincturæ Scillæ f℥ss;
Aceti Colchici f℥ij;
Syrupi f℥j.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Take a teaspoonful four times a day in a little water.

Dr. Ferriar recommends the above in the several forms of dropsy, and more especially in hydrothorax.

122. *Tincture of Colchicum and Digitalis.*

℞. Tincturæ Colchici,
Tincturæ Digitalis,
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi, āā f℥j.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, twenty drops on a lump of sugar.

Given as a diuretic in dropsy and hydrothorax.

HILDENBRAND.

123. *Mixture of Citrate of Potassa, Squill, etc.*

℞. Potassæ Carbonatis Puræ ℥j;
Succi Limonis q. s. ad saturandum;
Tincturæ Scillæ f℥ss;
Tincturæ Opii ♏xxx;
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥iv.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every three hours throughout the day.

The vinegar or oxymel of squill, if preferred, may be substituted in this preparation. We use the tincture because it is more uniform, and less liable to spontaneous changes.

124. *Mixture of the Acetate of Potassa, and Spirit of Mindererus.*

℞. Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis f℥ij;
Potassæ Acetatis ℥ij.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every three hours for a dose.

Recommended for gravel and lithic acid deposits.

125. *Mixture of Buchu and Acetate of Potassa.*

℞. Extracti Buchu Fluidi f℥ss;
Potassæ Acetatis ℥ij;
Syrupi f℥jss;
Aquæ f℥iv.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every four hours.

This is an excellent diuretic combination, and its value may be farther enhanced by the addition of sweet spirit of nitre.
MORTON.

126. *Mixture of Buchu and Uva Ursi.*

℞. Extracti Buchu Fluidi,
Extracti Uvæ Ursi Fluidi, āā f℥ij;
Syrupi Acaciæ f℥ss;
Aquæ Menthæ Viridis f℥j.
Misce.
Signa.—A dessert-spoonful every three hours.

Used in blennorrhœa, atony, and paralysis of the bladder.

127. *Mixture of Copaiba.*

℞. Copaibæ ℥ss;
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi f℥ss;
Pulveris Acaciæ ℥ij;
Sacchari ℥j;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥iv;
Spiritûs Lavandulæ Compositi f℥ij;
Tincturæ Opii f℥j.
Fiat mistura secundum artem.
Signa.—A tablespoonful three times a day. CHAPMAN.

This remedy is more especially used in gonorrhœa, and is considered by Professor Chapman as a specific in that disease. A preferable mode of exhibiting balsam copaiba, consists in dropping the quantity prescribed for a dose in a wineglass of water, and then adding to it a small quantity of the compound tincture of gentian. The balsam collects into a globule and is surrounded by the tincture, which, leaving its taste in the mouth, covers that of the nauseous balsam.
B. ELLIS.

128. *Mixture of Copaiba, Cubebs, etc.*

℞. Copaibæ,
Pulveris Cubebæ, āā ℥ss;
Acaciæ,
Sacchari, āā ℥ij;
Aquæ f℥vij;
Tincturæ Opii Camphoratæ f℥ss.
Misce secundum artem.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every three hours.

We have found this remedy, in some obstinate cases of gonorrhœa, more efficacious than the preceding formula. The tincture of cubebs may be substituted for the powder, if desirable. Balsam copaiba is sometimes given by the French physicians in the form of enema, for the cure of gonorrhœa. Capsules containing it are also in common use.

S. G. MORTON.

129. *Another Form.*

℞. Copaibæ ℥jss;
Mucilaginis Acaciæ f℥v;
Olei Limonis, gtt. vj;
Tincturæ Cubebæ f℥j:
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi f℥ss.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Take a tablespoonful three times a day, in gonorrhœa.

J. RANDOLPH.

130. *Compound Mixture of Copaiba.*

℞. Olei Copaibæ f℥j;
Alcoholis,
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ,
Syrupi, āā f℥ss;
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi f℥ss.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—To be taken during the day in four doses, followed by demulcent drinks.

In chronic gonorrhœa.

131. *Another Form.* (*Lafayette Mixture.*)

℞. Copaibæ ℥j;
Liquoris Potassæ f℥ij.
Tere simul et adjice—
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi f℥j;
Spiritûs Lavandulæ Compositi f℥ij;
Syrupi Acaciæ f℥iv.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful three times a day.

Used in gonorrhœa.

132. *Mixture of Fluid Extract of Cubebs.*

℞. Oleoresinæ Cubebæ f℥ij;
Syrupi Acaciæ,
Syrupi Tolutani, āā f℥ss;
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi f℥ij.
Aquæ f℥ijss.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Give a tablespoonful every three hours.

Used in gonorrhœa. THOMAS.

CLASS V.

ANTILITHICS AND LITHONTRIPTICS.

ANTILITHICS are those substances which arrest or prevent the formation of stone in the kidneys or bladder. Lithontriptics are supposed to possess the power of dissolving calculous concretions, by acting on the substance which serves as the bond of union to the saline or acid particles composing the stone.

To administer these remedies with any degree of success, requires a chemical knowledge of the ingredients which enter into the formation of the different kinds of stone; attention must also be given to the properties of the urine.

As derangement of the digestive organs almost always coexists with these foreign bodies in the urinary apparatus, we shall gain a very considerable advantage by combining the remedies of this class with those which have a tendency to restore the healthy action of the stomach and bowels.

When lithic or uric acid abounds in the urine, the alkalies will be found to produce the greatest benefit; but where the salts are evidently of the phosphatic or magnesian character, the muriatic acid, or some one of the mineral acids, will constitute the most appropriate remedy.

Powders and Pills.

133. *Powders of Uva Ursi, Bark, and Opium.*

℞. Pulveris Uvæ Ursi,
Pulveris Cinchonæ Flavæ, āā ʒij;
Pulveris Opii gr. iij.
Misce, et divide in chartulas vj.—Of which one may be taken three or four times a day.

The above is the original prescription of Dr. Ferriar, for urinary deposits, who advises the patient to drink two ounces of lime-water after each dose. It is designed to give tone to the digestive and urinary apparatus, and thereby to prevent the further formation of stone.

134. *Pills of Carbonate of Soda and Soap.*

℞. Sodæ Carbonatis exsiccatæ,
Saponis, āā ʒj;
Extracti Glycyrrhizæ,
Aquæ, āā q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas xxx dividenda.
Signa.—Take three pills, three times a day.

Prescribed when uric acid deposits are found in the urine.
BEDDOES.

Solutions, Mixtures, etc.

135. *Solution of Potassa, Tincture of Hops, etc.*

℞. Liquoris Potassæ fʒss;
Tincturæ Humuli fʒjss;
Infusi Calumbæ fʒiv;
Syrupi Aurantii Corticis fʒij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Take a tablespoonful three times daily.

Employed in cases where the urine indicates an excess of uric acid. H. GREEN.

136. *Solution of Bicarbonate of Soda, etc.*

℞. Sodæ Bicarbonatis ʒj;
Infusi Quassiæ fʒiv;
Tincturæ Calumbæ fʒj.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful four times a day.

Used in the same cases as the preceding.

137. *Mixture of Bicarbonate of Soda, etc.*

℞. Sodæ Bicarbonatis ʒj;
Misturæ Amygdalæ fʒiv;
Copaibæ fʒij;
Tincturæ Opii gtt. lx.
Fiat mistura secundum artem.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every three hours.

In acute pain of the bladder.

In combination with each of these alkaline preparations, demulcent drinks may with benefit be freely employed.

138. *Fluid Extract of Hydrangea Arborescens.*

℞. Radicis Hydrangeæ contusi ℥xvj;
Aquæ bullientis Ovj.
Coque ad Oss, cola, et adjice—
Mellis Oij.
Coque ad Ojss, et adjice—
Spiritûs Vini Gallici Oss.
Signa.—Dose, a teaspoonful three times daily.

This formula is furnished by Mr. Edward Parrish, based on one devised by Dr. S. W. Butler, who first called the attention of the profession to the valuable properties of this root. In chronic catarrh of the bladder and gravel it has proved highly beneficial, as also in cases of stone. Indeed, in some instances, small stones have been passed during its employment. Dr. W. L. Atlee, of Philadelphia, and Dr. J. C. S. Monkur, of Baltimore, report favorably of its use in cases of earthy deposits in the urine.

139. *Mixture of Carbonate of Magnesia and Gentian.*

℞. Magnesiæ Carbonatis ℥j;
Infusi Gentianæ Compositi f℥vj.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A wineglassful to be taken three times a day.

This mixture is recommended by Mr. Brande, of London, as superior to the alkalies, in cases where uric acid abounds.

[140. *Mixture of Nitro-hydrochloric Acid.*]

℞. Acidi Nitro-hydrochlorici diluti f℥ij;
Tincturæ Gentianæ f℥iij;
Tincturæ Aconiti foliorum ♏xxx;
Syrupi Aurantii f℥j;
Infusi Aurantii ad f℥viij.
Misce.
Signa.—Take one-sixth part three times daily.

In oxaluria. T. H. TANNER.

[141. *Mixture of Iron and Hydrochloric Acid.*]

℞. Tincturæ Ferri Chloridi f℥ij;
Acidi Hydrochlorici diluti f℥ss;
Syrupi f℥ijss;
Aquæ f℥iij.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful four times daily, rinsing the mouth well after it.

Oxaluria, with anemia and nervous atony.

142. *Mixture of Muriatic Acid.*

℞. Acidi Hydrochlorici diluti f℥j;
Decocti Hordei f℥viij.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a tablespoonful largely diluted three times a day.

Prescribed for the prevention of phosphatic deposits in the urine.

Nitric acid has been given with the same intention, but appears to be less useful than muriatic.

143. *Mixture of Phosphoric Acid.*

℞. Acidi Phosphorici diluti f℥ss;
Infusi Calumbæ f℥vij;
Tincturæ Cardamomi Compositæ f℥ss.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A tablespoonful in sweetened water every four hours.

Used to correct phosphatic deposits in the urine.

NELIGAN.

144. *Mixture of Oil of Turpentine and Ether.*

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ,
Ætheris, āā f℥iv.
Misce.
Signa.—A large teaspoonful to be taken on sugar every half hour until relief is obtained.

Oil of turpentine has been frequently given of late in the passage of urinary concretions down the ureters. It is stated by Dr. Physick that this remedy, proportioned in its dose to the degree of suffering, affords more prompt relief than any other.

145. *Injection of Carbonate of Soda.*

℞. Sodæ Carbonatis ʒj;
Saponis ʒij;
Aquæ destillatæ fʒxij.
Fiat solutio et cola.
Signa.—Use as an urethral injection, for softening uric acid deposits. HÔPITAL DE MONTPELLIER.

146. *Injection of Carbonate of Lithia.*

℞. Lithiæ Carbonatis ʒj;
Aquæ Oj.
Solve.
Signa.—Use as an urethral injection.

Mr. Alexander Ure recommends the carbonate of lithia as an injection into the bladder for the solution of uric acid deposits. He suggests its special use for removing the sharp angular points and asperities of the broken fragments, where the practice of crushing is adopted.

Dr. Garrod recommends the internal employment of carbonate of lithia in the uric acid diathesis, two to three grains being given in free solution three times a day.

CLASS VI.

DIAPHORETICS.

During the exhibition of this class of medicines the patient must be confined to his bed; and when diaphoresis is once excited, every precaution should be taken lest it be suddenly checked.

When the skin continues steadily hot and dry, all external warmth must be removed, and cold water freely applied to the temples, hands, feet, etc., while the room is to be kept cool by a free current of fresh air. Under these circumstances, cold water may be frequently and plentifully drunk by the patient. Diaphoretics given in conjunction with these general means, will act with much more certainty than if great heat of the surface is maintained by covering the patient with heavy bedclothes. If it be desirable to produce perspiration when the heat of the skin is not above the natural standard, we shall obtain our object most readily by placing the patient in a warm bed, giving him warm drinks freely, placing his feet in warm water, or applying hot bottles, or bags of sand, to the different parts of his body. The bags of sand accommodate themselves to the inequalities of the surface, and therefore form an excellent mode of applying heat externally. Warm bricks, covered with cloths, and wetted with vinegar, may also be used advantageously. Employed in this way they form a steam-bath. The same effect may be produced by conducting the vapor of alcohol through a tube, under the bedclothes of the patient.

In a few words, then, we have described the manner of producing diaphoresis under opposite states of the system. In the first instance we solicit, in the second we rather extort it.

It may be proper to observe, that in the febrile affections the frequent change of linen about the patient is not only

warrantable, but absolutely necessary, whilst employing this class of remedies.

Where, however, we are desirous of producing what is emphatically termed "*a sweat*," we should envelop the patient in a flannel shirt or gown, and avoid, as was before observed, every cause which may suddenly check the cutaneous discharge, and more especially purging and diuresis.

In the treatment of ordinary fevers, we usually resort to articles recognized by the profession as being capable of producing perspiration or sweating, soon after their exhibition; while in chronic diseases, as syphilis, scrofula, and the cachectic state following the use or abuse of mercury, others are employed which combine an alterative property with their tendency to the skin. It is therefore deemed advisable to make two sub-classes, viz., 1. Ordinary Diaphoretics, and 2. Alterative Diaphoretics.

Sub-Class I.—ORDINARY DIAPHORETICS.

Powders.

147. *Dover's Powder, Camphor, and Saltpetre.*

℞. Camphoræ, redactæ in pulverem gr. v;
Potassæ Nitratis gr. xx;
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ Compositi gr. x.
Tere simul et fiant pulveres ij.
Signa.—One powder to be taken at bedtime.

This excellent diaphoretic is serviceable in febrile cases complicated with irregular nervous action. Simpson.

[148. *Tyson's Antimonial Powder.*]

℞. Antimonii Oxidi gr. j.
Calcis Phosphatis gr. ix.
Misce, fiat pulvis subtilissimum; divide in chartulas x.
Signa.—Dose as a diaphoretic, one powder every two or three hours.

From long use of this preparation the editor regards it as the most efficient and reliable of all the antimonials. If properly prepared, the dose usually given in the books, three to five grains, is too large, except as an emetic.

149. *James's Powder.*

℞. Pulvis Antimonialis, *Ed.* ʒj.
Divide in chartulas vj.
Signa.—One every two or three hours in syrup or molasses.

Employed in febrile conditions.

150. *Nitrous Powders.*

℞. Potassæ Nitratis ʒj;
Antimonii et Potassæ Tartratis gr. ss;
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. vj.
Fiant pulveres vj.
Signa.—One to be taken every two hours in syrup or molasses.

In febrile affections.

The calomel may be omitted or diminished, at the discretion of the practitioner.

151. *Powders of Opium, Ipecacuanha, Calomel, and Saltpetre.*

℞. Pulveris Opii gr. iij;
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ gr. vj;
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. jss;
Potassæ Nitratis ʒss.
Fiant pulveres vj.
Signa.—One to be taken every three or four hours.

This is a valuable anodyne and alterative diaphoretic.

152. *Powders of Calomel, Opium, and Ipecacuanha.*

℞. Pulveris Opii gr. iv;
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. ij;
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ gr. viij.
Divide in pulveres viij.
Signa.—One to be taken every two hours.

This combination is recommended by Professor Chapman in dysentery. From its evident diaphoretic tendency we have been induced to place it under this head.

153. *Powders of Sulphuret of Antimony, Calomel, etc.*

℞. Antimonii Sulphurati,
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis, āā gr. vj;
Pulveris Guaiaci Resinæ ʒj.
Fiant pulveres vj.
Signa.—One to be taken morning and evening.

Double or even triple proportion of the ingredients may be used if necessary.

Given in cutaneous diseases.

154. *Soda Powder of Guy's Hospital.*

℞. Sodæ Carbonatis exsiccatæ ʒj;
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. xij;
Pulveris Cretæ Compositi, *Lond.* ʒij.
Misce.
Signa.—Give three to eight grains at night for a week, in infantile gastric fever; followed in the morning by five grains of rhubarb mixed with ten grains of the sulphate of potassa. Dr. Fordyce says of the above: "Had I been more ambitious of dying a rich man than of living a useful member of society, the powers of our antihectic powder in curing, as if by miracle, the hectic fever and the swelled bellies of children in London, would have remained a secret while I lived." GOLDING BIRD.

155. *Compound Powder of Guaiacum.*

℞. Pulveris Guaiaci Resinæ,
Potassæ Nitratis, āā ʒj;
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ gr. iij;
Pulveris Opii gr. ij.
Fiant pulveres vj.
Signa.—One to be taken every three hours in a little jelly or molasses.

A stimulating diaphoretic, and particularly serviceable in acute rheumatism after the reduction of inflammatory symptoms.

Solutions and Mixtures.

156. *Solution of Morphia and Wine of Ipecacuanha.*

℞. Morphiæ Acetatis ʒj;
Acidi Acetici diluti fʒj.
Solve; dein adde—
Alcoholis diluti fʒvij;
Vini Ipecacuanhæ fʒij.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, from fifteen to thirty drops.

157. *Neutral Mixture.*

℞. Succi Limonis recentis f℥jss;
Potassæ Carbonatis q. s. ad saturandum;
Sacchari ℥ij;
Antimonii et Potassæ Tartratis gr. ss;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥iij.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful to be taken every two hours.

This preparation is one of our most agreeable diaphoretics. Its powers are decidedly increased by the addition of tartar emetic, which, however, may be omitted, and the sweet spirit of nitre be substituted, if preferred.

158. *Solution of Citrate of Potassa.*

℞. Potassæ Citratis ℥iij;
Olei Limonis gtt. ij;
Sacchari ℥ij;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥iv.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful to be taken every two hours.

This preparation is a good substitute for the preceding, and is in several respects to be preferred. Spirit of nitre may be added when indicated.

159. *Effervescing Draught.*

℞. Potassæ Carbonatis ℥ij;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥iv.
Solve.

℞. Succi Limonis recentis,
Aquæ destillatæ, āā f℥ij.
Misce.
Signa.—Mix two tablespoonfuls of the lemonade with one of the alkaline solution, and let the mixture be drunk while effervescing. To be repeated every two hours.

This preparation differs from the neutral mixture more in the mode of exhibition than in any other important particular. It is of great value when irritability of the stomach precludes the use of ordinary diaphoretics.

160. *Mixture of Spirit of Mindererus and Antimonial Wine.*

℞. Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis f℥ij;
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥j;
Vini Antimonii f℥j;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥ij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa. A tablespoonful every two or three hours.

The excellent diaphoretic known as the spirit of Mindererus, appears to have been first used by Boerhaave, in 1732. With us it is generally prescribed in combination, as in the preceding or the following form.

161. *Spirit of Mindererus, Sweet Spirit of Nitre, etc.*

℞. Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis f℥vj;
Syrupi Limonis f℥ij;
Vini Antimonii f℥jss;
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi f℥ij;
Tincturæ Opii gtt. xlv.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Take a tablespoonful every two hours. EBERLE.

[162. *Mixture of Morphia and Nitre, etc.*]

℞. Morphia Acetatis gr. j;
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi f℥ss;
Syrupi Limonis f℥ijss;
Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis f℥iij.
Misce.
Signa. Give a tablespoonful every two hours.

As a diaphoretic in fevers, attended with pain or nervous irritability.

163. *Sweet Spirit of Nitre and Antimonial Wine.*

℞. Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi f℥j;
Vini Antimonii f℥ij.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful may be taken every hour or two hours, in barley-water, during the hot stage of intermittent and other fevers.

164. *Sweet Spirit of Nitre with Antimonial Wine and Laudanum.*

℞. Tincturæ Opii gtt. xxv;
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi f℥j;
Vini Antimonii gtt. xx;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥ss.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—To be given at once, and the dose to be repeated every three hours.

Dr. Chapman observes, in his Therapeutics, that "this combination very frequently acts as a diuretic in dropsy, and has more than once, within my knowledge, removed the effusion in this disease, under circumstances the least to be expected."

165. *Mixture of Guaiacum, Saltpetre, etc.*

℞. Pulveris Guaiaci Resinæ ℥ij;
Potassæ Nitratis ℥jss;
Antimonii et Potassæ Tartratis gr. j;
Pulveris Acaciæ,
Pulveris Extracti Glycyrrhizæ, āā ℥j;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥viij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A tablespoonful three or four times a day.

This preparation, if made without the liquorice, is disposed to turn green, which gives it an unpleasant appearance, and sometimes induces the patient to refrain from it until the physician arrives. It is employed principally in rheumatic cases.

B. Ellis.

166. *Mixture of Nitrate of Potassa.*

℞. Decocti Hordei Oj;
Potassæ Nitratis ℥ij;
Succi Limonis f℥j.
Fiat potus.

To be used warm as a common drink in doses of a wineglassful.

Administered in this way, saltpetre proves an excellent diaphoretic; but if given in cold infusion its action is chiefly manifested on the kidneys.

167. *Mixture of Tolu with Wine of Antimony.*

℞. Tincturæ Tolutanæ f℥v;
Pulveris Acaciæ,
Sacchari, āā ℥j;
Vini Antimonii f℥j;
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥ij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A tablespoonful three or four times a day.

This is a stimulating diaphoretic, and will be found serviceable in pectoral diseases accompanied with an excessive mucous discharge depending on debility of the bronchial membrane.

168. *Mixture of Gelsemium.*

℞. Extracti Gelsemii Fluidi (*Thayer*), f℥j;
Syrupi Limonis f℥ij;
Aquæ f℥xiij.
Misce.
Signa.—Give a teaspoonful every two hours.

The yellow jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*) has a depressing and sedative influence upon the nervous centres, and it diminishes the force and frequency of the heart's action. It has been employed by practitioners in various parts of the United States with benefit in febrile diseases and rheumatism. In full doses it causes vertigo and impaired vision.

169. *Mixture of Aconite and Wine of Colchicum.*

℞. Extracti Aconiti Alcoholici gr. xij;
Syrupi f℥j;
Vini Colchici Seminis f℥ss.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Take fifteen drops every three hours.

Used in acute and chronic rheumatism, gradually increasing the dose. WEBER.

170. *Mixture of Aconite and Spirit of Mindererus.*

℞. Tincturæ Aconiti Radicis ♏xxx;
Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis f℥ij;
Syrupi Limonis f℥ss.
Misce.
Signa.—Give a dessert-spoonful every three hours.

Employed beneficially in acute rheumatism and pleurisy. In the latter disease, aconite often relieves the peculiar lancinating pain in a surprising manner. Its action should be carefully watched. R. P. THOMAS.

171. *Mixture of Aconite and Veratrum Viride.*

℞. Tincturæ Aconiti Folii f℥v;
Extracti Veratri Viridis Fluidi f℥j.
Misce.
Signa.—Give twelve drops every two hours.

Under the combined influence of aconite and veratrum viride, the force and frequency of the pulse in fevers or inflammations can be reduced with safety and rapidity. It is necessary, however, to watch the effects of these remedies.

Infusions.

172. *Infusion of Boneset.*

℞. Eupatorii ℥j;
Aquæ bullientis Oj.
Macera per horam dimidiam in vase leviter clauso et cola.
Signa.—Take a wineglassful every hour, till perspiration is freely induced. The infusion must be taken as hot as it can be drunk; otherwise it may produce vomiting.

Used in colds, influenza, and intermittent fever.

173. *Infusion of Pleurisy Root.*

℞. Radicis Asclepiadis, contritæ ℥j;
Aquæ bullientis Ojss.
Fiat infusum.
Signa.—A teacupful to be taken warm, as frequently as the stomach will bear it. N. CHAPMAN.

Professor Chapman observes of this plant: "As a diaphoretic, I think it is distinguished by great certainty and permanency of operation, and has this estimable property, that it produces its effects without increasing much the force of the circulation, raising the temperature of the surface, or creating inquietude and restlessness."—*Therapeutics*, vol. i. p. 347.

Sub-Class II.—ALTERATIVE DIAPHORETICS.

Pills.

174. *Pills of Cinnabar and Serpentaria.*

℞. Hydrargyri Sulphureti Rubri,
Pulveris Serpentariæ, āā ʒss;
Syrupi q. s.
Fiant pilulæ xij.
Signa.—Two of these to be taken three times a day.

They are alterative as well as diaphoretic, and are useful in herpetic and other obstinate cutaneous complaints.

175. *Plummer's Pills.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis,
Antimonii Sulphurati, āā ʒss;
Pulveris Guaiaci Resinæ ʒj;
Syrupi fusci q. s. ut fiant pilulæ lx.
Signa.—Three pills to be taken night and morning.

These pills were recommended by Professor Plummer, in leprosy, secondary syphilis affecting the skin, gleets, old ulcers, etc. etc. The decoction of guaiacum generally accompanies their use.

Decoctions.

176. *Decoction of Burdock.*

℞. Radicis Lappæ ʒiij;
Aquæ Oiij.
Coque ad Oij, et cola.
Signa.—A teacupful may be taken five or six times a day.

Used in syphilis, scurvy, arthritic affections, and rheumatism.

177. *Decoction of Mezereon.*

℞. Mezerei ʒvj;
Aquæ Ovj;
Coque ad colaturæ Oiv.
Sub finem coctionis, adde—
Extracti Glycyrrhizæ ʒj, et cola.
Signa.—Give a wineglassful several times daily.

Given in scrofula complicated with syphilis, and in various skin diseases.

178. *Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla.*

℞. Sarsaparillæ contritæ ℥iij;
Mezerei concisi ℥ij;
Aquæ Oiij.
Coque ad colaturæ Oij.
Sub finem coctionis, adde—
Extracti Glycyrrhizæ ℥ss.
Signa.—A teacupful four times daily.

This preparation or its equivalent, the "Decoctum Sarsaparillæ Compositum" of the Pharmacopœia, has long been celebrated in the secondary forms of syphilis, and the diseases produced by the improper exhibition of mercury. It is also much employed in rheumatism and chronic skin diseases.
SWEDIAUR.

Mixtures.

179. *Mixture of Muriate of Baryta and Iron.*

℞. Barii Chloridi ℥ss;
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ f℥ijss;
Tincturæ Ferri Chloridi f℥ss;
Syrupi Aurantii Corticis f℥j.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Take a teaspoonful every three hours.

Used in obstinate scrofulous diseases. Each dose contains about one grain of the chloride of barium, and seventeen drops of the muriated tincture of iron. This corresponds in strength with a prescription by FISCHER.

180. *Mixture of Buchu and Iodide of Potassium.*

℞. Infusi Buchu f℥viij;
Liquoris Potassæ f℥j;
Potassii Iodidi ℥ss;
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi f℥iij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Take two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

Used in chronic and syphilitic rheumatism. S. WRIGHT.

LANE
STA

181. *Sarsaparilla Beer.*

℞. Sarsaparillæ contusæ ℔ij;
Pulveris Guaiaci Corticis ʒviij;
Guaiaci Ligni concisi,
Anisi,
Radicis Glycyrrhizæ contusæ, āā ʒiv;
Mezerei ʒj;
Syrupi fusci Oij;
Caryophylli contusi ʒss;
Aquæ bullientis, Congios iv.

Mix these ingredients, and agitate the vessel thrice a day. When a fermentation has well begun it is fit for use, and may be taken in the dose of a small tumblerful twice or thrice a day.

"This is the Spanish recipe for the Jarave, or diet drink, somewhat modified. If intended for old and obstinate complaints, as leprous affections, elephantiasis, various anomalous ulcerations and foul disorders of the skin, there may be added to the jug, *after fermentation has well begun*, tartrate of antimony twelve grains, corrosive sublimate eight or ten grains, muriate of ammonia one drachm, dissolved previously in a little water. These remedies greatly increase the alterative powers of the vegetable infusion, and so effectually prevent its decomposition that it may be kept for a long time unaltered, *even in a hot climate.*"—See *Hancock on Sarsaparilla. Journal of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy*, vol. i. No. 4.

CLASS VII.

EXPECTORANTS.

During the administration of Expectorants the patient should be kept warm, and, if the complaint be violent, in bed. The dose of all the Expectorants should be repeated sufficiently often to allay the irritation as much as possible; for it is obvious that the act of coughing increases that very irritation which originally gave rise to it.

Powders, Pills, and Lozenges.

182. *Powders of Myrrh, Ipecacuanha, etc.*

℞. Pulveris Myrrhæ gr. xij;
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ gr. vj;
Potassæ Nitratis ʒss.
Misce, et divide in partes iv.
Signa.—One to be taken every fourth hour.

A stimulating expectorant used in chronic bronchitis, and the catarrh of elderly persons.—Paris's *Pharmacologia.*

183. *Powders of Nitrate of Potassa, Calomel, Opium, etc.*

℞. Potassæ Nitratis gr. xxx;
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis,
Pulveris Opii,
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, āā gr. iij.
Misce, et divide in chartulas vj.
Signa.—One every three hours in syrup or molasses.

All powders containing calomel, or other metallic preparations, should be given in syrup, as they sink when water is employed as the vehicle.
Used in acute bronchitis.

188. *Pills of Squill, Ammoniac, and Hemlock.*

℞. Pulveris Scillæ,
Extracti Conii, āā ʒss;
Ammoniaci ʒj.
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas xxx.
Signa.—One pill every four hours.

Like the officinal "Pilulæ Scillæ Compositæ," this is an efficient expectorant combination, which may be prescribed with great benefit in chronic bronchitis, catarrh, and asthma.

189. *Pills of Calomel, Squill, Ammoniac, etc.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. iij;
Scillæ recentis,
Ammoniaci, āā ℈j;
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ Compositi ʒss;
Confectionis Rosæ q. s. ut fiat massa, in pilulas xxx dividenda.
Signa.—One four times a day.

This formula is recommended by the celebrated Dr. Latham, of London, for the relief of troublesome cough. In this country it will generally be necessary to substitute dried squill in half of the quantity, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the fresh article.

190. *Pills of Calomel, Squill, Tartar Emetic, etc.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. xxiv;
Pulveris Scillæ ʒss;
Antimonii et Potassæ Tartratis gr. vj;
Pulveris Opii gr. xviij;
Syrupi q. s.
Fiant pilulæ xxiv.
Signa.—One every night.

In chronic catarrhal affections.

191. *Pills of Tar and Gentian.*

℞. Picis liquidæ ʒj;
Pulveris Gentianæ q. s. ut fiat massa.
Fiant pilulæ xxx.
Signa.—Take a pill morning, noon, and night.

Tar is a mild, stimulant expectorant; and is often employed, in different forms, in chronic bronchial affections and consumption.

184. *Pills of Sulphate of Zinc and Myrrh.*

℞. Zinci Sulphatis gr. x;
Pulveris Myrrhæ ʒjss;
Confectionis Rosæ q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xx.

This prescription is taken from the Pharmacologia of Dr. Paris, who recommends two of the pills to be taken twice a day.

It is principally used in pertussis; but a more efficient direction would be to reduce the myrrh to a drachm, on account of the size of the pills, and to give a pill every two hours. Dr. Paris remarks, that the principal nostrums for hooping-cough are formed either of opium or sulphate of zinc, or a combination of the two.

185. *Pills of Hemlock and Dover's Powder.*

℞. Extracti Conii,
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ Compositi, āā gr. x.
Misce, et fiant pilulæ v.
Signa.—Two may be taken at bedtime.

In pulmonary irritation, attended with rheumatic and other local pains.

186. *Pills of Tartar Emetic and Opium.*

℞. Antimonii et Potassæ Tartratis,
Pulveris Opii, āā gr. jss;
Pulveris Tragacanthæ gr. x;
Confectionis Rosæ q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xxv.
Signa.—Two to be taken night and morning.

In chronic pulmonary catarrh. DR. PARISET.

[187. *Pills of Antimony, Dover's Powder, and Calomel.*]

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. iij;
Pulveris Antimonialis, *Tyson* (formula 148) gr. xij;
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ Compositi gr. xxiv;
Syrupi q. s.
Misce, et divide in pilulas xij.
Signa.—Give one pill every two hours.

A very efficient expectorant and anodyne in the early stages of pneumonia, pleurisy, or acute bronchitis.

188. *Pills of Squill, Ammoniac, and Hemlock.*

℞. Pulveris Scillæ,
Extracti Conii, āā ʒss;
Ammoniaci ʒj.
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas xxx.
Signa.—One pill every four hours.

Like the officinal "Pilulæ Scillæ Compositæ," this is an efficient expectorant combination, which may be prescribed with great benefit in chronic bronchitis, catarrh, and asthma.

189. *Pills of Calomel, Squill, Ammoniac, etc.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. iij;
Scillæ recentis,
Ammoniaci, āā ℈j;
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ Compositi ʒss;
Confectionis Rosæ q. s. ut fiat massa, in pilulas xxx dividenda.
Signa.—One four times a day.

This formula is recommended by the celebrated Dr. Latham, of London, for the relief of troublesome cough. In this country it will generally be necessary to substitute dried squill in half of the quantity, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the fresh article.

190. *Pills of Calomel, Squill, Tartar Emetic, etc.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. xxiv;
Pulveris Scillæ ʒss;
Antimonii et Potassæ Tartratis gr. vj;
Pulveris Opii gr. xviij;
Syrupi q. s.
Fiant pilulæ xxiv.
Signa.—One every night.

In chronic catarrhal affections.

191. *Pills of Tar and Gentian.*

℞. Picis liquidæ ʒj;
Pulveris Gentianæ q. s. ut fiat massa.
Fiant pilulæ xxx.
Signa.—Take a pill morning, noon, and night.

Tar is a mild, stimulant expectorant; and is often employed, in different forms, in chronic bronchial affections and consumption.

192. *Pills of Myrrh, Squill, and Henbane.*

℞. Myrrhæ ʒj;
Pulveris Scillæ,
Extracti Hyoscyami, āā ʒss;
Aquæ destillatæ q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas xxx dividenda.
Signa.—Two to be taken night and morning.

These pills are recommended by Dr. Paris in phthisis and catarrh attended with great debility of the pulmonary organs.

193. *Wistar's Cough Lozenges.*

℞. Pulveris Acaciæ,
Extracti Glycyrrhizæ,
Sacchari, āā ʒij;
Pulveris Opii gr. vj;
Olei Anisi gtt. iv.
Misce et adde—
Aquæ destillatæ q. s. ut fiant trochisci lx.
Signa.—One of these may be dissolved in the mouth three or four times a day.

These lozenges, which were originally prescribed by the late Prof. C. Wistar, have long been highly esteemed for their demulcent and anodyne properties, and have been much employed both in general and domestic practice for the relief of cough. Mr. Edward Parrish recommends the substitution of sulphate of morphia, in equivalent quantity, for the opium. He also directs the lozenges when dry to be varnished with tincture of Tolu. These changes improve their flavor without impairing their efficiency.

194. *Spitta's Lozenges.*

℞. Pulveris Cubebæ ʒij;
Balsami Peruviani gr. vj;
Syrupi Tolutani fʒj;
Extracti Glycyrrhizæ ʒj;
Acaciæ q. s. ut fiat massa, in trochiscos singulos grana x pendentes, dividenda.

These lozenges are celebrated for the relief they afford in hoarseness and coughs. SPITTA.

195. *Jackson's Pectoral Lozenges.*

℞. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ gr. x;
Antimonii Sulphurati gr. v;
Morphiæ Muriatis gr. vj;
Pulveris Acaciæ,
Sacchari,
Pulveris Extracti Glycyrrhizæ, āā ʒxj;
Olei Sassafras gtt. iv;
Tincturæ Tolutanæ fʒiv;
Syrupi q. s.
Fiat massa, in trochiscos cc dividenda.

Each lozenge, weighing ten grains, contains of ipecacuanha gr. $\frac{1}{20}$; of the precipitated sulphuret gr. $\frac{1}{40}$; and of the muriate of morphia gr. $\frac{1}{320}$.
Signa.—One of these to be dissolved in the mouth, when the cough is troublesome. S. JACKSON.

Syrups.

As cough medicines have to be repeated at short intervals for the purpose of maintaining a gentle impression upon the pulmonary organs, it is desirable to administer them in the most agreeable form. Hence they are generally prescribed as syrups, the sugar in which serves the double purpose of covering the taste and acting as a demulcent to the mucous membrane.

The officinal syrups of garlic, squill, and seneka are given in a dose of a teaspoonful each. They are all slightly stimulant, and in large doses nauseant.

The syrup of wild cherry bark is tonic, astringent, and sedative. Its dose is a tablespoonful.

The syrups of gum Arabic, of almonds (orgeat), and of Tolu, are used chiefly as demulcents and flavoring agents.

The compound syrup of squill (Coxe's hive syrup) exhibits the anomalous association of a sedative (tartar emetic) with two valuable stimulant expectorants—squill and seneka. It is more often employed as an emetic for croup, than as an ordinary expectorant.

196. *Syrup of Squill, Seneka, and Ipecacuanha.*

℞. Syrupi Scillæ,
Syrupi Senegæ,
Syrupi Ipecacuanhæ, āā fʒj.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful every three hours.

This is a favorite combination with many physicians, as it combines the expectorant qualities of the squill and seneka, with the relaxing effect of the ipecacuanha. MORTON.

197. *Syrup of Squill and Ipecacuanha, with Paregoric.*

℞. Syrupi Scillæ,
Syrupi Ipecacuanhæ,
Tincturæ Opii Camphoratæ, āā f℥j.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful every three hours.

This preparation is more relaxing and soothing than the last, and may be given beneficially when the patient has a troublesome cough, with deficient expectoration.

198. *Syrup of Ipecacuanha, American Hellebore, etc.*

℞. Syrupi Ipecacuanhæ,
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi, āā f℥ss;
Tincturæ Veratri Viridis ♏xv.
Misce.
Signa.—Fifteen drops every three hours.

This formula was employed in a large number of cases of pneumonic and bronchial diseases in children, and found to be a most efficient sedative and expectorant. The above dose may be given to a child one or two years old. The pulse must always be watched during the administration of American hellebore. B. F. SCHNECK.

199. *Syrup of Assafetida.*

℞. Assafœtidæ ℥j;
Aqua bullientis Oj;
Sacchari ℔ij.
Triturate the assafetida in a mortar with a portion of the boiling water, until a uniform paste is formed; then gradually add the remainder of the water, strain, and add the sugar, applying a gentle heat to dissolve it.

Dose, a teaspoonful every three hours, for a child five years old.

Each fluidounce contains fifteen grains of assafetida. This preparation will keep a month in the hottest weather. Its taste is less nauseous than the milk of assafetida, and, altogether, it is one of the very best modes of administering the fetid drug to children, in hooping-cough, I am acquainted with. R. PELTZ.

200. *Another Form.*

℞. Assafœtidæ ℥ss;
Magnesiæ Carbonatis ʒvj.
Tere simul et adde gradatim—
Aquæ bullientis f℥x.
Cola et adde—
Sacchari ℥xv.
Solve cum leni calore.
Signa.—Dose, a teaspoonful.

As this preparation should measure a pint, each fluidounce will contain fifteen grains of the fetid drug.

J. A. HEINTZELMAN.

201. *Syrup of Wild Cherry Bark and Prussic Acid.*

℞. Syrupi Pruni Virginianæ f℥iij;
Syrupi Tolutani f℥j;
Acidi Hydrocyanici diluti ♏xvj.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a dessert-spoonful every three hours.

When well prepared, this syrup represents the tonic and sedative properties of the wild cherry, which render this bark so peculiarly applicable to the treatment of phthisis. The addition of the prussic acid renders the preparation more sedative.

R. P. THOMAS.

202. *Syrup of Garlic and Tolu with Paregoric.*

℞. Syrupi Allii,
Syrupi Tolutani, āā f℥j;
Tincturæ Opii Camphoratæ f℥ij.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, half a teaspoonful every three hours for a child five years old.

In general properties, garlic bears a close resemblance to squill. This combination may be given with great advantage in the advanced stages of catarrhal complaints of children.

203. *Jackson's Pectoral Syrup.*

℞. Sassafras Medullæ ʒj;
Acaciæ ℥j;
Aquæ Oj.
Macera per horas duodecim, dein adde—
Sacchari ℥xxj.
Et solve sine calore, cola, et adde—
Morphiæ Muriatis gr. viij.
Signa.—Take a teaspoonful every three hours.

It is intended that this preparation, when completed, shall measure two pints, and if it does not, the operator is to add the complement of water, so that each fluidounce shall contain one-fourth of a grain of the muriate of morphia. It is much employed in Philadelphia. SAMUEL JACKSON.

204. *Another Form.*

℞. Syrupi Acaciæ f℥iv;
Morphiæ Muriatis gr. j;
Olei Sassafras gtt. j.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a teaspoonful every three hours.

This is a convenient form for the extemporaneous preparation of Jackson's Pectoral Syrup.

205. *Substitute for Aubergier's Syrup.*

℞. Syrupi Lactucarii f℥ij;
Syrupi Acaciæ f℥jss;
Syrupi Aurantii Florum f℥ss.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful every three hours.

This is a mild anodyne syrup, and is useful in bronchitis, catarrhus senilis, and consumption.

Mixtures.

206. *Mixture of Syrup of Squill, etc.*

℞. Syrupi Scillæ f℥ss;
Tincturæ Opii Camphoratæ f℥ij;
Vini Antimonii f℥j;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥iij.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful every three hours.

This is more particularly designed for children.

207. *Mixture of Squill, Morphia, and Prussic Acid.*

℞. Morphiæ Muriatis gr. j;
Acidi Muriatici diluti ♏v;
Acidi Hydrocyanici diluti ♏xxx;
Syrupi Scillæ,
Aquæ, āā f℥j.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a teaspoonful when the cough is troublesome.

Used in phthisis. T. THOMPSON.

208. *Mixture of Seneka, Squill, Tartar Emetic, etc.*

℞. Decocti Senegæ f℥iv;
Syrupi Ipecacuanhæ f℥j;
Syrupi Scillæ f℥ss;
Antimonii et Potassæ Tartratis gr. j.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A teaspoonful for children of two years of age and upwards.

In croup.

209. *Mixture of Seneka, Ammoniac, and Tolu.*

℞. Decocti Senegæ f℥vj;
Syrupi Tolutani f℥j;
Ammoniaci ℥ss.
Misce secundum artem.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every two hours.

In catarrh.

210. *Mixture of Ammoniac and Squill.*

℞. Ammoniaci,
Extracti Glycyrrhizæ, āā ℥ss;
Aceti Scillæ f℥ss;
Aquæ Fœniculi f℥vss.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every two hours.

This is a stimulant preparation, useful in chronic bronchitis and senile catarrh.

211. *Mixture of Hemlock, Paregoric, and Tolu.*

℞. Extracti Conii Fluidi f℥ij;
Tincturæ Opii Camphoratæ,
Syrupi Tolutani, āā f℥ss;
Aquæ Rosæ f℥iv.
Misce.
Signa.—Thirty drops may be given once in four hours to a child a year old, watching the effect.

Dr. Pearson, in his work on pertussis, recommends the above as a valuable formula.

212. *Almond Emulsion, Ipecacuanha, etc.*

℞. Misturæ Amygdalæ f℥v;
Vini Ipecacuanhæ,
Tincturæ Scillæ, āā f℥ij;
Syrupi Tolutani f℥ss.
Misce.
Signa.—Take a tablespoonful whenever the cough is urgent.

Used in chronic bronchitis and consumption.

213. *Mixture of Sal Ammoniac, Squill, etc.*

℞. Ammoniæ Muriatis ℥ss;
Pulveris Acaciæ ℥ij;
Pulveris Extracti Glycyrrhizæ ℥iij;
Aquæ f℥vjss;
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi f℥jss;
Aceti Scillæ f℥iij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A dessert-spoonful every two hours.

A stimulating expectorant and alterative, useful in the advanced stages of bronchial disease. GOEDEN.

214. *Mixture of Naphthaline.*

℞. Naphthalinæ gr. xvj.
Alcoholis q. s. ut fiat solutio.
Dein adde—
Syrupi f℥iv.
Misce.
Signa.—Take a tablespoonful every two hours.

This is a stimulating expectorant, useful in chronic catarrh, humoral asthma, etc. DUPASQUIER.

215. *Mixture of Oil of Amber and Tolu.*

℞. Olei Succini rectificati f℥j;
Pulveris Acaciæ,
Sacchari, āā ℥ss;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥iv;
Tincturæ Tolutanæ f℥ij.
Fiat mistura secundum artem.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every two or three hours.

In spasmodic cough.

216. *Mixture of Bloodroot, Wild Cherry Bark, etc.*

℞. Morphiæ Acetatis gr. iij;
Tincturæ Sanguinariæ f℥ij;
Vini Antimonii,
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, āā f℥iij;
Syrupi Pruni Virginianæ f℥iij.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a teaspoonful.

Used in catarrhal affections, bronchitis, and influenza.
J. C. Ayer.

217. *Mixture of Wild Cherry, Morphia, etc.*

℞. Morphiæ Acetatis gr. ij;
Acidi Acetici diluti f℥j;
Syrupi Pruni Virginianæ,
Syrupi Ipecacuanhæ,
Syrupi Tolutani, āā f℥j.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful every three hours.

This is an excellent combination for the treatment of catarrhal affections and chronic bronchitis.

218. *Mixture of Tartar Emetic and Laudanum.*

℞. Antimonii et Potassæ Tartratis gr. j;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥iij;
Tincturæ Opii ♏xx.
Misce.
Signa.—Give a teaspoonful at bedtime to a child five years old.

Prescribed in hooping-cough. Sir Wm. Watson.

219. *Mixture with Bicarbonate of Soda, etc.*

℞. Sodæ Bicarbonatis gr. xij;
Vini Ipecacuanhæ ♏xx;
Tincturæ Opii ♏iv;
Syrupi,
Aquæ destillatæ, āā f℥ss.
Misce.
Signa.—Give a teaspoonful every three hours.

This preparation is designed for children, and is chiefly used in hooping-cough.

[220. *Mixture of Bromide of Ammonium.*]

℞. Ammonii Bromidi ℈ij;
Syrupi Aurantii f℥jss.
Misce.
Signa.—Give a teaspoonful every four hours.

In hooping-cough, for a child.

221. *Cochineal Mixture.*

℞. Potassæ Carbonatis ℈j;
Pulveris Cocci ℈ss;
Sacchari ℥j;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥iv.
Fiat solutio.
Signa.—Dose for children, a teaspoonful every two or three hours.

An effectual remedy in hooping-cough. N. CHAPMAN.

222. *Mixture of Lobelia, Squill, and Belladonna.*

℞. Tincturæ Lobeliæ,
Syrupi Scillæ, āā f℥j;
Extracti Belladonnæ gr. iv.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, thirty drops four times daily.

This combination has afforded great relief in hooping-cough, especially during the second stage. The dose specified is for a child five or six years old. W. HERBST.

223. *Mixture of Assafetida, etc.*

℞. Assafœtidæ ℥j;
Aquæ f℥iv.
Fiat mistura, et adde—
Tincturæ Tolutanæ f℥ss;
Tincturæ Opii ♏xl.
Signa.—A teaspoonful to a child every two hours, and a dessert-spoonful (or more) as frequently to an adult.

This preparation is of great value in pertussis and other spasmodic diseases of the chest. S. G. MORTON.

224. *Mixture of Bloodroot, Naphtha, etc.*

℞. Tincturæ Sanguinariæ f℥j;
Tincturæ Opii Camphoratæ f℥ij;
Spiritûs Pyroxilici, *Dub.* f℥ss;
Potassæ Nitratis ℥ss;
Aquæ f℥j.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful every two hours.

This is a modification of a formula of Dr. E. H. Sholl, who speaks in the most favorable terms of the value of bloodroot in pneumonia, croup, hooping-cough, etc. It is one of the most powerful medicinal agents. It is violently emetic in large doses, but in the quantity recommended is said to produce diaphoresis and effects analogous to those of digitalis.

225. *Mixture of Wood Naphtha and Morphia.*

℞. Spiritûs Pyroxilici, *Dub.* f℥ij;
Liquoris Morphiæ Muriatis, *Ed.* f℥iij;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥v, f℥iij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Dose, a tablespoonful three times daily.

Prescribed in bronchitis with profuse expectoration, and in phthisis. LAYCOCK.

226. *Mixture of Ammoniac, Squill, and Paregoric.*

℞. Ammoniaci ℥j;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥iv.
Fiat mistura, et adde—
Syrupi Scillæ f℥ij;
Tincturæ Opii Camphoratæ f℥ss.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful may be given every two hours.

A stimulating expectorant, useful in chronic bronchitis, senile catarrh, etc.

227. *Mixture of Assafetida and Acetate of Ammonia.*

℞. Assafœtidæ ℥ss;
Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis,
Aquæ Menthæ Viridis, āā f℥ij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A teaspoonful to children, and a tablespoonful to adults, in coughs.

This simple solution of assafetida was frequently employed by the elder physicians, and was found to answer every purpose of more complicated prescriptions.

228. *Mixture of Copaiba and Balsam of Tolu.*

℞. Copaibæ,
Balsami Tolutani,
Pulveris Acaciæ, āā ℥ss;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥vj;
Acidi Sulphurici Aromatici ♏xx.
Fiat mistura secundum artem.
Signa.—Dose, a tablespoonful.

In chronic catarrh and hooping-cough. When there is hectic excitement, digitalis may be added.

229. *Mixture of Balsam of Peru.*

℞. Balsami Peruviani ℥ss;
Pulveris Acaciæ,
Sacchari, āā ʒij;
Aquæ Cinnamomi,
Aquæ destillatæ, āā f℥iij.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful four times a day.

The different *balsams* were at one time almost proscribed from the class of expectorants, on account of their stimulating qualities; but they are now much employed in diseases of the pulmonary mucous membrane.

230. *Tar Water.*

℞. Picis liquidæ Oij;
Aquæ Cong. j.
Mix and stir them together with a wooden rod for an hour; then let the tar subside, strain the water, and keep it in well-corked bottles.—A pint, or even two pints, may be taken daily in divided doses; but in cases of bronchial irritation, the dose must be greatly diminished.

231. *Mixture of Oil of Tar.*

℞. Olei Picis liquidæ f℥ij;
Magnesiæ Carbonatis ℈ij.
Tere simul, et adde gradatim—
Aquæ f℥xiv.
Cola et adde—
Syrupi f℥ij.
Misce.
Signa.—A wineglassful to be taken four times daily.

This is probably the most effectual of the tar preparations, and may be resorted to beneficially in cases of senile catarrh, chronic bronchitis, and consumption. B. J. CREW.

232. *Mixture of Gum Ammoniac and Nitric Acid.*

℞. Ammoniaci ℈ijss;
Acidi Nitrici diluti f℥ij;
Aquæ f℥viij.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful to be taken four times a day.

This preparation is strongly recommended in protracted catarrh and phthisis pulmonalis, by Dr. J. Stuart, author of a treatise on COLDS.

233. *Spermaceti Mixture.*

℞. Cetacei ℥ij;
Sacchari ℥iij;
Vitellum unius ovi.
Tere simul, et adde gradatim—
Tincturæ Opii Camphoratæ f℥ss;
Aquæ f℥viij.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful for a dose, four or five times a day.

Used in catarrh.

234. *Syrup of Tolu with Belladonna, etc.*

℞. Tincturæ Belladonnæ,
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, āā f℥ij;
Syrupi Senegæ f℥ss;
Syrupi Tolutani f℥iij.
Misce.
Signa.—Take a teaspoonful three or four times a day, freely using gum-water acidulated with lemon-juice.

In coughs.

235. *Flaxseed Tea.*

℞. Lini ℥j;
Radicis Glycyrrhizæ contusæ ℥ss;
Aquæ bullientis Oj.
Macera per horas duas in vase leviter clauso, cola et adde—
Succi Limonis f℥j.
Misce.

This may be given as a common drink in catarrh.

236. *Decoction of Iceland Moss.*

℞. Cetrariæ ℥j;
Aquæ Ojss.
Coque ad Oj, et cola.

This article once acquired great celebrity in coughs; but was overrated, and lost its reputation. It contains a bitter principle, which is sometimes an advantage in dyspepsia and phthisis. If freed from this, by macerating before boiling, and throwing the first liquor away, as is sometimes done, the preparation is reduced to a mere demulcent, and has no advantages over other members of that class.

237. *Mixture of Prussic Acid.*

℞. Acacia ℥ss;
Aquæ f℥vijss.
Fiat mistura, et adde—
Syrupi Tolutani f℥ss;
Acidi Hydrocyanici diluti, gtt. xij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Take a tablespoonful every three hours.

Used to allay cough in consumption.

This is "a medium dose," which I prefer in commencing the use of so powerful a medicine.—S. G. MORTON, *Illustrations of Pulmonary Consumption*, p. 132.

We cannot enjoin too much caution in the use of all the preparations of prussic acid, some of which are extremely variable in themselves, and all produce very unequal effects on different constitutions. It is questionable whether the practice of medicine has gained anything by their adoption into the Materia Medica.

238. *Mixture of Cyanide of Potassium.*

℞. Potassii Cyanidi gr. j;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥iijss;
Syrupi Limonis f℥ss.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a tablespoonful every two hours.

In this formula by Mr. Donavan, of Dublin, the lemon syrup is added for the purpose of securing the formation of hydrocyanic acid, by its chemical action on the cyanide. Employed to check vomiting, and allay cough; and, in much smaller doses, in the hooping-cough of children.

339. *Mixture of Lobelia and Prussic Acid.*

℞. Tincturæ Lobeliæ f℥ss;
Acidi Hydrocyanici diluti gtt. j.
Misce.
Signa.—To be taken at a dose, three or four times a day.

Highly serviceable in asthma and (in very small doses) in hooping-cough. LIVEZEY.

240. *Mixture of Gum Ammoniac, Castor, etc.*

℞. Misturæ Ammoniaci f℥iij;
Tincturæ Castorei f℥ss;
Syrupi Tolutani f℥ss;
Tincturæ Opii ♏xxx;
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥j.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A small tablespoonful every four hours, in troublesome cough. C. D. MEIGS.

[241. *Mixture of Morphia, Turpentine, etc.*]

℞. Morphiæ Acetatis gr. j;
Olei Terebinthinæ gtt. cxx;
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi f℥ss;
Acaciæ pulveris ℥ss;
Syrupi Pruni Virginianæ f℥j;
Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis f℥iv.
Misce secundum artem.
Signa.—Give a tablespoonful every two hours.

An effectual stimulating expectorant in pneumonia.

242. *Mixture of Morphia, Squill, and Tolu.*

℞. Syrupi Scillæ f℥jss;
Syrupi Tolutani f℥ss;
Morphiæ Acetatis gr. j.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful may be taken every three hours.

In phthisis and other diseases attended with cough.

243. *Mixture of Tolu, Morphia, and Tartar Emetic.*

℞. Mucilaginis Acaciæ Oj;
Syrupi Tolutani, f℥ij;
Morphiæ Sulphatis, gr. ij;
Antimonii et Potassæ Tartratis, gr. ij.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful to be given every two hours.
S. G. MORTON *on Consumption*, p. 123.

244. *Glycerine with Morphia and Iodide of Iron.*

℞. Morphiæ Sulphatis gr. iij;
Syrupi Ferri Iodidi f℥ss;
Glycerinæ f℥iijss.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful every four hours.

This is particularly serviceable in the advanced stages of consumption, to arrest the emaciation, and allay the cough.
N. S. DAVIS.

245. *Syrup of the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, etc.*

℞. Calcis Hypophosphitis ℥vj;
Sodæ Hypophosphitis,
Potassæ Hypophosphitis, āā ℥ij;
Aquæ ferventis f℥x.
Solve, cola et adde—
Sacchari ℥xiv.
Solve leni calore, cola et adde—
Aquæ Aurantii Florum f℥ss.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a teaspoonful every three hours.

Dr. Churchill has directed the attention of the profession to the value of the hypophosphites in the treatment of consumption. A glycerole could be readily formed by substituting glycerine for a portion of the water and sugar in this formula. Each dose contains about five grains of the mixed salts.
E. PARRISH.

246. *Infusion of Tar and Hops.*

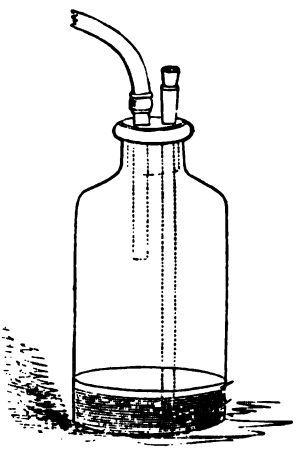
℞. Infusi Picis liquidæ Oij;
Humuli ℥ss.
Misce, macera per horas duas, et cola.
Signa.—Dose, a wineglassful morning, noon, and night.

This is a useful tonic and expectorant in consumption.

Inhalation.

Inhalation is a means of applying remedies directly to the lungs. A good instrument for this purpose is the inhaler of Mudge; but as a substitute the common teapot may be used, or a funnel inverted over a bowl. The substances usually

selected for inhalation are, the steam of warm water; the steam of vinegar, produced by pouring it into boiling water; and various other articles next to be enumerated.



An excellent inhaler may be made by taking an ordinary wide-mouthed bottle, such as contains sulphate of quinia, for example—fitting a cork accurately; then boring two holes about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and inserting into each a tube of glass, of which one passes to the bottom of the liquid, rising only a little above the cork, the other simply passing through the cork without reaching the liquid, but upon the outside, bent into a long mouthpiece. When the medicated solution requires to be warmed to obtain the benefit of volatilization of its ingredients, the bottle may be set into a vessel of hot water.

247. *Inhalation of Balsam of Tolu.*

℞. Balsami Tolutani ℥j;
Aquæ bullientis Oj.
Misce.
Signa.—Inhale the vapor through an inverted funnel.

248. *Inhalation of Tolu and Ether.*

℞. Balsami Tolutani, partem j;
Ætheris, partes iij.
Solve.
Signa.—The solution should be placed in a wide-mouthed bottle, from which the patient is to inhale freely several times a day, in chronic catarrh, aphonia, and chronic affections of the chest. ROZIERE.

249. *Ethereal Tincture of Iodine and Hemlock for Inhalation.*

℞. Iodinii gr. viij;
Pulveris Conii gr. xvj;
Ætheris f℥ij.
Misce, et macera per horas viginti quatuor.
Signa.—Half a teaspoonful at a time is to be breathed from a wineglass grasped in the warm hand, and repeated twice or thrice a day. If it does not affect the head, the quantity inhaled may be gradually increased to a teaspoonful.

Used in chronic bronchitis and consumption.

S. G. MORTON.

250. *Scudamore's Iodine Mixture for Inhalation.*

℞. Iodinii,
Potassii Iodidi, āā gr. vj;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥v, f℥vj;
Alcoholis f℥j.
Misce.

I usually commence with a drachm of this mixture, proceeding gradually to the extent of half an ounce (rarely more), putting two-thirds the dose for the first half of the time (10, 15, or 20 minutes), and the other third for the remainder, always adding thirty minims of a saturated tincture of conium, with an increase, if the cough be very irritable. Occasionally, I add some saturated tincture of ipecacuanha; and when the respiration is spasmodically affected, some ethereal tincture of lobelia inflata. SIR C. SCUDAMORE.

251. *Mixture of Lugol's Solution and Hops for Inhalation.*

℞. Liquoris Iodinii Compositi f℥ij;
Tincturæ Humuli f℥iv.
Misce.

Signa.—A tablespoonful is added to two fluidounces of hot water in an inhaler, or in a cup covered with an inverted funnel. The amount of inhalation will have to be determined in each case by the sensations produced. In some instances great relief is afforded, but in others a sense of suffocation may occur, if the inhalation be prolonged.

252. *Inhalation of Tar.*

℞. Picis liquidæ ℥xvj;
Liquoris Potassæ f℥j.
Misce.

"The two ingredients being well mixed, should be first boiled for a few minutes in the open air, in order to disengage any impurities, and then be kept at a simmer in the room of the patient. This is effected by putting the mixture in an iron vessel, and placing the latter over a spirit-lamp, or some analogous contrivance. In this way, not only a chamber, but an entire house, is speedily pervaded by a most agreeable vapor, which, although it may at first excite some disposition to cough, both in healthy and sick persons, very soon, in a

majority of cases, allays this symptom, and with it a great proportion of the patient's distress."—*Morton on Consumption.*

SIR A. CRICHTON.

253. *Rosin Inhalation.*

The fumes of rosin were much employed by the late Dr. Joseph Parrish, of this city; he directed it to be put on a hot shovel or coals, and allow the patient gradually to inhale them. To some persons, rosin is very agreeable, while the lungs of others cannot tolerate it.

254. *Arsenical Inhalation.*

℞. Sodæ Arseniatis ʒss;
Aquæ destillatæ fʒv.
Solve.
Signa.—Arsenical solution.

Thirty slips of bibulous paper of a determinate size (about six inches by four inches), are dipped into the arsenical solution, and are then dried and rolled into the form of cigars. Thus prepared, each cigar represents a known weight of the arseniate, about one grain.

"The patient, having lighted a cigar, draws the smoke into his mouth, and, by a gentle inspiration, permits it to enter the lungs. At first, he may take four or five inspirations, thrice daily; and, as he becomes accustomed to the impression, he increases their number.

"If there be much oppression, stramonium leaves may be rolled up with the arsenicated papers."

This inhalation has been of some service in consumption, but it is in old catarrhs, chronic bronchitis, and laryngeal disease, that its effects are the most striking.

TROUSSEAU.

255. *Mercurial Inhalation.*

℞. Hydrargyri Oxidi rubri ℈j.

Heat gradually on the point of a spatula, over a spirit-lamp, and conduct the fumes to the mouth or nostrils by means of an inverted glass funnel.

Used in ozæna and syphilitic affections of the mouth or throat, as well as in chronic diseases of the air-passages.

256. *Stramonium Inhalation.*

Stramonium inhalation is particularly serviceable in asthma. The leaves, deprived of their midribs, are dried, cut, and smoked in a common tobacco pipe. Persons unaccustomed to the remedy find one pipe sufficient, while others can bear three or four in the course of a day, during a fit of the asthma.

The Parisian pharmaceutists prepare anti-asthmatic cigarettes, by moistening the stramonium leaves with a strong infusion of opium. The leaves are then dried, cut, and rolled in strips of paper, and the ends are twisted.

Some patients are annoyed by the copious production of smoke in the combustion of stramonium. To obviate this inconvenience, M. Dannecy, of Bordeaux, waters the leaves (previously dried and spread out) with a solution of nitrate of potassa, in the proportion of three ounces of the salt to two pounds avoirdupois of the plant.

By this process the combustion is rendered more complete and less annoying, and the patient experiences additional benefit from the fumes of the saltpetre.

In fact, many asthmatics have learned by practical experience that no remedy affords more certain and prompt relief for their sufferings than the ignition in their chamber of slips of paper previously saturated with nitrate of potassa and dried. R. P. T.

257. *Inhalation of Chlorine.*

Chlorine gas has also been much used by inhalation, not pure, however, but mixed or diluted with atmospheric air. For this purpose, a little acid of any kind may be dropped gently on a mixture of chloride of lime, by which means the chlorine is gradually disengaged, and is inhaled as it rises; or the air of a room may be pervaded with it in like manner. It has been much commended in bronchitis and the kindred affections, but it is getting into disuse from its manifest inefficiency.

[258. *Inhalation of Cubebs and Carbolic Acid.*]

℞. Tincturæ Cubebæ f℥ss;
Acidi Carbolici liquidi gtt. xx.
Misce.

Signa.—Add to half pint of hot water in an inhaler, and use every three or four hours, taking full inspirations until tired.

Found to be a very efficient relief in the dry cough and pain of phthisis.

[259. *Atomization of Fluids for Inhalation.*]

The most important improvement which has been made in the topical application of remedies to the respiratory mucous membrane is in the inhalation of atomized liquid, or liquid broken into a fine spray by means of a simple apparatus for the purpose, and diffused through the air which is drawn into the lungs. The atomizers used for this purpose are now so well known to the profession that a description of them is not necessary, and if it were desirable, the limits of this work would not warrant it. For a full description and history of this method of medication the reader is referred to the valuable little monogram upon this subject by Dr. J. M. Da Costa.

From that work I would simply extract the following formulæ for fluids to be used in the atomizer:—

The doses given are calculated for the fluidounce of water.

Alum { 10 to 20 grs.—In chronic catarrh of pharynx and air tubes.
30 grs.—In pulmonary hemorrhage.

Tannin 1 to 20 grs.—In same condition as alum.

Ferri Perchloridum gr. ⅛–ij.—Earliest stages of phthisis.

Argenti Nitras gr. j–x.—In ulcerations of the pharynx and larynx (a face shield to be used always).

Zinci Sulphas gr. j–vj.—In bronchial catarrh and aphonia.

Sodii Chloridum gr. v–xx.—In free expectoration of phthisis.

Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ f℥ss–j.—In gangrene, and offensive bronchitis and phthisis.

Potassæ Chloras gr. x–xx.—In chronic laryngitis with dryness.

Extractum Opii Aquosum gr. ¼–½.—In irritative coughs, and for general anodyne.

Tincturæ Opii gtt. iij–x.—In irritative coughs, and for general anodyne.

Morphiæ Acetas gr. 1/12–⅛.—For same; large doses require caution.

Extractum Conii Fluidum ♏iij–viij.—Irritative cough; asthma.

Extractum Hyoscyami Fluidum ♏iij–x.—Spasmodic coughs, pertussis.

Tincturæ Cannabis Indicæ ♏v–x.—Spasmodic coughs, phthisis.

Liquor Iodinii Compositus ♏ij–xv.—Chronic bronchitis, phthisis.

Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis ♏j–xx.—Nervous asthma(Trousseau).

Aqua Picis Liquidæ f℥j–ij of officinal solution.—As antiseptic.

Olei Terebinthinæ ♏j–ij.—In bronchorrhœa, gangrene of lungs.

Liquor Calcis } ordinary strength.—In diphtheria, mem-
Syrupus Calcis } branous croup.

Aquæ Destillatæ.—In hæmoptysis, to be used cold.

CLASS VIII.

EMMENAGOGUES AND UTERINE REMEDIES.

EMMENAGOGUES are those medicines which promote the menstrual discharge, or restore it when entirely suppressed. Although by some authors the specific action of these medicines on the uterus has been questioned, if not denied; yet by others, of equal authority, it has been fully acknowledged.

It must, however, be observed, that amenorrhœa occurs under opposite states of the system; and when general debility appears to be the cause of the local disease, it may be advisable to accompany the emmenagogue with an active course of tonics. While, on the contrary, if the obstruction be the effect of a plethoric habit, bleeding, cathartics, etc., are essential preliminaries to the successful exhibition of a specific remedy.

Powders and Pills.

260. *Powder of Aloes, Canella, and Serpentaria.*

℞. Pulveris Aloës Barbadensis ʒj;
Pulveris Canellæ gr. xviij;
Pulveris Serpentariæ gr. xij.
Misce, et divide in pulveres vj.
Signa.—One every night, at bedtime, in syrup.

This compound, which is one form of the *hiera picra* of the shops, forms a very good purgative, and is usually employed as an emmenagogue.

261. *Powder of Savin, Sulphate of Potassa, etc.*

℞. Pulveris Sabinæ,
Pulveris Zingiberis, āā 3j;
Potassæ Sulphatis 3ij.
Fiant pulveres vj.
Signa.—One to be taken thrice a day.

Savin is an excellent stimulant emmenagogue, and when administered just before the menstrual period, often aids in producing the flow.

262. *Powder of Savin and Cantharides.*

℞. Pulveris Sabinæ 3j;
Pulveris Cantharidis gr. ij.
Misce, et divide in pulveres iv.
Signa.—One to be taken every night on going to bed, watching its effects.

Used in amenorrhœa.

263. *Powder of Savin and Ergot.*

℞. Pulveris Ergotæ,
Pulveris Sabinæ, āā ℈ij.
Misce, et divide in chartulas iv.
Signa.—One may be taken morning and night.

This is a good combination for aiding in the restoration of the menstrual discharge.

264. *Powder of Savin, Borax, and Ginger.*

℞. Pulveris Sabinæ,
Pulveris Zingiberis, āā gr. vij;
Sodæ Boratis gr. xv.
Fiat pulvis.

This powder is to be taken twice a day, in amenorrhœa with a languid pulse. THOMSON.

265. *Compound Pills of Iron and Myrrh.*

℞. Myrrhæ 3ij;
Potassæ Carbonatis 3j.
Tere simul, dein adde—
Ferri Sulphatis,
Sacchari, āā 3j.
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas lxxx.

Two or three pills are given three times a day in amenorrhœa and chlorosis. HULSE.

266. *Hooper's Pills.*

℞. Ferri Sulphatis exsiccatæ ʒj;
Pulveris Jalapæ gr. xv;
Pulveris Aloës et Canellæ ʒj;
Myrrhæ gr. viij;
Syrupi q. s.
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas l.

Of these pills two or three are taken at bedtime, for several nights successively. They purge smartly, and I presume it is by virtue of this property they operate so beneficially as an emmenagogue. N. CHAPMAN.

[267. *Pills of Phosphoric Acid and Opium.*]

℞. Acidi Phosphorici glacialis gr. xij;
Pulveris Opii gr. iv;
Syrupi q. s.
Misce, et divide in pilulas xij.
Signa.—Give one pill every two or three hours.

In menorrhagia or uterine hemorrhage.

268. *Pills of Digitalis, Myrrh, and Iron.*

℞. Pulveris Digitalis gr. x;
Myrrhæ gr. xx;
Ferri Sulphatis exsiccatæ gr. x;
Syrupi q. s.
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas x.
Signa.—Take one pill three times daily.

Dr. S. Ashwell recommends these pills in amenorrhœa combined with epilepsy.

269. *Pills of Aloes, Sulphate of Iron and Cloves.*

℞. Ferri Sulphatis exsiccatæ ℈j;
Pulveris Aloës Socotrinæ ℈ij;
Pulveris Caryophylli gr. v;
Terebinthinæ Venetæ q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xx.
Signa.—One to be taken three times a day.

In amenorrhœa.

270. *Pills of Citrate of Iron and Strychnia.*

℞. Ferri et Strychniæ Citratis gr. l;
Extracti Gentianæ gr. x.
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas xxx.
Signa.—One pill three times daily.

This double salt is not officinal, and therefore liable to vary in strength. As made in Philadelphia, fifty grains of the compound salt contain one grain of strychnia. It is an exceedingly valuable remedy in chlorosis and amenorrhœa.

Fluid Preparations.

271. *Decoction of Seneka Snakeroot.*

℞. Senegæ contusæ ℥j;
Aquæ Oj.
Coque ad f℥xij, dein adde—
Aurantii Amari Corticis ℥ss.
Macera per horam dimidiam, et cola.

Dr. Chapman observes: "My rule in the administration of this medicine in amenorrhœa is, to give about four ounces of the decoction, more or less, during the day, according to the circumstances of the case. But at the time when the menstrual effort is expected to be made, and until the discharge is actually induced, I push the dose as far as the stomach will allow, having given as much as two ounces every hour."—*Therapeutics*, vol. ii. p. 38.

272. *Mixture of Oil of Erigeron.*

℞. Pulveris Acaciæ,
Sacchari, ää ℥ij;
Aquæ f℥j.
Tere simul, et adde gradatim—
Olei Erigerontis Canadensis, f℥j;
Aquæ Menthæ Viridis, f℥ij.
Fiat mistura.
Sig. — A dessert-spoonful every two hours.

Dr. S. Wilson and others report favorably of the use of this oil in menorrhagia, uterine hemorrhage, and irritable bladder.

A. C. BOURNONVILLE.

273. [illegible]

℞ [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

When employed to promote uterine contraction, as a substitute for ergot, Dr. Bouchelle directs this dose to be repeated every twenty minutes. Dr. T. J. Shaw administers the same quantity every hour in dysmenorrhœa. He has great confidence in the emmenagogue properties of cotton root.

274. *Mixture of Camphor.*

℞. Camphoræ ℈j;
Alcoholis q. s. ut fiat pulvis.
Dein adde—
Pulveris Acaciæ,
Sacchari, āā ℥j;
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥j.
Fiat mistura.

This mixture would more properly appear under the head of Narcotics; but as Dr. Dewees considers it particularly efficacious in dysmenorrhœa, we have given it a place with Emmenagogues. He directs "one-half the above draught to be given the instant pain is experienced, and if not relieved in an hour or two, the remainder to be given."—*Syst. of Midwifery*, p. 158.

275. *Mixture of Ergotine.*

℞. Extracti Ergotæ Aquosi gr. xv;
Syrupi Aurantii Corticis f℥j;
Aquæ f℥iij.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a tablespoonful.

In uterine hemorrhage this dose should be given every ten or fifteen minutes, until arrested. The remedy has also proved serviceable in other forms of hemorrhage.

BONJEAN.

276. *Mixture of Cantharides, Ammonia, and Gentian.*

℞. Tincturæ Gentianæ Compositæ f℥jss;
Tincturæ Cantharidis f℥j;
Spiritûs Ammoniæ Aromatici f℥iij.
Misce.
Signa.—Give a teaspoonful three times daily.

Useful in chlorosis and hysterical depression.

S. ASHWELL.

277. *Tinctures of Black Hellebore, Myrrh, and Cantharides.*

℞. Tincturæ Hellebori f℥ss;
Tincturæ Myrrhæ f℥j;
Tincturæ Cantharidis f℥ij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Dose, thirty drops, three times a day, in a little sugar and water.

Recommended in amenorrhœa.

278. *Dewees's Tincture of Guaiacum.*

℞. Pulveris Guaiaci Resinæ ℥iv;
Sodæ vel Potassæ Carbonatis ℥jss;
Pulveris Pimentæ ℥j;
Alcoholis diluti Oj.
Misce. "Digest for a few days. The volatile spirit of ammonia to be added *pro re nata*, in the proportion of a drachm or two, to every four ounces of tincture."

The above formula is different from that adopted in the Pharmacopœias, for which reason we have inserted it here. Dr. Dewees remarks that, after nearly thirty-five years' experience with this tincture, he has never known it to fail in restoring the *suppressed catamenia*, when the suppression was an *idiopathic disease*. He gives it morning, noon, and night, in doses of a teaspoonful in a little sweetened milk; and sometimes in a little Madeira, Sherry, or Teneriffe wine. It is occasionally necessary to continue the medicine for some weeks, on which occasion, the dose must be judiciously augmented.—*Syst. of Midwifery*, p. 149.

279. *Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum and Copaiba.*

℞. Tincturæ Guaiaci Ammoniatæ f℥j;
Copaibæ f℥ss.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful two or three times a day.

In cases of amenorrhœa connected with general debility.

280. *Tinctures of Iron, Aloes and Myrrh, and Castor.*

℞. Tincturæ Ferri Chloridi,
Tincturæ Aloës et Myrrhæ, āā f℥ss;
Tincturæ Castorei f℥ij.
Misce.
Signa.—Take thirty drops three times a day.

This combination of iron and castor, with the elixir proprietatis, is indicated in general debility and chlorosis, and

the attendant suppression of the menses. It may be given in sweetened water, or in cold chamomile tea.

281. *Tincture of Hiera Picra.*

℞. Pulveris Aloës et Canellæ ℥jss;
Spiritûs Vini Gallici Oj.
Macera per dies decem et cola.
Signa.—A teaspoonful may be taken three times a day in sugar and water.

A popular and most efficient remedy in amenorrhœa.

282. *Emmenagogue Suppository.*

℞. Olei Theobromæ ℥ij;
Pulveris Aloës Capensis ʒss;
Castorei,
Assafœtidæ, āā ʒij.
Fiant suppositoria xxv.

One to be employed daily for several days at the expected period of the menses. RICHARD.

[283. *Liniment of Iodide of Potassium.*]

℞. Potassæ Iodidi ʒj;
Glycerinæ f℥j.
Misce.

In chronic endometritis with uterine hypertrophy; to be applied to the cervix uteri. SCANZONI.

[284. *Liniment of Iodide of Potassium and Opium.*]

℞. Extracti Opii Aquosi gr. xx;
Potassæ Iodidi ʒij;
Glycerinæ f℥j.
Misce.

To be used as the last in cases attended with hyperæsthesia of the uterus and vagina; may be applied by patient herself through a very small sized speculum.

[285. *Collodion of Iodine and Tannin.*]

℞. Iodinii ʒss;
Acidi Tannici ʒij;
Collodii f℥j.
Misce.

An efficient application to the granular surface of an indurated and hypertrophied cervix uteri.

CLASS IX.

ANTHELMINTICS.

ANTHELMINTICS are medicines employed to destroy and bring away worms from the alimentary canal. They are also termed Vermifuges.

The only unequivocal proof of the existence of worms in the alimentary canal, is the ejection of some of them *per anum*, or, as sometimes happens, by the mouth. When, in such cases, vermifuges are resorted to, they must be persevered in for several days, with the occasional intervention of an active cathartic. The best vermifuges in many cases are the chalybeate tonics with some bitter extract.

Powders, Pills, and Lozenges.

286. *Calomel with Gamboge.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. v;
Pulveris Gambogiæ gr. iij.
Misce.
Signa.—For an adult. To be taken in syrup at bedtime.

Gamboge is sometimes given in doses of fifteen or twenty grains for the tapeworm, and is highly spoken of in such cases.

287. *Calomel with Pinkroot.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. iv;
Pulveris Spigeliæ gr. x.
Misce.
Signa.—To be taken two mornings in succession, and on the afternoon of the second day, followed by a dose of castor oil, or senna and manna.—For children upwards of four years old.

288. *Powders of Pinkroot, Savine, and Senna.*

℞. Pulveris Spigeliæ,
Pulveris Sennæ, āā ℈ij;
Pulveris Sabinæ gr. xij.
Fiant chartulæ vj.
Signa.—One every morning till three are taken, then give a dose of castor oil; if the effect is not produced, the remainder may be exhibited after the same manner.

289. *Powders of Common Salt and Cochineal.*

℞. Sodii Chloridi ʒiij;
Cocci in pulverem redacti gr. xv.
Fiant pulveres vj.
Signa.—One every morning for six days, following the last dose with some purgative medicine.

Dr. Rush speaks in high terms of this preparation for the expulsion of the long round worms.

290. *Powders of Santonin.*

℞. Santonini gr. vj;
Sacchari gr. xv.
Misce, et divide in pulveres vj.
Signa.—Give one powder night and morning to a child five years old, for worms.

[291. *Powders of Podophyllin, Santonin, and Iron.*]

℞. Podophyllin gr. ¼;
Santonini gr. iv;
Ferri redacti gr. vj.
Misce, et divide in chartulas iv.
Signa.—Take one every night in syrup.

For ascarides and lumbrici, in children two or three years old.

292. *Lozenges of Santonin.*

℞. Santonini ʒj;
Sacchari ℥j;
Mucilaginis Tragacanthæ q. s. ut fiat massa, in trochiscos lx dividenda.
Signa.—Give one lozenge night and morning.

293. *Powder of Male Fern.*

℞. Pulveris Filicis Maris ℥j.
Signa.—Dose, a teaspoonful.

The following is Madame Nouffer's plan of treating cases of tapeworm:—

"Give of the powder of the Male Fern root, from one to three drachms, in a large cupful of any distilled water, early in the morning. If the stomach should reject it, the powder must be repeated again, as soon as the sickness has gone off, in the same quantity. When it has been upon the stomach about two hours, a strong cathartic bolus (consisting of five grains of gamboge, twelve grains of calomel, and twelve of scammony) must be taken, and worked off with a draught of green tea every now and then; and its operation may be still farther promoted, if necessary, by half an ounce of salts, dissolved in warm water. Until the worm comes away, which generally happens on the same day, the patient is to take nothing but broth. If, however, the worm should not be discharged, either wholly or in part, the powder is to be repeated with the same regimen the next day."

It has been suggested, and with some probability, that the purge directed to follow this medicine is the more efficient of the two.

294. *Powder of Kameela.*

℞. Rottleræ ʒij.
Divide in pulveres iv.
Signa.—Take one powder every hour, in syrup or aromatic water.

Kameela is a powder brushed off the capsules of an East Indian shrub, the *Rottlera tinctoria.* It is used in India as a dye for silks, imparting to them a fine yellow color. Dr. McKinross, in 1853, made known its powers in the treatment of tapeworm. Many British practitioners have since tried it, and confirm his favorable testimony. It may be given in powder, in doses of thirty to sixty grains; or one or two teaspoonfuls of a tincture made by displacing four ounces of the powder in a pint of alcohol. In full doses, it causes purging, with some nausea or even vomiting.

295. *Lozenges of Precipitated Carbonate of Iron.*

℞. Vanillæ ʒj;
Sacchari ℥xv.
Tere simul et adde—
Ferri Subcarbonatis ℥v;
Mucilaginis Tragacanthæ q. s.
Contunde in massam, et divide in trochiscos singulos gr. xx pendentes.
Signa.—One lozenge may be taken several times daily.

This formula, devised by Mr. E. Parrish, furnishes to the practitioner a mode of administering the subcarbonate of iron to children in an agreeable and effectual form.

Of this remedy, as an anthelmintic, the late Professor Rush had a very favorable opinion. He gave it in doses of from five to thirty grains to children of from one year old to ten, and sometimes in half ounce doses, with safety and success.—See *Observ. and Inquiries*, p. 243.

296. *Pills of Venice Turpentine, Calomel, etc.*

℞. Terebinthinæ Venetæ ʒj;
Extracti Jalapæ ʒss;
Extracti Hyoscyami gr. iv;
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. viij.
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas singulas gr. ij pendentes.
Signa.—Of these, four are to be taken every three hours; and during the entire period of their use, the patient is to take only weak broth, tea, or coffee.

Used in tapeworm. HUFELAND.

Infusions, Decoctions, etc.

297. *Compound Infusion of Pinkroot, or Worm-tea.*

℞. Spigeliæ contusæ ℥ss;
Sennæ ʒij;
Mannæ ℥j;
Sabinæ ℈ij;
Fœniculi ʒij;
Aquæ bullientis Oj.
Macera per horas duas et cola.
Signa.—Dose, a tablespoonful three times daily, for three days, for a child four or five years old. If it purge too actively, it should be discontinued.

Worm tea has stood the test of many years' experience in Philadelphia, and has proved itself one of the most efficient agents for the expulsion of the long round worm.

298. *Decoction of the Bark of Pomegranate Root.*

℞. Granati Radicis Corticis, ℥jss;
Aquæ, Ojss.
Coque ad Oj, et cola.
Signa.—Take a wineglassful every two hours.

This decoction is employed, almost exclusively, for the destruction of tapeworm.

"The efficacy of the bark of the root of the pomegranate, as a remedy for the tapeworm, is now well established in India." PARIS, vol. ii. p. 173.

299. *Infusion of Kousso.*

℞. Brayeræ ℥ss;
Aquæ bullientis f℥x.
Macera per horam dimidiam.
Signa.—Dose, a teacupful every half hour.

To be used for tapeworm.

The only preparation necessary is, that the last meal of the preceding evening should be slight. The previous evacuation of the bowels, by a mild purgative or a lavement, is also desirable. The mode of administering the remedy is as follows: "A little lemon-juice is to be swallowed, and the infusion being stirred up, the whole is taken, liquid and powder, at two or three draughts, at short intervals, being washed down by cold water and lemon-juice. To promote the operation, tea (without sugar or milk) may be taken. In three or four hours, if the remedy has not operated, a dose of castor oil or a saline purgative should be administered."

JON. PEREIRA.

Electuaries, Mixtures, etc.

300. *Electuary of Tin.*

℞. Pulveris Stanni ℥j;
Syrupi fusci f℥iv.
Misce.
Signa.—Two tablespoonfuls may be given early in the morning, to be repeated every two hours until the whole be taken, and then followed by an active cathartic.

The efficacy of this substance is said to be increased by combination with sulphur, by which means sulphuretted hydrogen is generated, and the worm destroyed by the offensive gas. Larger doses are sometimes prescribed.

301. *Electuary of Cowhage.*

℞. Mucunæ ℥j;
Mellis despumati q. s. ut fiat electuarium.
Signa.—Dose, a teaspoonful to a child two or three years old; to be given before breakfast in the mornings of three successive days, and then followed by a brisk cathartic.

In lumbrici.

[302. *Mixture of Wormseed and Rhubarb.*]

℞. Potassæ Carbonatis puræ ʒjss;
Extracti Rhei fluidi fʒjss;
Olei Chenopodii gtt. xxv;
Liquoris Calcis fʒiv.
Misce.
Signa.—Give a teaspoonful every two hours until purged.

A very efficient vermifuge. L. C. HEYL.

303. *Mixture with Oil of Wormseed.*

℞. Olei Chenopodii fʒjss;
Olei Ricini ʒiij;
Olei Anisi gtt. x.
Misce, et adde—
Syrupi Rhei Aromatici, fʒj.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Shake the bottle well before using. Give a teaspoonful night and morning to a child two years old.

This mode of exhibiting the oil has been extensively tried in Baltimore, and has proved effectual.—*Am. Journ. Pharmacy*, p. 306, 1850.

304. *Another Form.*

℞. Olei Chenopodii fʒj;
Sacchari,
Pulveris Acaciæ, āā ʒij;
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ fʒijss.
Misce secundum artem.
Signa.—A teaspoonful of this preparation may be given four times a day for two days in succession, and then be purged off with castor oil or salts, for children of three to eight years old.

This is a vermifuge of considerable reputation in this country. It is generally used in lumbrici and ascarides; though we have heard of its having been successfully given for tænia, but in much larger doses. S. G. MORTON.

305. *Fluid Extract of Pinkroot and Senna with Santonin.*

℞. Extracti Spigeliæ et Sennæ Fluidi fʒij;
Santonini gr. xvj.
Misce.
Signa.—Give a child, two years old, a teaspoonful night and morning, until purging takes place.

This fluid extract, originally devised by Prof. Procter, has been used successfully in Philadelphia for the last ten years in the treatment of lumbrici.

306. *Mixture of the Extract of Male Fern.*

℞. Olei Filicis Maris ʒss;
Mellis Rosæ ʒss.
Misce.
Signa.—Take one-half at bedtime, and the remainder early in the morning, on an empty stomach.

Used for tapeworm. If the worm does not come away in six or eight hours after the last dose, administer some mild purgative. The oil indicated in this prescription is in reality a fluid extract prepared with ether. RADIUS.

307. *Linctus of Oil of Turpentine.*

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ ʒij;
Mellis despumati ℥j.
Misce, et fiat linctus.
Signa.—Dose, a dessert-spoonful.

The late Prof. Chapman had great confidence in the oil of turpentine as a remedy for tapeworm, and was in the habit of giving it in large doses at brief intervals. B. ELLIS.

308. *Emulsion of Pumpkin Seeds.*

℞. Peponis ℥ij.
Decortica et contunde in massam cum
Sacchari ʒj.
Dein adde gradatim—
Aquæ f℥viij.
Misce.
Signa.—The whole to be taken in two or three draughts, at short intervals, fasting.

The efficacy of an emulsion of pumpkin seeds in expelling tapeworm is now established beyond doubt, as it has been administered repeatedly and successfully, both in the West Indies and this country. The above is the formula of the late Dr. H. S. Patterson, who was among the first to introduce the remedy to the notice of American practitioners.

The expressed oil of the seeds has also been tried in the dose of half an ounce, with a degree of success.

Clysters.

Enemata are the most certain of all remedies in ascarides; they may be made of various substances, such as solution of assafetida, of common salt, sulphur, pure olive oil, soap, aloes, etc. etc. For children, thirty grains of aloes should be dissolved in half a gill of water; to this add a tablespoonful of sweet oil, and administer the half of the mixture on going to bed. The other half the next night, if necessary. Or aloes may be given in mucilage, as in the following formula:—

309. *Aloetic Enema.*

℞. Aloës Capensis ʒj;
Mucilaginis Ulmi Oj.
Fiat enema.
Signa.—The half of this may be given to a child eight or ten years old.

In ascarides.

310. *Enema of Camphor and Sweet Oil.*

℞. Camphoræ ʒj;
Olei Olivæ ʒij.
Misce pro enemate.

This preparation is particularly adapted to ascarides, and should be freely thrown up the rectum for three or four successive nights. No remedy is more effectual than this in relieving the intolerable itching caused by those worms.

311. *Anthelmintic Clyster.*

℞. Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri gr. ½;
Potassii Iodidi gr. viij.
Tere simul, et adde gradatim—
Aquæ destillatæ Oj.
Signa.—Inject a wineglassful night and morning.

The injections should be continued for two or three days, and be repeated once or twice at the end of two weeks. When thus employed, the remedy seldom fails in the removal of seat-worms (ascarides). The dose prescribed is for a child.

TROUSSEAU.

CLASS X.

STIMULANTS.

In the use of stimulants, it is for the most part advisable to begin with small doses, and augment them as circumstances may require. There are cases, however, in which it is necessary to give them plentifully from the first.

It will be often requisite to change not only the stimulating substance, but the part of the body to which it is applied; thus, when the stomach fails, the rectum and skin may be acted upon with advantage.

Pills, Powders, etc.

312. *Pills of Camphor, Cantharides, and Opium.*

℞. Pulveris Cantharidis gr. xviij;
Pulveris Opii,
Camphoræ, in pulverem cum alcohole redactæ, āā gr. xxxvj;
Confectionis Rosæ q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xxxvj.
Signa.—One may be taken every night on going to bed.

In impotency from general debility.

313. *Pills of Turpentine and Guaiacum.*

℞. Pulveris Guaiaci Resinæ ʒj;
Terebinthinæ Venetæ q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xv.
Signa.—One three times a day.

These pills have a powerful effect upon the urinary organs. They are employed in gleet and leucorrhœa, but frequently produce strangury.

314. *Pills of Cayenne Pepper.*

℞. Pulveris Capsici gr. xxiv;
Extracti Gentianæ gr. xvj.
Misce, et fiant pilulæ xij.
Signa.—One, four times a day.

Used in debility of the stomach, from intemperance.
ST. BART. HOSPITAL.

315. *Creasote Pills.*

℞. Creasoti ♏iij;
Pulveris Hyoscyami Folii gr. xij;
Confectionis Aromaticæ q. s.
Fiat massa in pilulas xij dividenda.
Signa.—Take one pill three times daily.

Used to allay the morning sickness in pregnancy.
PITSCHAFT.

316. *Pills of Valerianate of Quinia.*

℞. Quiniæ Valerianatis gr. xij;
Pulveris Tragacanthæ gr. vj;
Aquæ q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas viij dividenda.
Signa.—Give one pill every hour.

Used in hemicrania.

The late Dr. Joseph Parrish was in the habit of treating hemicrania successfully, by a combination of Peruvian bark and valerian. This formula contains the active constituents of both remedies in a concentrated form. It has afforded prompt relief in numerous instances.

Mixtures and Infusions.

317. *Mixture of Carbonate of Ammonia.*

℞. Ammoniæ Carbonatis ʒj;
Sacchari,
Pulveris Acaciæ, āā ʒjss;
Aquæ Menthæ Viridis f ʒiv.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every two hours.

As carbonate of ammonia sustains the action of the heart,

without stimulating the brain, it is resorted to whenever the vital powers begin to fail, in diseases of nearly every type.

[318. *Effervescing Ammonia Mixture.*]

℞. Ammoniæ Carbonatis ʒij;
Acidi Hydrocyanici diluti ♏xx;
Tincturæ Cardamomi Compositæ fʒvj;
Infusi Aurantii q. s. ut fiat mistura fʒviij.
Signa.—Put two tablespoonfuls into one third of a tumbler of water; add a tablespoonful of fresh lemon-juice, and drink while foaming, three or four times daily.

In acidity of stomach, with depression. TANNER.

319. *Draught with Valerian and Carbonate of Ammonia.*

℞. Olei Valerianæ gtt. iij;
Ammoniæ Carbonatis gr. x;
Aquæ Cinnamomi fʒjss;
Syrupi fʒss.
Fiat haustus.
Signa.—One-half to be taken every fourth hour.

In nervous headache, and depression of spirits.

320. *Draught of Carbonate of Ammonia and Ginger.*

℞. Pulveris Zingiberis gr. xv;
Ammoniæ Carbonatis gr. viij;
Tincturæ Cinnamomi fʒij;
Aquæ fʒjss.
Misce.
Signa.—To be taken at once.

In gout or cramp of the stomach.

321. *Elixir of Valerianate of Ammonia.*

℞. Ammoniæ Valerianatis ʒj;
Aquæ Aurantii Florum fʒij;
Syrupi,
Spiritûs Curaçoa, āā fʒj.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a teaspoonful.

Used in hysterical affections and disorders of the nervous system.

322. *Mixture of Valerian and Cajeput Oil.*

℞. Extracti Valerianæ Fluidi f℥ij;
Olei Cajuputi ♏xvj.
Tere simul et adjice—
Syrupi Acaciæ f℥vj;
Aquæ Aurantii Florum f℥j.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a teaspoonful.

This is a mild and effectual stimulant, with a specific tendency to the nervous system. It may be used beneficially to correct hiccough, twitchings of the muscles, restlessness. It is also employed in hysteria.

323. *Mixture of Oil of Turpentine.*

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ ℥j;
Pulveris Acaciæ,
Sacchari, āā ℥ij;
Tincturæ Opii gtt. lx;
Spiritûs Lavandulæ Compositi f℥ij;
Aquæ Menthæ Viridis f℥v.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A tablespoonful for a dose, every two hours.

This remedy has gained great reputation in some of the low forms of fever. The author once employed it in the dose prescribed above, in passive hemorrhage from the bowels, with complete success; and in hemorrhage from the bladder, resulting from low fever, it has been given with equal advantage.
B. ELLIS.

324. *Camphor Mixture.*

℞. Camphoræ, in pulverem cum Alcohole redactæ ℥j;
Pulveris Acaciæ,
Sacchari, āā ℥jss;
Tincturæ Opii gtt. xl;
Aquæ Menthæ Viridis f℥iv.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A tablespoonful to be given every two hours.

Used in typhoid and nervous fevers. B. ELLIS.

325. *Camphor Julep.*

℞. Camphoræ, in pulverem redactæ ʒss;
Aquæ bullientis fʒviij.
Macera per horam dimidiam, in vase leviter clauso, et cola.
Signa.—A tablespoonful for a dose.

Many of the older practitioners were in the habit of using a hot camphor tea, in dysmenorrhœa, under an impression that its virtues are better developed. It certainly is stronger hot than cold, but in neither case is it equal to the officinal camphor-water (aquæ camphoræ) which contains three grains to the fluidounce when properly prepared.

326. *Camphor and Myrrh Mixture.*

℞. Camphoræ ʒj;
Myrrhæ ʒss.
Tere simul et adde gradatim—
Sacchari ʒj;
Aquæ fʒvj.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful to be given every two hours.

Chiefly used in dysmenorrhœa.

327. *Mixture of Camphor and Chloroform.*

℞. Camphoræ ʒij;
Chloroformi purificati ʒj;
Vitelli unius ovi;
Aquæ fʒiv.
Fiat mistura.

This mixture affords us the means of administering large doses of camphor, in as concentrated a form as it would be safe to give a local irritant. It can be diluted with water without precipitation. Each teaspoonful contains four grains.

SMITH.

328. *Solution of Camphor in Ether.*

℞. Camphoræ ʒss;
Ætheris fʒj.
Solve.
Signa.—Take ten drops every twenty minutes.

Used in cholera morbus and cholera.

"I have found nothing so effectual in giving relief to the nausea and vomiting of the early stages of cholera as small doses of this solution, frequently repeated."

JOHN EBERLE.

329. *Mixture of Paregoric and Ammoniated Guaiacum.*

℞. Tincturæ Opii Camphoratæ,
Tincturæ Guaiaci Ammoniatæ, āā f℥j.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Two teaspoonfuls in sweetened water every two hours.

In misplaced and retrocedent gout.

330. *Yeast Mixture.*

℞. Fermenti f℥x;
Camphoræ ℥ss;
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi f℥ss.
Fiat mistura.
Signa—Take a tablespoonful every two hours.

This was extensively used in the late typhus epidemic in Ireland, as a stimulant and antiseptic, and with the happiest results. LAMPREY.

331. *Assafetida and Spirit of Ammonia.*

℞. Spiritûs Ammoniæ Aromatici f℥ij;
Tincturæ Assafœtidæ f℥vj.
Misce.
Signa.—Give a teaspoonful, in sweetened water, every four hours.

An excellent stimulus in nervous debility and hysteria.

332. *Emulsion of Phosphorus.*

℞. Phosphori gr. ij;
Mucilaginis Acaciæ f℥j.
Tere simul, et adde gradatim—
Aquæ f℥v.
Fiat emulsio, dein adde—
Syrupi f℥j;
Spiritûs Ætheris Compositi ♏xxx.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—The usual dose is a tablespoonful every three or four hours.

Used in amaurosis, palsy, epilepsy, etc. HUFELAND.

As the violence of phosphorus as a remedy, and its very great power, are generally known to physicians, we need hardly repeat the necessity there is for the greatest caution in its administration.

The subjoined is one of the many formulas adopted in Europe.

333. *Lobstein's Phosphorated Ether.*

℞. Phosphori gr. ij;
Solve in Ætheris f℥ss.
Dein adde—
Spiritûs Menthæ Piperitæ f℥ss.
Signa.—Take six drops on sugar every three hours.

The bottle should be carefully stoppered, and covered with dark paper. Used in epilepsy, paralysis, and amaurosis.

FOY.

334. *Phosphorated Oil.*

℞. Phosphori concisi gr. vj;
Olei Amygdalæ Dulcis ℥j.
Liqua cum leni calore. Post refrigerationem, cola.
Signa.—Dose, ten drops every three hours in mucilage.

Advised in chronic rheumatism and gout. It is also used externally by friction in the same complaints, and for contracted tendons. PH. BORUSSICA.

335. *Glycerole of Phosphorus.*

℞. Phosphori concisi gr. ij;
Glycerinæ f℥j.
Solve cum leni calore.
Signa.—Dose, ten minims.

Used for the same purposes, and proposed as a substitute for the above phosphorated oil. J. L. CRAWCOUR.

336. *Mixture of Arnica.*

℞. Arnicæ ℥ij;
Aquæ bullientis Oss.
Macera per horas duas et cola. Dein adde—
Tincturæ Arnicæ f℥ij;
Tincturæ Cardamomi f℥vj.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful three times a day.

Recommended for the relief of tinnitus aurium. The dose to be gradually increased. It is also useful as a stimulant in atonic gout. WILDE.

337. *Mixture of Chlorinated Lime.*

℞. Calcis Chlorinatæ ℈j;
Aquæ f℥iij.
Solve et cola. Dein adde—
Syrupi Zingiberis f℥j.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Take a tablespoonful every three hours.

Chlorinated lime is stimulant and antiseptic, and has been used beneficially in typhoid, typhus, and scarlet fevers.

REID.

338. *Infusion of Cayenne Pepper and Salt.*

℞. Pulveris Capsici ℥ss;
Sodii Chloridii ʒj;
Aceti bullientis,
Aquæ bullientis, āā f℥viij.
Macera per horam unam et cola.
Signa.—Dose, a tablespoonful every two hours.

This combination was employed in an epidemic of malignant scarlet fever in the West Indies with the happiest results. It was used both internally and as a gargle. STEPHENS.

339. *Mixture of Soda and Cubebs.*

℞. Pulveris Cubebæ ʒij;
Sodæ Carbonatis ʒss;
Mucilaginis Acaciæ f℥vj;
Aquæ Menthæ Viridis f℥vj.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Take a tablespoonful every hour and a half.

Useful as an antacid and carminative. FOSBROKE.

340. *Mixture of Bismuth and Cubebs.*

℞. Pulveris Cubebæ ʒij;
Bismuthi Subnitratis ʒss;
Mucilaginis Acaciæ f℥ss;
Syrupi f℥vj;
Aquæ f℥vj.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Take a tablespoonful four times a day.

We have extracted this and the preceding prescriptions from a paper of Mr. John Fosbroke, surgeon, Chittenham. (See *Medical Recorder* for April, 1825.)

They are recommended in various affections of the mucous membranes, viz., of the bowels, bladder, trachea, etc.

341. *Mustard Whey.*

℞. Lactis Vaccinæ Oj;
Sinapis Albæ contusæ ℥j.
Coque cum leni calore, ad perfectam casei separationem, cola et adde—
Vini Xerici f℥vj.
Signa.—A draught of this whey may be taken every hour or two in low fever and in debilitated stomach.

342. *Wine Whey.*

℞. Lactis Vaccinæ bullientis Oss;
Vini Xerici f℥iv.
Misce, cola, et adde—
Sacchari ℥j;
Myristicæ rasuræ q. s. ad gratum saporem.
Misce.

There are few mild stimulants more employed, or more useful than wine whey. Dr. Chapman speaks of it as possessing a kindred action with carbonate of ammonia. The dose to be regulated by the circumstances of the case; from four ounces to a pint during the day.

343. *Wine and Egg Mixture.*

℞. Vitellum unius ovi;
Olei Cinnamomi gtt. x.
Contunde simul, et adde—
Vini Xerici,
Aquæ Cinnamomi, āā f℥jss;
Sacchari ℥j;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥j.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Give a wineglassful, at short intervals, in convalescence from low fevers.

344. *Egg-Nogg.*

℞. Albumen et Vitellum unius ovi;
Sacchari Albi ℥ij.
Misce, et contunde in spumam. Dein adde—
Vini Xerici f℥ss;
Aquæ f℥j;
Myristicæ rasuræ q. s. ad gratum saporem.
Misce.

This delightful mixture is both stimulant and nutritious. In the formula, both the white and the yelk of the egg are directed to be beaten with the sugar; but if it be desirable to have the preparation very light and delicate, it is better to beat the yelk to a froth and mix with the wine, sugar, and nutmeg, and then add to the mixture the white of the egg, previously beaten to a froth in a separate vessel.

345. *Milk Punch.*

℞. Spiritûs Vini Gallici f℥ij;
Lactic Vaccinæ f℥iv;
Sacchari ℥ss;
Myristicæ rasuræ q. s. ad gratum saporem.
Signa.—Take a tablespoonful every hour or two in low fevers.

346. *Oleo-Saccharoles.*

Under the name of oleo-saccharum, M. Beral has introduced into European pharmacy a convenient mode of exhibiting the volatile oils. It is simply a combination of any volatile oil with sugar, the latter serving the double purpose of rendering the former soluble in water, and covering its taste. The proportions are, one drop of oil to one drachm of sugar. They are to be carefully mixed by trituration. They act as mild carminatives.

CLASS XI.

NARCOTICS.

NARCOTICS have been denominated *sedatives*, from their power of diminishing action; *anodynes*, from their capability of alleviating pain; and *hypnotics*, or *soporifics*, from their power of inducing sleep. A few words only will be necessary as general rules for their administration, and any peculiarities that individuals of the class may possess will be noticed under the appropriate prescriptions. It is well known they possess the power of fulfilling two indications; namely, of exciting and depressing the nervous energy.

To obtain the first of these results, it is necessary to begin with small doses, and repeat them frequently; while in order to arrive at the second, a full dose must be given, and not resorted to again for a considerable length of time. We should also bear in mind that the system very soon becomes habituated to their action, and the doses must be continually enlarged when it is necessary to maintain their impression. The difference between the susceptibility to their action when the body is in a morbid or healthy condition, should not be overlooked.

Pills.

347. *Pills of Opium.*

℞. Pulveris Opii gr. xij;
Saponis gr. iij.
Misce, et divide in pilulas xij.
Signa.—One is the ordinary dose to produce sleep.

In equal weights of powdered and soft opium, the former is much the more powerful, the latter containing a considerable proportion of water. This should be recollected in directing the medicine in the form of pills.

An opium pill that has been made long enough to become perfectly hard and dry, will be retained by an irritable stomach when a fresh one would be rejected.

348. *Pills of Lupulin.*

℞. Lupulinæ ʒss;
Contunde in mortario, et divide in pilulas x.
Signa.—Two pills may be given for a dose, and the quantity be doubled if necessary.

This substance, we are told by Dr. Ives, contains all the active properties of the hop. It is slightly narcotic, and is serviceable in irritable stomach, and as a preventive of nocturnal erections in different forms of acute venereal disease.

349. *Pills of Sulphate of Morphia.*

℞. Morphiæ Sulphatis gr. ij;
Confectionis Rosæ q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xij.
Signa.—One may be given for a dose.

One grain of either of the salts of morphia is usually estimated as equal to six of opium; so that a pill of the above prescription will be equivalent to a grain of opium.

350. *Pills of Lactucarium and Hemlock.*

℞. Lactucarii gr. xij;
Extracti Conii Alcoholici gr. vj.
Misce, et divide in pilulas vj.
Signa.—One for a dose, to be repeated in two hours, if sleep be not procured.

The inspissated juice of the garden lettuce is said to act as a direct sedative, lessening the frequency of the pulse, diminishing the natural heat, and procuring sleep, without inducing the subsequent distressing effects which follow the use of opium.

The *thridace* of the French appears to be prepared by a different process from that employed in the preparation of the British lactucarium. The former is not so highly esteemed in this country as the latter.

351. *Pills of Henbane and Ipecacuanha.*

℞. Extracti Hyoscyami Alcoholici gr. x;
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ gr. v.
Misce, et divide in pilulas x.
Signa.—One every two hours until relief is procured, watching the effect.

Used in flatulence and irritability of the bowels.

352. *Pills of Opium and Henbane.*

℞. Pulveris Opii gr. v;
Extracti Hyoscyami gr. xv.
Fiat massa, in pilulas x dividenda.
Signa.—One every night when an anodyne is required.

Henbane is a favorite anodyne remedy with English practitioners. When given in combination with opium, it modifies the unpleasant effects experienced by some persons from the use of the latter alone.

[353. *Pills of Opium and Colocynth.*]

℞. Pulveris Opii gr. vj;
Extracti Colocynthidis Compositi gr. xxiv;
Syrupi Acaciæ q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas xij dividenda.
Signa.—One every hour till purging is produced.

In lead colic, and obstruction from impaction of feces.
J. F. MEIGS.

354. *Pills of Camphor and Opium.*

℞. Camphoræ in pulverem redactæ ℈ij;
Extracti Opii gr. viij.
Mucilaginis Tragacanthæ q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas xvj dividenda.
Signa.—Take two pills every night at bedtime.

Used for spasm of the urethra, and to prevent nocturnal erections. RICORD.

355. *Pills of Opium and Digitalis.*

℞. Pulveris Opii,
Pulveris Digitalis, āā gr. vj.
Confectionis Rosæ q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xij.
Signa.—One to be taken every four hours.

In asthma.

[356. *Compound Anodyne Pill.*]

℞. Extracti Cannabis Indicæ,
Extracti Belladonnæ,
Extracti Nucis Vomicæ, āā gr. ij;
Extracti Valerianæ,
Quiniæ Sulphatis, āā gr. xij.
Misce, et divide in pilulas xij.
Signa.—Take one pill every two hours until relieved.

A very efficient pill in simple neuralgia, especially cephalalgia, from cerebral irritation or excessive mental activity. The extracts of the narcotics should be carefully selected.

[357. *Anæsthetic Pill.*]

℞. Morphiæ Sulphatis gr. viij;
Camphoræ gr. xx;
Olei Cajuputi gtt. x;
Pulveris Tragacanthæ gr. v;
Extracti Gentianæ gr. xv;
Syrupi Acaciæ q. s.
Misce, et divide in pilulas c.
Signa.—Take two or three at a dose, to be repeated every half hour till relieved.

For abdominal pain, colic, or cholera. J. F. MEIGS.

358. *Pills of Extract of Conium and Calomel.*

℞. Extracti Conii ʒss;
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. v.
Fiant pilulæ xv.
Signa.—One three times a day.

Used in painful syphilitic affections.

359. *Pills of the Extract of Nux Vomica.*

℞. Extracti Nucis Vomicæ Alcoholici,
Pulveris Extracti Glycyrrhizæ, āā ℈j.
Misce, et fiant pilulæ xl.
Signa.—Take one pill three times daily.

Recommended in general and local palsies, in paralysis of the sphincters, and for incontinence of urine. RADIUS.

360. *Pills of Camphor, Assafetida, etc.*

℞. Camphoræ,
Assafœtidæ, āā ʒj;
Extracti Belladonnæ ʒss;
Extracti Opii gr. x.
Contere in massam, et divide in pilulas lx.
Signa.—One pill is given night and morning, or at shorter intervals, according to the urgency of the case.

Used in hysteria. DEBREYNE.

361. *Pills of Aconite and Dover's Powder.*

℞. Extracti Aconiti Alcoholici gr. vj;
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ Compositi gr. xij;
Syrupi q. s. ut fiat massa, in pilulas vj dividenda.
Signa.—Take one pill three times a day.

Used in chronic rheumatism.

Mixtures, etc.

362. *Laudanum.*

℞. Tincturæ Opii f℥j.
Signa.—Dose, twenty-five drops.

As the regulation of doses for children is, to the young practitioner, one of the most difficult parts of prescribing, and as laudanum is an article so universally employed in their diseases, we subjoin the following graduated table from Dr. Dorsey's *Syllabus*, page 36, 1817, giving the *maximum* doses for all ordinary conditions:—

For a child at birth or within a month after	½ to 1 drop.
Under a year old	½ to 3 drops.
From one to two years of age	1 to 5 "
From two to five "	2 to 8 "
From five to ten "	5 to 15 "
From ten to fifteen "	10 to 20 "
At fifteen years	15 to 20 "
For an adult	25 to 30 "

It is important in the employment of laudanum that it should be of the proper strength and perfectly transparent. For these reasons, it should be obtained from the apothecary in small quantities, as it is liable to deposit part of the opium; hence the liquid near the surface is weaker, and the dregs correspondingly stronger. Infants have been destroyed by the exhibition of *thick laudanum*. Physicians, therefore, should never trust a nurse to administer a dose to a child, except under circumstances of extreme urgency, carefully examining the bottle previously. B. E.

363. *Officinal Preparations of Opium.*

As each of the numerous preparations of opium presents some peculiarities, which, at times, renders it preferable to all others for internal exhibition, the following statement of the

opium-strength of each may prove valuable as a guide in prescribing:—

13 minims or 25 drops of laudanum (*Tinctura Opii*);
13 " or 25 " of the elixir of opium (*Tinctura Opii Deodorata*);
7 " or 10 " of black drop (*Acetum Opii*);
10 " or 20 " of the acetated tincture (*Tinctura Opii Acetata*);
80 " or 80 " of ammoniated tincture (*Tinct. Opii Ammoniata*, Ed.);
8 " or 15 " of wine of opium or Sydenham's laudanum (*Vinum Opii*);
A tablespoonful of paregoric (*Tinct. Opii Camphorata*);
Thirty-six grains of the confection (*Confectio Opii*);
Half a grain of the extract (*Extractum Opii*); and
Ten grains of Dover's powder (*Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus*),
contain, respectively, one grain of opium.

About five grains of opium, or a small teaspoonful of laudanum, may be considered as equivalent to one grain of morphia, or of any of its salts. R. P. T.

364. *Solution of Sulphate of Morphia.*

℞. Morphiæ Sulphatis gr. j;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥j.
Fiat solutio.
Signa.—Dose, one teaspoonful.

Used in the same cases as opium.

When morphia and its salts were first introduced, the formulas given by Magendie were generally adopted, and are still retained in New York, and some other places. These contain sixteen grains of the sulphate or the acetate of morphia in a fluidounce of water; whereas the officinal solution has but one grain to the ounce. Practitioners should avoid confounding the two solutions.

365. *Syrup of Sulphate of Morphia.*

℞. Morphiæ Sulphatis gr. viij;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥iv.
Solve, et adde—
Syrupi f℥iv;
Spiritûs Ætheris Compositi f℥j.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a teaspoonful.

This is, virtually, of the same strength as the officinal solution, and has the advantage of being more durable as well as more palatable. J. T. PLUMMER.

366. *Mixture of Laudanum and Oil of Turpentine.*

℞. Tincturæ Opii f℥j;
Olei Terebinthinæ f℥ss.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful, diluted, every hour or two may be given in delirium tremens, its effect being closely watched.

The turpentine may be added or omitted at the discretion of the physician, and the quantity of laudanum in some cases may be doubled. We have successfully given two teaspoonfuls every hour until two ounces of laudanum were taken. We do not believe in the doctrine, however, that opium in this disease may be administered almost *ad libitum* without danger. On the contrary, we feel assured that death has been caused by its excessive use in delirium tremens.

S. G. MORTON.

367. *Mixture of Lupulin.*

℞. Tincturæ Lupulinæ f℥j;
Syrupi Amygdalæ f℥j;
Aquæ f℥ij.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a tablespoonful every two hours.

Dr. G. B. Wood recommends the tincture of lupulin in the treatment of delirium tremens, both as an adjuvant to opium, and as a substitute for it. By checking vomiting, and quieting restlessness, it promotes sleep.

368. *Mixture of Camphor Water and Hoffman's Anodyne.*

℞. Aquæ Camphoræ f℥iij;
Spiritûs Ætheris Compositi,
Syrupi Amygdalæ, āā f℥ss.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a dessert-spoonful every two hours.

Used in nervous affections, and the sleeplessness of fever.

369. *Mixture of Chloride of Propylamin.*

℞. Propylamini Chloridi gr. xxxvj;
Sacchari ℥ij;
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ f℥vj.
Fiat solutio.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every two hours.

370. *Elixir of Propylamin.*

℞. Propylamini Chloridi ℈ij;
Aquæ f℥iijss.
Solve et adde—
Syrupi f℥ss;
Spiritûs Curaçoæ f℥j.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a teaspoonful.

Given in rheumatism.

In this preparation the unpleasant odor and taste of the propylamin are overcome by the use of syrup and Curaçoa cordial. Each fluidrachm contains one grain of the chloride of propylamin.

R. H. STABLER.

371. *Mixture of Iodide of Propylamin.*

℞. Propylamini Iodidi gtt. xxv;
Sacchari ℥ij;
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ f℥vj.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every two hours.

Used, like the other preparations of propylamin, in the treatment of rheumatism. The presence of iodine is claimed as an important element in this combination. B. J. CREW.

372. *Strychnia Mixture.*

℞. Strychniæ gr. j;
Acidi Acetici gtt. ij;
Sacchari ℥ij;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥ij.
Fiat solutio.
Signa.—A teaspoonful morning and evening.

Prescribed in palsies. It has also proved beneficial in the vomiting of pregnant women, when given in smaller quantities and at shorter intervals. MAGENDIE.

373. *Solution of Extract of Belladonna.*

℞. Extracti Belladonnæ gr. iij;
Syrupi f℥j;
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥vij.
Fiat solutio.
Signa.—Give three drops thrice a day, to a child under a year old, and an additional drop for every additional year.

Belladonna has been recently used in Germany as a preventive of scarlatina. The extract, if given for several days, produces a scarlet eruption and affection of the fauces, analogous to those of scarlatina; and it is pretended that this factitious disease is sufficient to prevent the access of the real one. S. G. MORTON.

374. *Mixture of Chloric Ether.*

℞. Ætheris Chlorici f℥jss;
Aquæ Camphoræ f℥ij;
Syrupi Amygdalæ f℥ss.
Misce.
Signa.—A dessert-spoonful in water every three hours.

As prepared by the manufacturing chemists of Philadelphia, chloric ether is of a uniform strength, and a reliable article. It is less narcotic than chloroform, but more stimulating. It has proved of great service in the treatment of many nervous and painful affections unattended by active inflammation.
C. EVANS.

375. *Chloroform Mixture.*

℞. Chloroformi purificati ℥ij;
Olei Cinnamomi gtt. viij;
Spiritûs Camphoræ,
Tincturæ Opii, āā f℥jss;
Alcoholis f℥iij.
Misce.
Signa.—The dose ranges from five to thirty drops, in sweetened water.

This preparation has proved highly serviceable in the relief of the pains and cramps of colic, cholera morbus, and cholera asphyxia. H. HARTSHORNE.

[376. *Chlorodyne.*]

℞. Chloroformi f℥vj;
Ætheris Chlorici f℥j;
Tincturæ Capsici f℥ss;
Olei Menthæ Piperitæ gtt. ij;
Morphiæ Hydrochloratis gr. viij;
Acidi Hydrocyanici diluti gtt. xxiv;
Acidi Perchlorici gtt. xx;
Tincturæ Cannabis Indicæ f℥j;
Syrupi fusci f℥j.
Misce.
Signa.—Give 20 drops as a soporific, and 30 drops to a fluidrachm as an anodyne in cholera or violent paroxysms of pain.

This remedy has acquired a great reputation from its first introduction as a nostrum under the above name. COOLEY.

[377. *Another Form.*]

℞. Chloroformi f℥iv;
Ætheris f℥j;
Alcoholis f℥iv;
Syrupi fusci f℥iv;
Extracti Glycyrrhizæ ℥ijss;
Morphiæ Hydrochloratis gr. viij;
Olei Menthæ Piperitæ ♏xvj;
Syrupi f℥xvijss;
Acidi Hydrocyanici diluti f℥ij.
Misce secundum artem.
Signa.—Dose, from five to ten minims.

In pain, diarrhœa, or spasmodic affections. Known also as the compound tincture of chloroform. P. SQUIRE.

378. *Chloroform Mixture.*

℞. Chloroformi ℥j;
Vitellum unius ovi.
Tere simul et adde—
Sacchari ℥ij;
Aquæ f℥ij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Dose, a dessert-spoonful every two hours.

Prescribed in gastrodynia, flatulent colic, and cholera mor-

bus. Owing to the antiseptic properties of the chloroform, this mixture keeps well.

It is used in the same cases as the preceding formulæ.

[379. *Chloroform and Tincture of Cardamom.*]

℞. Chloroformi ♏xv.
Tincturæ Cardamomi Compositæ f℥jss.
Misce.
Signa.—Take a teaspoonful every half hour in water.

In pain where opiates are not desirable.

SIR J. Y. SIMPSON.

[380. *Emulsion of Chloroform.*]

℞. Chloroformi f℥j;
Pulveris Tragacanthæ gr. v;
Pulveris Sacchari,
Syrupi Orgeat,
(vel Syrupi Amygdalæ, U. S. P.),
Aquæ, āā f℥ss.
Misce secundum artem.

This emulsion makes an admirable means of producing an extemporaneous solution of chloroform; it may be diluted to any proportion required, and yet by a little gentle agitation is easily suspended. The flavor makes it a delightful addition to other mixtures. ISRAEL J. GRAHAME.

381. *Mixture of Magnesia, Assafetida, and Laudanum.*

℞. Magnesiæ Carbonatis ℥ss;
Tincturæ Assafœtidæ gtt. lx.
Tincturæ Opii gtt. xx;
Sacchari ℥j;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥j.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Twenty-five drops may be given to an infant of two to four weeks old.

In flatulent colic, diarrhœa, etc.

This preparation was strongly recommended by the late Dr. Dewees, and it is now much employed in this city under the name of *Dewees's Carminative.*

If the *calcined* magnesia be used, it unites with the resin of the assafetida, forms an almost solid mass at the bottom of

the vessel, and defeats the object of the prescription, consequently the carbonate should be preferred.

382. *Carminative for Infants.*

℞. Magnesiæ Carbonatis ℈j;
Vini Opii gtt. xv;
Syrupi Acaciæ f℥iij;
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥v.
Misce.
Signa.—Shake well before using. Dose, ten drops for a child three days old.

Used to relieve colicky pains, and to correct the green alvine discharges of infants.

383. *Tincture of Hemp.*

℞. Extracti Cannabis purificati, gr. xxiv;
Alcoholis f℥j.
Fiat solutio.
Signa.—Take three to ten drops every two hours.

The above is the formula of Dr. O'Shaughnessy, of Calcutta, who has had much experience with the gunjah or Indian hemp. In cholera, he gave ten drops every half hour to check the vomiting; in tetanus, a drachm of the tincture, with the same interval, until the paroxysms ceased, or catalepsy was induced; and in acute rheumatism, twenty drops until symptoms of intoxication were manifested.

384. *Alcoholic Solution of Oil of Bitter Almonds.*

℞. Olei Amygdalæ Amaræ ♏xx;
Alcoholis f℥iij.
Fiat solutio.
Signa.—Take ten drops four times daily.

Used in neuralgia, tic douloureux, and other painful complaints. HORN.

Clysters and Suppositories.

385. *Laudanum Enema.*

℞. Tincturæ Opii gtt. l;
Infusi Lini Compositi f℥ij.
Fiat enema.

Used for obstinate vomiting, chronic dysentery, and painful affections of the pelvic viscera.

[This formula is the one generally adopted for the laudanum enema, sometimes substituting starch water for the flaxseed tea. It has always seemed to the editor that this was a very bad method of using a most valuable remedy. The purpose of the opiate enema being to act as an anodyne by its absorption, the object will be best attained by having as little as possible of the diluent to relieve the irritant impression of the alcoholic solution, and to have this diluent of such material as will be most readily taken up by the bowel; and instead of two ounces of flaxseed tea, I have always been in the habit of ordering about three fluidrachms of warm water. The syringe should work accurately, as any air forced through it into the rectum causes tenesmus, and very often the ejection of the anodyne.]

It is generally supposed that three times the quantity of a medicine may be thrown into the rectum that may be taken into the stomach. As regards opium, however, we believe it to be too much, particularly in children. Indeed, it is an unsettled point in therapeutics, whether remedies in relative doses, act more powerfully upon the rectum or upon the stomach.

386. *Opium Suppository.*

℞. Pulveris Opii gr. ij;
Saponis gr. iv.
Misce bene.
Signa.—Introduce into the rectum when a local anodyne is indicated.

387. *Another Form.*

℞. Olei Theobromæ ʒss;
Pulveris Opii gr. xij.
Liquefac cum leni calore. Misce, et fiant suppositoria xij.
Signa.—One to be introduced into the bowel.

This is a good form for securing the effects of opium, when the remedy cannot be borne by the mouth.

S. W. MITCHELL.

388. *Suppository of Opium and Rhatany.*

℞. Olei Theobromæ ʒss;
Extracti Krameriæ ℈ij;
Pulveris Opii gr. v.
Misce secundum artem, et fiant suppositoria x.

Used in piles, relaxation or descent of the bowel, fissure of the anus, etc. J. PANCOAST.

389. *Suppository of Morphia.*

℞. Olei Theobromæ ʒss;
Morphiæ Sulphatis gr. iij.
Liquefac, et fiant suppositoria xij.

The introduction of one of these into the bowel, every three or four hours, affords much relief in painful affections of the pelvic viscera, and, especially, in dysmenorrhœa, and cancer of the womb. Chordee can usually be controlled by the use of one at bedtime. They have also proved highly beneficial in arresting the pain attendant upon a threatened abortion.
R. P. THOMAS.

390. *Suppository of Hemlock.*

℞. Olei Theobromæ ʒj;
Extracti Conii gr. x.
Misce, et fiat suppositorium.

Used in cancer of the rectum, womb, or bladder.

External Use of Narcotics.

391. *Mixture of the Extract of Belladonna.*

℞. Extracti Belladonnæ,
Glycerinæ, āā ʒj.
Tere simul.

Used for dilating the pupil in cataract, by rubbing around the eyebrow and on the temples.

392. *Solution of Atropia.*

℞. Atropiæ gr. ij;
Acidi Acetici gtt. vj;
Aquæ destillatæ fʒj.
Fiat solutio.
Signa.—Let a drop or two fall into the eye to dilate the pupil.

This is equally efficacious in its action, and more elegant than the ordinary preparations of belladonna. It is also much more prompt, a healthy iris being acted upon in ten to twenty minutes. W. W. COOPER.

Three minims of this solution, containing one-eightieth of a grain of atropia, may be considered equivalent in activity to one-third of a grain of the extract, or fifteen drops of the tincture of belladonna, for internal administration. R. P. T.

[393. *Solution of Sulphate of Atropia.*]

℞. Atropiæ Sulphatis gr. ½–ij;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥j.
Fiat solutio.
Signa.—Apply one or two drops to the eye.

For the relief of irritation of the conjunctiva or cornea, the weaker solution will answer; for active and prompt dilatation of the pupil, the stronger. This formula is preferable to those in which the alkaloid is extemporaneously dissolved in acetic or other acid, the latter form being often irritating and painful, whereas the solution of the salt is not.

[394. *Solution of the Extract of Calabar Bean.*]

℞. Extracti Physostigmæ Alcoholici gr. j;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥j.
Fiat solutio.

Used as an application to the conjunctiva for its remarkable effect in contracting the pupil when dilated abnormally, whether from previous use of belladonna or otherwise. To be applied with a camel's-hair brush. T. G. MORTON.

395. *Mixture of Opium, Lime-water, etc.*

℞. Extracti Opii gr. j;
Liquoris Calcis,
Olei Amygdalæ Dulcis, āā f℥iij.
Fiat mistura.

Recommended by Dr. Sibergundi, of Dorsten, in the treatment of sore nipples. It is to be applied on dossils of lint.

396. *Dental Anæsthetic.*

℞. Tincturæ Aconiti Radicis,
Chloroformi purificati,
Alcoholis, āā f℥j;
Morphiæ gr. vj.
Misce.
Signa.—Moisten two pledgets of cotton with the liquid, and apply to the gums for a minute or two, around the tooth.

Employed to diminish the pain of extraction of teeth, and to deaden sensibility in the gums. TEFT.

To be used with caution on account of the aconite.

397. *Decoction of Stramonium in Milk.*

℞. Stramonii Folii ʒij;
Lactis recentis Ojss.
Coque ad Oj.

Employed for gouty, rheumatic, and other painful swellings, by applying both the boiled leaves and the milk to the affected part.

398. *Sedative Application.*

℞. Extracti Belladonnæ, ʒjss;
Tincturæ Opii ♏xl.
Tere simul, et adde—
Chloroformi Venalis ʒj.
Misce.
Signa.—For local application.

A portion of this mixture is to be smeared over the seat of pain in neuralgia, or other local painful affections.

DIDAY.

399. *Lotion of Atropia.*

℞. Atropiæ gr. vj;
Acidi Acetici gtt. x;
Glycerinæ fʒiij.
Misce.

Forty or fifty drops are to be applied by friction over the track of the nerve, three times daily, in facial neuralgia.

400. *Anodyne Plaster.*

℞. Emplastri Plumbi ʒij;
Liquefac lento igne, et adde gradatim—
Pulveris Opii,
Pulveris Camphoræ, āā ʒss.
Fiat emplastrum.

Used for enlarged joints, rheumatism, and local pains. The officinal "Emplastrum Opii" is employed for the same purposes.

401. *Plaster of Opium and Camphor.*

℞. Pulveris Opii ℈ij;
Camphoræ ʒss;
Picis Burgundicæ ℥j;
Emplastri Plumbi q. s. ut fiat emplastrum iv×vj.

This plaster is highly recommended in neuralgia.

GRAVES.

402. *Plaster of Opium and Belladonna.*

℞. Extracti Opii gr. xv;
Extracti Belladonnæ ʒj;
Glycerinæ ♏xx vel q. s.
Misce.
Signa.—Spread on adhesive plaster 3×4 inches, leaving an adhesive margin all round.

This is an excellent application to the face for toothache, or to other parts for the relief of neuralgia.

403. *Liniment of Belladonna, Bitter Almond Water, etc.*

℞. Extracti Belladonnæ ℈ij;
Aquæ Amygdalæ Amaræ fʒij.
Tere simul, dein adde—
Ætheris fʒj.
Misce.
Signa.—Rub the liniment on the affected part, and apply a flannel moistened with it, the whole to be covered with a piece of oiled silk.

Useful in neuralgia, in gouty and rheumatic pains, and for gathered breasts. RANQUE.

404. *Camphor and Chloroform Liniment.*

℞. Camphoræ ʒjss;
Chloroformi Venalis ʒij;
Olei Olivæ ʒij.
Fiat linimentum.

Useful in rheumatic and neuralgic affections.
W. B. PRICE.

405. *Chloroform and Soap Liniment.*

℞. Linimenti Saponis fʒij;
Chloroformi Venalis fʒj.
Misce.

Employed like the preceding in rheumatic pains. The quantity of chloroform may be advantageously increased.
TUSON.

406. *Compound Chloroform and Aconite Liniment.*

℞. Olei Ricini ℥ij;
Chloroformi Venalis,
Spiritûs Ammoniæ,
Tincturæ Aconiti Radicis, āā f℥ij;
Linimenti Saponis f℥j.
Misce.

Employed in rheumatic pains, bruises, etc.

W. PROCTER, JR.

CLASS XII.

ANTISPASMODICS.

ANTISPASMODICS are those medicines which allay spasm, and compose the irregular actions of the nervous system. Some of the most powerful of them are derived from the class of Narcotics.

Pills, etc.

407. *Pills of Assafetida and Soap.*

℞. Assafœtidæ ʒj;
Saponis gr. x.
Contunde in massam, et fiant pilulæ xx.
Signa.—Two of these pills may be taken for a dose.

Used in hysteria, and as a mild laxative.

408. *Pills of Castor and Succinic Acid.*

℞. Castorei ʒj;
Acidi Succinici ʒss;
Extracti Gentianæ q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xxiv.
Signa.—Dose, three pills night and morning.

In hysteria.

409. *Pills of Musk, Camphor, &c.*

℞. Moschi ℈ss;
Camphoræ ℈j;
Ammoniaci ℈ij;
Opii gr. iv.
Misce, et fiant pilulæ singulæ gr. iv pendentes.
Signa.—One pill to be given every three hours.

In nervous diseases. M. A. RICHARDS.

410. *Pills of Valerianate of Zinc.*

℞. Zinci Valerianatis gr. xij;
Confectionis Rosæ q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas xij dividenda.
Signa.—Give one pill every three hours.

Used in neuralgia, epilepsy, and anomalous nervous affections.

Mixtures, Etc.

411. *Musk Mixture.*

℞. Moschi optimi ʒij;
Sacchari ʒj;
Pulveris Acaciæ ʒj;
Aquæ destillatæ fʒvj.
Fiat mistura et adde—
Tincturæ Opii Camphoratæ fʒss;
Tincturæ Valerianæ Ammoniatæ fʒj.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful three or four times a day.

For children in pertussis.

412. *Mixture of Sumbul and Valerian.*

℞. Tincturæ Sumbuli (Rad. Sumb. ʒij ad Alcoholis Oj),
Tincturæ Valerianæ, āā fʒj.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a teaspoonful every two hours, in sweetened water.

The sumbul, or musk-root of Asia, has attracted some attention in Europe as a mild stimulant, suited to the low forms of fever, controlling the nervous symptoms that arise during convalescence from fevers. It has been prescribed also for the relief of cramps, spasms, and hysteria. GRANVILLE.

413. *Mixture of Assafetida, Castor, and Ammonia.*

℞. Tincturæ Assafœtidæ,
Tincturæ Castorei, āā fʒj;
Spiritûs Ammoniæ Aromatici fʒj.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful may be taken in a glass of sweetened water for a dose.

414. *Hoffman's Anodyne and Laudanum.*

℞. Spiritûs Ætheris Compositi f℥iij;
Tincturæ Opii gtt. lxxx;
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥vj.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every two hours.

Given in hysteria, and to quiet restlessness and morbid vigilance.

415. *Mixture of Assafetida, Valerian, and Castor.*

℞. Assafœtidæ ℥j;
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ f℥iij.
Fiat mistura, et adde—
Tincturæ Valerianæ Ammoniatæ f℥ij;
Tincturæ Castorei f℥iij;
Ætheris f℥j.
Signa.—A tablespoonful for a dose, largely diluted, every second hour.

In hysteria.

416. *Mixture of Nitric Acid.*

℞. Acidi Nitrici ♏xxxij;
Syrupi f℥iijss;
Tincturæ Cardamomi Compositæ f℥ss.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, half a teaspoonful every three hours.

Prescribed in pertussis, the quantity to be augmented in proportion to the age of the patient, and the severity of the paroxysms. H. Holmes.

417. *Mixture of Cimicifuga.*

℞. Extracti Cimicifugæ Fluidi,
Syrupi Acaciæ, āā f℥ss;
Aquæ Amygdalæ Amaræ f℥iij.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful every three hours.

Black snakeroot is a remedy of much value in the treatment of diseases of the nervous system, and especially in chorea and hooping-cough.

418. *Assafetida Enema.*

℞. Tincturæ Assafœtidæ f℥ij;
Mucilaginis Ulmi f℥vj.
Misce pro enemate.

Administered in hysteria, spasmodic colic, etc. A third, or even one-half of this quantity may be safely and beneficially given to a young child in convulsions.

421. *Dupuytren's Antisyphilitic Pills.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi gr. ss;
Extracti Cinchonæ gr. x;
Extracti Opii gr. ss.
Fiant pilulæ ij.
Signa.—The two pills may be taken, one in the morning, and the other at night; but as each contains a quarter of a grain of corrosive sublimate, their action must be very closely watched.

M. Dupuytren was partial to these pills in the treatment of syphilis. He thought the opium and cinchona promoted and beneficially modified the action of the sublimate.

422. *Pills of Corrosive Sublimate and Hemlock.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi gr. vj;
Extracti Conii 3j;
Pulveris Conii q.s. ut fiat massa, in pilulas xlviij dividenda.
Signa.—Give one pill three times a day.

Used in lues venerea.

The effect of the mercurial preparations upon children is sometimes very serious and even fatal. So powerful upon them is the action of this medicine, that a profuse or even gentle salivation will sometimes produce mortification and destruction of the jaw, cheek, and lip. This, however, does not often happen; but to avoid it, the gums should be frequently and carefully examined. It is, nevertheless, a fact, that a disease precisely similar in all its features occasionally attacks children who are badly clothed and fed, though no mercury has been given to them. B. Ellis.

423. *Pills of Iodide of Mercury.*

℞. Hydrargyri Iodidi Viridis gr. v;
Confectionis Rosæ q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xxx.
Signa.—Each pill will contain the sixth of a grain, which may be given three times a day. Double the quantity (two pills) is sometimes administered at first, but care should be taken not to push the remedy too far.

424. *Compound Pills of Iodide of Mercury.*

℞. Hydrargyri Iodidi Viridis,
Lactucarii, āā ʒss;
Extracti Opii gr. ix;
Resinæ Guaiaci ʒj.
Misce, et fiant pilulæ xxxvj.
Signa.—Take one pill three times daily.

Highly recommended both in primary and secondary syphilis, the treatment being continued until mercurialization appears. RICORD.

425. *Pills of Calomel, Camphor, and Opium.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis,
Camphoræ, āā ℈j;
Pulveris Opii gr. x;
Syrupi q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xx.
Signa.—One to be taken morning, noon, and night, when calomel by itself causes purging. B. ELLIS.

426. *Pills of Blue Mass.*

℞. Pilulæ Hydrargyri ʒss.
Divide in pilulas x.
Signa.—One to be taken night and morning.

When used as thus prescribed, blue mass is one of our best alteratives in the treatment of syphilitic disease, and all other complaints where the mercurial impression is indicated.

If eight or ten grains be taken at bedtime, one or two evacuations of the bowels will occur during the next day.

427. *Pills of the Red Oxide of Mercury.*

℞. Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri gr. j;
Pulveris Opii gr. j;
Olei Caryophylli gtt. ij.
Fiant pilulæ iij.
Signa.—One pill every night for a week.

In venereal cases.

This preparation, in a stronger formula, was used and highly recommended by the celebrated John Hunter; but from its harshness it is now generally superseded by milder medicines.

428. *Solution of Cyanide of Mercury.*

℞. Hydrargyri Cyanidi gr. viij;
Aquæ Oj.
Fiat solutio.
Signa.—A teaspoonful of the solution, containing one-sixteenth of a grain of the cyanuret, may be given morning, noon, and night, watching its effects.

This is the *Liquor Anti-syphilitique* of Chaussier, who prefers it to corrosive sublimate, on account of its greater solubility and more speedy action.

429. *Powder of Mercury and Chalk with Ipecacuanha.*

℞. Hydrargyri cum Cretâ ℈j;
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ ℈ss.
Fiant chartulæ vj.
Signa.—One night and morning in syrup.

Commended by Dr. Paris, in dyspepsia, in which the biliary secretion is impaired. He prefers it under these circumstances to every other form of mercury.

430. *Masticatory of Pellitory and Mastich.*

℞. Pulveris Pyrethri,
Mastiches, āā ℥j.
Signa.—Let these be mixed together by a moderate application of heat; then divide the mass into two equal parts. One of these lumps may be chewed at pleasure.

Used in toothache and paralytic affections of the tongue.
WALTHER.

CLASS XIV.

TONICS.

TONICS are those medicines which impart strength to the system, without subjecting it to any preternatural excitement during their operation. They stimulate, however, in a secondary manner, by gradually increasing the force of the circulation, and by restoring the digestive and secretory functions to a more healthy state. Considerable perseverance is often necessary in giving any one of this class a fair trial; and when one fails, we may often resort with success to another. Much also may sometimes be gained by alternating them.

It is a well-known fact that some medicines possessed of tonic properties, in small or ordinary doses, have the singular power, when administered more freely, of producing such changes in the economy as to render them applicable to the cure of intermittent disease. The numerous remedies of this class, and their varied modes of exhibition, render it advisable, in a work of this kind, to have some mode of distinguishing them from ordinary tonics. For convenience of reference, therefore, two sub-classes have been made, viz., 1. Of Anti-Intermittents, and 2. Of Ordinary Tonics.

SUB-CLASS I.—ANTI-INTERMITTENTS.

At the head of this class stand, confessedly, Peruvian Bark and its numerous preparations.

Powders and Pills.

431. *Powder of Peruvian Bark.*

℞. Pulveris Cinchonæ Rubræ ℥j.

Signa.—A teaspoonful to be taken every hour in port wine, water, or milk, during the intermission of fever.

Some practitioners suspend the bark till within a few hours of the expected paroxysm; and others administer it during the hot stage of the disease. It is better to commence immediately after the paroxysm has ended, and give a dose every hour, until the expected period of its return; and to continue it in smaller quantities for several days.

If the bark should purge when given alone, a little opium may be added; when it oppresses the stomach, cloves, as in the next prescription; if costiveness should follow, rhubarb, or sulphate of magnesia.

432. *Powder of Peruvian Bark, Cloves, and Cream of Tartar.*

℞. Pulveris Cinchonæ Rubræ,
Potassæ Bitartratis, āā ℥j;
Pulveris Caryophylli ℥j.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a teaspoonful in syrup every second hour.

This compound will sometimes succeed in arresting miasmatic disease when the bark alone fails.

433. *Powder of Peruvian Bark, Virginia Snakeroot, and Soda.*

℞. Pulveris Cinchonæ ℥ss;
Pulveris Serpentariæ ℥j;
Sodæ Bicarbonatis ℈ij.
Divide in chartulas iv.
Signa.—One to be given every two hours.

In obstinate intermittents.

434. *Powder of Prussian Blue and Guaiac.*

℞. Ferri Ferrocyanidi,
Pulveris Guaiaci Resinæ, āā ℥j.
Misce, et divide in chartulas xij.
Signa.—One three times a day.

In obstinate intermittents.

435. *Pills of Sulphate of Quinia.*

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis gr. xx;
Acidi Sulphurici Aromatici ♏xv.

"Drop the acid into the sulphate of quinia on a tile or slab, and triturate it with a bone spatula until it assumes a pilular consistence; then divide rapidly into the required

number of pills." Made in this way a three-grain pill is not inconveniently large. E. PARRISH.

In prescribing quinia in the apyrexia of intermittents, and especially in that of neuralgia, it is often necessary to increase the dose beyond the officinal formula, which is one grain in each pill. For example, three, four, or five grains may be requisite in those cases in which the neuralgic paroxysms are violent, and the intermission short; and this quantity must be repeated every two or three hours, or even every hour. The principal inconveniences arising from the free exhibition of quinia are a painful sense of fulness, noise, and dizziness of the head, constriction of the chest, and purging. The latter may be checked by accompanying each pill with a few drops of laudanum, or by a tablespoonful of the simple aqueous infusion of camphor. If the affection of the head or chest becomes severe, the medicine must be suspended or diminished in quantity.

436. *Pills of Quinia, Opium, and Black Pepper.*

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis gr. xx;
Pulveris Opii gr. ij;
Oleoresinæ Piperis ♏v;
Syrupi Acaciæ q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas xx dividenda.
Signa.—Give two pills every hour in the morning of an expected chill.

In ordinary intermittents the sulphate of quinia retains the first rank for promptness and efficiency in arresting the paroxysm; but in chronic cases it frequently fails. In the treatment of the latter, the present prescription will prove an excellent agent.

437. *Powders of Sulphate of Quinia and Tartar Emetic.*

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis gr. x;
Antimonii et Potassæ Tartratis gr. iij.
Misce, et divide in partes vj æquales.
Signa.—Give one powder every two hours.

This preparation is commended as having been successful in intermittent fever, when quinia alone produced no favorable result. It causes vomiting and purging, and prevents the recurrence of the paroxysm. It should be given during the intermission. GOLA.

438. *Pills of Sulphate of Quinia and Carbonate of Ammonia.*

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis gr. xij;
Ammoniæ Carbonatis gr. xxiv;
Syrupi Acaciæ q. s.
Fiant pilulæ xij.
Signa.—One every hour, beginning six hours before the expected paroxysm.

These pills are large, but they will act when quinia alone proves unavailing.

439. *Pills of Chinoidine.*

℞. Chinoidini ℈ij;
Extracti Gentianæ gr. x.
Tere simul, et fiant pilulæ xl.
Signa.—Take two pills every three hours.

Dr. Gemmil has tried chinoidine for two or three years, and has found it an effectual substitute for quinia. He gives two grains every three hours during the intermission, until twelve to sixteen pills are taken, and on the sixth, thirteenth, and twentieth days, eight or ten pills in the same way.

J. M. GEMMILL.

440. *Pills of Sulphate of Cinchonia.*

℞. Cinchoniæ Sulphatis ℥ss;
Pulveris Acaciæ gr. x;
Acidi Sulphurici Aromatici ♏x.
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas xx.
Signa.—Take two pills every hour in the apyrexia of intermittent fever, until eight are taken.

Experiments made in several public institutions of Philadelphia prove the sulphate of cinchonia to be an efficient substitute for quinia, in a somewhat larger dose.

441. *Pills of Sulphate of Quinidia.*

℞. Quinidiæ Sulphatis ℥j;
Pulveris Acaciæ gr. xij;
Mellis q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas lx dividenda.
Signa.—Take two pills every hour, until eight are taken.

Used in intermittent disease in the same way as the sulphate of quinia. There seems to be little difference in the strength and effect of the two salts.

442. *Powders of Salicine.*

℞. Salicini gr. xxiv;
Sacchari ℈iv.
Misce, et divide in partes viij æquales.
Signa.—A powder to be taken three times a day.

Salicine possesses decided anti-intermittent powers. It has to be used, however, in doses double or treble those of the sulphate of quinia. KROMBHOLZ.

443. *Pills of Arsenic and Opium.*

℞. Acidi Arseniosi gr. j;
Pulveris Opii gr. iv;
Saponis gr. xj.
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas xvj.
Signa.—Give one pill three times a day, and increase gradually, according to circumstances, watching the effect.

In intermittent fever, and local diseases of an intermittent character. MARCUS.

444. *Pills of Sulphate of Copper and Extract of Bark.*

℞. Cupri Sulphatis gr. iv;
Extracti Cinchonæ gr. xxxij;
Syrupi q. s. ut fiat massa, in pilulas xvj dividenda.
Signa.—One to be taken three times a day.

In obstinate intermittents. CHAPMAN.

445. *Pills of Sulphate of Copper and Opium.*

℞. Cupri Sulphatis gr. iij;
Pulveris Opii gr. iv;
Syrupi Acaciæ q. s. ut fiat massa, in pilulas xij dividenda.
Signa.—Give one pill every three hours in obstinate intermittents.

This combination is sometimes serviceable, when quinia fails. CHAPMAN.

446. *Pills of Sulphate of Bebeerine.*

℞. Bebeerinæ Sulphatis ℥j;
Pulveris Acaciæ gr. xv;
Mellis q. s.
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas xxx.
Signa.—Give one pill every two hours.

This article has attracted attention in Edinburgh and Paris, and the experiments, thus far reported, warrant a more extended trial of its powers, in intermittent diseases, such as periodical headache and neuralgic affections.

Decoctions, Solutions, and Mixtures.

447. *Decoction of Cinchona.*

℞. Cinchonæ Rubræ contusæ ℥j;
Aquæ bullientis Oj.
Coque per sextam horæ partem, et adde—
Serpentariæ ℥ss;
Aurantii Corticis ʒij.
Macera per horam dimidiam in vase leviter clauso et cola.
Signa.—Dose, a wineglassful.

If the bark is boiled longer than ten minutes, it deposits extractive and resinous matter, becomes paler, and is less efficient. The last ingredients are directed to be infused, because their aromatic properties would be dissipated by decoction.

448. *Peruvian Bark Mixture.*

℞. Decocti Cinchonæ Rubræ f℥vj;
Tincturæ Cinchonæ Compositæ f℥j;
Acidi Sulphurici Aromatici ♏x.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful may be taken every two hours.

Used in obstinate intermittents.

449. *Solution of the Sulphate of Quinia.*

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis gr. viij;
Acidi Sulphurici Aromatici gtt. x;
Aquæ f℥j.
Fiat solutio.

A teaspoonful contains one grain of the salt. The strength of this solution can be increased by adding three drops of elixir of vitriol for every two grains of the salt.

450. *Mixture of Sulphate of Quinia.*

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis gr. xx;
Acidi Sulphurici Diluti ♏xx;
Sacchari ʒij;
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥ijss.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful for a dose, every hour during the apyrexia of intermittents.

By the addition of sulphuric acid, a super-sulphate of quinia is formed, which is soluble in the aqueous menstruum.

[451. *Another, for Children.*]

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis gr. vj;
Syrupi Acaciæ,
Aquæ Cinnamomi, āā f℥vj.
Misce.
Signa.—Shake well before using. Give a teaspoonful for a dose.

This combination has the advantage of the taste being less developed, the salt being only in suspension and not in solution, each dose containing half a grain.

452. *Sulphate of Quinia in Syrup.*

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis gr. xvj;
Syrupi Zingiberis f℥ij.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful to be given every hour during the apyrexia.

The French physicians employ a wine and tincture of quinia, which, however, are not superior to the compound used in this country. Both in Europe and America, and especially in Italy, the dose is carried to a much greater extent than we have directed. Eight, ten, fifteen, twenty, and even thirty grains have been given by the Italians, without manifest injury and with successful results. Such doses, however, are seldom admissible in this country; and a cure can generally be accomplished by giving sixteen or twenty grains in twenty-four hours, repeated in half doses for three or four successive days.

S. G. Morton.

453. *Mixture of Ferrocyanate of Quinia.*

℞. Quiniæ Ferrocyanatis gr. iv;
Alcoholis f℥j.
Solve et adde—
Aquæ Camphoræ f℥vij.
Misce.

This preparation is said to be more active than the sulphate, whence it should be given in less doses; a teaspoonful of the solution (which will contain half a grain of the salt) may be taken every hour or two hours, according to circumstances. Pills of the ferrocyanate of quinia are prepared with simple mucilage, and administered like the sulphate.

454. *Mixture of Sulphate of Quinia and Tartaric Acid.*

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis gr. vj;
Acidi Tartarici gr. iij;
Syrupi f℥j.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a teaspoonful.

The advantages of this preparation are increased solubility and diminished bitterness of the quinine salt. CASORATI.

455. *Mixture of Sulphate of Quinidia and Tannic Acid.*

℞. Quinidiæ Sulphatis gr. xvj;
Acidi Sulphurici Aromatici ♏xvj;
Aquæ f℥jss;
Acidi Tannici gr. iv;
Syrupi Aurantii Corticis f℥ss.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A dessert-spoonful every three hours.

From experiments made in the Pennsylvania Hospital and other public institutions, the sulphate of quinidia has been found as active as the corresponding salt of quinia, and may be substituted for it in most cases, without disadvantage.

456. *Mixture of Sulphate of Cinchonia and Iron.*

℞. Cinchoniæ Sulphatis gr. xxxij;
Tincturæ Ferri Chloridi f℥ss;
Aquæ f℥iijss.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful every three hours in sweetened water.

This mixture has been prescribed with great benefit at the Philadelphia Dispensary in cases of intermittent fever attended with anæmia. G. MARTIN.

Prepared with syrup instead of water, the taste is much less nauseous, and also less persistent.

457. *Mixture of Tincture of Bark and Citrate of Potassa.*

℞. Succi Limonis f℥jss;
Potassæ Carbonatis ℥j;
Tincturæ Cinchonæ f℥j;
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥iij.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every two hours.

Used to promote insensible perspiration while taking the bark. B. ELLIS.

458. *Mixture of Fluid Extract of Bark and Cardamom.*

℞. Extracti Cinchonæ Fluidi f℥j;
Tincturæ Cardamomi Compositæ f℥ij;
Syrupi Zingiberis f℥j.
Misce.
Signa.—A dessert-spoonful for a dose.

Used both as a tonic, and as an anti-intermittent remedy.

459. *Mixture of Fowler's Solution and Elixir of Opium.*

℞. Liquoris Potassæ Arsenitis f℥j;
Tincturæ Opii Deodoratæ ♏xxx;
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥iv.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A tablespoonful for an adult, a teaspoonful for a child; to be administered every two or three hours, during the apyrexia of intermittents, watching the effect.

460. *Enema of Quinia and Morphia.*

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis gr. xv;
Morphiæ Sulphatis gr. ¼;
Mucilaginis Amyli f℥ij.
Misce pro enemate.

When administered in this way, quinia exerts an immediate and powerful effect on miasmatic diseases. It is particularly indicated in cases of intermittent or remittent fever, attended with irritability of the stomach.

[461. *Solution of Quinia for Hypodermic Injection.*]

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis ℥j;
Acidi Sulphurici diluti f℥ss;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥vijss.
Fiat solutio.

Thirty minims of this solution, containing 3¼ grains, injected beneath the skin, will give the effects of about 7½ grains by the mouth, and may be repeated as required without danger from nausea, or the inconvenience resulting from the possible ejection when given in the ordinary way. (See the section on Hypodermic Injection.)

Sub-Class II.—ORDINARY TONICS.

Powders and Pills.

462. *Powders of Columbo, Ginger, etc.*

℞. Pulveris Calumbæ,
Ferri Subcarbonatis,
Pulveris Rhei,
Pulveris Zingiberis, āā ʒj.
Misce, et fiant pulveres xij.
Signa.—One to be taken three times a day, in molasses.

Used in dyspepsia, anæmia, and chlorosis.

463. *Powders of Iron reduced by Hydrogen.*

℞. Ferri Redacti ʒss;
Sacchari ʒj.
Misce, et divide in pulveres xij.
Signa.—Take one powder three times a day in syrup or molasses.

This has been much used in anæmia and chlorosis. It is one of the best preparations of iron.

464. *Powders of Ipecacuanha, Iron, and Mercury.*

℞. Ferri Subcarbonatis gr. xlviij;
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ gr. vj;
Hydrargyri cum Cretâ gr. xij.
Misce, et divide in pulveres vj.
Signa.—Take one powder twice a day.

Used with decidedly good effect in chlorosis.

S. Ashwell.

465. *Powder of Columbo and Potassio-tartrate of Iron.*

℞. Ferri et Potassæ Tartratis ℈ij;
Pulveris Calumbæ ʒss.
Fiant pulveres iv.
Signa.—One every three or four hours, in syrup.

An excellent tonic, used in dyspepsia and chlorosis.

466. *Powders of Subnitrate of Bismuth.*

℞. Bismuthi Subnitratis ʒss;
Sacchari ʒj.
Misce, et divide in pulveres x.
Signa.—Give one powder three times daily.

Used in gastrodynia, chronic vomiting, and chronic diarrhœa. RECAMIER.

[467. *Powder of Bismuth and Iron.*]

℞. Ferri Redacti gr. vj;
Bismuthi Subnitratis gr. xxiv.
Misce, et divide in chartulas xij.
Signa.—One powder every three or four hours.

In the atonic diarrhœa of tuberculosis, or following cholera infantum.

468. *Pills of Vallet's Mass.*

℞. Pilulæ Ferri Carbonatis ʒj;
Ferri Subcarbonatis q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xx.
Signa.—A pill to be taken morning, noon, and night.

This is one of the best of the chalybeate preparations, and may be used whenever it is desirable to introduce iron into the system.

469. *Pills of Lactate of Iron.*

℞. Ferri Lactatis ʒj;
Extracti Glycyrrhizæ ʒss;
Mellis q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas xl dividenda.
Signa.—Take one pill three times daily.

Used in dyspepsia, anæmia, chlorosis, etc.

This salt is well suited to the diseases of childhood, as its taste is not unpleasant, and it can be administered in the form of a syrup. TROUSSEAU.

470. *Pills of Ammoniated Copper.*

℞. Cupri Ammoniati ϑj;
Confectionis Rosæ q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xl.
Signa.—One to be taken morning and evening.

Prescribed in epilepsy.

471. *Pills of Iron and Strychnia.*

℞. Strychniæ gr. j;
Ferri Redacti gr. xxx;
Mucilaginis Tragacanthæ, q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas xxx dividenda.
Signa.—One pill three times daily.

This is an efficient combination, serviceable in the treatment of chlorosis and dyspepsia.

472. *Pills of Extract of Ignatia, Aloes, and Opium.*

℞. Extracti Ignatiæ Alcoholici gr. viij;
Pulveris Aloës purificatæ gr. vj;
Pulveris Opii gr. ij;
Mucilaginis Acaciæ q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas xxiv dividenda.
Signa.—One pill three times daily.

Recommended in dyspepsia.

If attended with constipation, the opium can be omitted.
R. P. THOMAS.

473. *Compound Pills of Ammoniated Iron.*

℞. Ferri Ammoniati,
Galbani, āā ʒj;
Assafœtidæ ʒij;
Castorei ℈j;
Tincturæ Valerianæ q. s.
Contunde in massam, et divide in pilulas singulas gr. iij pendentes.
Signa.—Let two pills be given night and morning.

Used successfully in a variety of chronic nervous diseases, hysteria, and anomalous nervous symptoms. BERENDS.

474. *Pills of Citrate of Iron and Quinia.*

℞. Ferri et Quiniæ Citratis ʒss;
Pulveris Acaciæ gr. x;
Mellis despumati q. s.
Fiat massa et divide in pilulas xx.
Signa.—Take one pill every four hours.

This preparation has been much employed in hemicrania, chlorosis, and anæmia. It is one of the most valuable tonics.

475. *Pills of Sulphate of Iron and Quinia.*

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis gr. xij;
Ferri Sulphatis exsiccatæ gr. xxiv;
Pulveris Opii gr. iij;
Syrupi q. s.
Misce, et fiant pilulæ xij.
Signa.—Take two pills three times daily.

Used in chlorosis and anæmia. KIRKBY.

476. *Pills of Vallet's Mass and Quinia.*

℞. Pilulæ Ferri Carbonatis ʒss;
Quiniæ Sulphatis gr. x.
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas xv.
Signa.—One pill every four hours.

Given in hemicrania, and as a tonic in anæmia.
THOMAS.

[477. *Bretonneau's Iron Pill.*]

℞. Ferri Redacti gr. cxxv;
Quiniæ Sulphatis gr. vijss;
Extracti Cinchonæ gr. xxviij;
Pulveris Zingiberis gr. vij;
Extracti Rhei Compositi gr. xxviij;
Aloës Socotrinæ gr. iv;
Syrupi q. s.
Misce, et divide in pilulas l.
Signa.—Take three or four pills daily.

In anæmia with constipation.

[478. *Pills of Podophyllin, Aloes, and Iron.*]

℞. Podophyllin gr. iij;
Aloës Socotrinæ,
Extracti Nucis Vomicæ, āā gr. xv;
Ferri Sulphatis Exsiccati gr. xlv;
Olei Caryophyllæ gtt. x;
Syrupi Acaciæ q. s.
Misce, et divide in pilulas xxx.
Signa.—Take one pill immediately before each meal.

An efficient tonic laxative pill, in indigestion with costiveness.

479. *Pills of Iron, Red Pepper, &c.*

℞. Pulveris Aloës Socotrinæ,
Ferri Sulphatis exsiccatæ, āā ℈j;
Mastiches gr. x;
Pulveris Capsici ℈j;
Syrupi q. s.
Fiat massa in pilulas xx dividenda.
Signa.—Take one pill every four hours.

In chlorosis. COPLAND.

480. *Mitchell's Tonic Pills.*

℞. Extracti Quassiæ ʒij;
Extracti Conii gr. x;
Ferri Subcarbonatis gr. x;
Liquoris Potassæ Arsenitis gtt. x.
Fiat massa in pilulas xl dividenda.
Signa.—Take one pill three times daily.

Used in dyspepsia. J. K. MITCHELL.

481. *Pills of Nitrate of Silver.*

℞. Argenti Nitratis gr. iv;
Avenæ Farinæ gr. iv;
Syrupi q. s.
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas xij.
Signa.—Take one pill every three hours.

Given in epilepsy, gastrodynia, chronic gastritis, and obstinate vomiting.

482. *Compound Pills of Nitrate of Silver.*

℞. Argenti Nitratis gr. v;
Pulveris Opii ℈ss;
Pulveris Camphoræ,
Pulveris Myristicæ, āā ℈j;
Mucilaginis Acaciæ q. s. ut fiat massa, et divide in pilulas xx.
Signa.—Dose, a pill morning and evening.

In chorea and epilepsy.

483. *Pills of Iodide of Potassium and Manganese.*

℞. Potassii Iodidi,
Mangancsii Sulphatis exsiccatæ, āā ʒj;
Mellis q. s.
Fiat massa in pilulas xxx dividenda.
Signa.—To be kept in a well-stopped bottle. Take one pill morning and night.

The salts of manganese have recently been introduced as substitutes for the corresponding preparations of iron.
HANNON.

484. *Pills of Iron and Gentian.*

℞. Ferri Redacti ℈j;
Extracti Gentianæ ℈ij.
Fiat massa et divide in pilulas xx.
Signa.—Take one pill three times a day.

An excellent combination for anæmic conditions of the system.

485. *Pills of the Sulphate of Iron and Quassia.*

℞. Ferri Sulphatis ʒj;
Extracti Quassiæ ʒj.
Fiat massa et divide in pilulas xl.
Signa.—One to be taken morning, noon, and night.

In dyspepsia, etc.

486. *Pills of Oxide of Zinc.*

℞. Zinci Oxidi ℈ij;
Confectionis Rosæ q. s. ut fiant pilulæ x.
Signa.—One three or four times a day.

In epilepsy, chorea, etc.

Dr. Chapman speaks favorably of this medicine, and recommends us to begin with the above dose, and gradually to increase it.

487. *Pills of Lactate of Zinc.*

℞. Zinci Lactatis gr. xxx;
Syrupi Acaciæ q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas xx dividenda.
Signa.—Take one pill three times daily.

Lactate of zinc has recently been introduced as an efficient agent in the treatment of diseases of the nervous system. It is particularly recommended in epilepsy. HERPIN.

488. *Electuary of Cinchona, Rust of Iron, etc.*

℞. Pulveris Cinchonæ Rubræ,
Ferri Subcarbonatis, āā ʒj;
Mellis q. s. ut fiat electuarium.
Signa.—To be made into pills of the ordinary size, of which four may be taken three times a day.

489. *Pills of the Oxide of Silver.*

℞. Argenti Oxidi gr. vj;
Pulveris Acaciæ gr. vj;
Aquæ q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas xij dividenda.
Signa.—Take one pill three times daily.

Used with much success in pyrosis. Also highly recommended in menorrhagia. B. LANE.

[490. *Pills of Pepsin and Aloes.*]

℞. Pepsinæ Porci gr. xxxij;
Ext. Aloës Barbadensis gr. viij;
Glycerinæ q. s.
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas viij.
Signa.—Take one every day at dinner.

Useful in indigestion with costiveness. TANNER.

[491. *Pills of Arsenic, Nux Vomica, and Iron.*]

℞. Acidi Arseniosi gr. j;
Podophyllin gr. iij;
Extracti Nucis Vomicæ gr. xv;
Ferri redacti gr. xlv;
Olei Caryophylli gtt. x;
Syrupi Acaciæ q. s.
Misce, et divide in pilulas xxx.
Signa.—Take one pill after each meal.

In anemia, with hepatic torpor and asthenia.

[492. *Pills of Strychnia and Bismuth.*]

℞. Strychniæ gr. j;
Bismuthi Subnitratis ʒjss;
Syrupi Acaciæ q. s.
Misce, et divide in pilulas xx.
Signa.—One before each meal.

In dyspepsia with pyrosis and nausea.

Infusions and Decoctions.

493. *Infusion of Sage, Boneset, and Cascarilla.*

℞. Salviæ,
Eupatorii, āā ℥ss;
Cascarillæ ℥j;
Aquæ bullientis Oj.
Digere per horas duas et cola.
Signa.—Dose, a wineglassful every three or four hours.

Used in hectic fever.

494. *Infusion of Columbo and Ginger.*

℞. Calumbæ contusæ ℥j;
Zingiberis contusæ ℥ij;
Aquæ bullientis Oj.
Fiat infusum et cola.
Signa.—Give a wineglassful every two hours.

This infusion, freely used, is adapted to chronic diarrhœa.

495. *Infusion of Columbo, Rhubarb, etc.*

℞. Carī,
Calumbæ contusæ,
Rhei contusi, āā ℈j;
Aquæ ferventis f℥iv.
Digere per horas duas, cola, et adde—
Tincturæ Rhei f℥j;
Syrupi Zingiberis f℥ij.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful for children, according to their age.

In diarrhœa.

496. *Compound Infusion of Wild Cherry Bark.*

℞. Pruni Virginianæ ℥j;
Aurantii Corticis ℥ij;
Aquæ Oj.
Macera per horas sex et cola.
Signa.—A wineglassful may be taken every hour or two in consumptive cases, asthma, etc.

497. *Compound Infusion of Virginia Snakeroot.*

℞. Serpentariæ,
Contrayervæ contusæ, āā ℥v;
Aquæ bullientis Oj.
Digere per horas duas, cola, et adde—
Tincturæ Serpentariæ f℥ij.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a tablespoonful.

Used in the convalescence of typhoid fever and other diseases of an asthenic type. GUY'S HOSPITAL PHARM.

498. *Compound Infusion of Quassia.*

℞. Quassiæ,
Serpentariæ,
Aurantii Corticis, āā ℥ss;
Aquæ bullientis, Oij.
Fiat infusum et cola.
Signa.—A teacupful to be taken cold, three times a day.

499. *Infusion of Chamomile and Orange Peel.*

℞. Anthemidis ℥ss;
Aurantii Amari Corticis ℥ij;
Aquæ Oj.
Macera per horas decem et cola.
Signa.—Dose, a wineglassful four times a day.

The infusion of chamomile made with cold, is in general more grateful to the patient than when made with boiling water. The same remark applies to infusions generally, and they are also less liable to ferment. B. ELLIS.

500. *Infusion of Hops.*

℞. Humuli ℥j;
Aquæ ferventis Oj.
Digere per horas duas et exprime.
Signa.—A wineglassful may be taken three or four times a day.

In dyspepsia.

501. *Compound Infusion of Gentian.*

℞. Gentianæ contusæ ℥ss;
Aurantii Dulcis Corticis,
Cardamomi, āā ℥j;
Aquæ bullientis Oj.
Fiat infusum.

Gentian is an excellent bitter. The above preparation is given in wineglassful doses, in debility of the digestive organs, &c.

[502. *Tonic Laxative Infusion.*]

℞. Gentianæ contusæ ℥j;
Rhei Contusi ʒij;
Sodæ Bicarbonatis ʒjss;
Zingiberis contusæ ℥ss.
Misce.
Signa.—Put into 1½ pint of boiling water and boil to a pint, strain, and take a wineglassful at each meal.

Very useful in dyspepsia with acidity and costiveness.

503. *Compound Decoction of Angustura Bark.*

℞. Angusturæ contusæ ℥ss;
Aquæ f℥xij.
Coque ad f℥vj, et adde—
Tincturæ Cinnamomi f℥ij;
Syrupi Aurantii Corticis f℥j.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a tablespoonful every three hours.

This may be used in all cases in which a tonic and mild stimulant remedy is indicated. BERENDS.

504. *Decoction of Dogwood Bark.*

℞. Cornûs Floridæ contusæ ℥j;
Aquæ Oj.
Coque per horam dimidiam, et cola.
Signa.—A wineglassful may be given every hour as a substitute for Peruvian bark in intermittents, or as an ordinary tonic every two hours.

505. *Decoction of Peruvian Bark and Valerian.*

℞. Cinchonæ Rubræ contusæ ℥j;
Aquæ Ojss.
Coque per sextam horæ partem, cola, et adjice—
Valerianæ contusæ ℥j.
Macera per horam unam et cola.
Signa.—Dose, a wineglassful four times daily.

This was a favorite prescription with the late Dr. Joseph Parrish, in rheumatic and nervous headache and hemicrania.

506. *Infusion of Acorns.*

℞. Pulveris Glandis Quercûs torrefactæ ℥j;
Aquæ bullientis Oj.
Fiat infusum.
Signa.—Three or four teacupfuls may be taken during the day, and be augmented according to circumstances.

The above is a favorite remedy with the Germans. "It is one of the most successful in mesenteric atrophy, commencing rachitis, glandular swellings, asthma, and cough. Continued for a long time, it is one of the most powerful means we possess for destroying the scrofulous disposition."—HUFELAND, *Treatise on Scrofula*, p. 215.

Mixtures, Tinctures, etc.

507. *Griffith's Myrrh Mixture.*

℞. Myrrhæ ℥j;
Sacchari ℥ij;
Potassæ Carbonatis gr. xxv.
Tere simul, et adde gradatim—
Aquæ Rosæ f℥vijss;
Spiritûs Lavandulæ f℥ss.
Dein adde—
Ferri Sulphatis crystallizati, in pulverem contriti, ℈j.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Dose, a tablespoonful every four hours.

This preparation was formerly much used as a tonic in phthisis.

508. *Mixture containing Protoxide of Iron.*

℞. Ferri Sulphatis ℥j;
Magnesiæ gr. x;
Sacchari ℥j;
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥viij.
Misce.
Signa.—Take a tablespoonful every three hours.

An efficient tonic in phthisis. DONOVAN.

509. *Mixture of Ammonio-Tartrate of Iron.*

℞. Ferri et Ammoniæ Tartratis ʒij;
Syrupi Aurantii Corticis fʒij;
Tincturæ Cardamomi fʒj;
Aquæ fʒv.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A dessert-spoonful every four hours.

Used in chlorosis and debility. The ammonio-tartrate is one of the most valuable of the ferruginous preparations. Its pleasant taste and ready solubility render it available in the treatment of the diseases of childhood.

510. *Mixture of Sulphate of Iron and Elixir of Vitriol.*

℞. Ferri Sulphatis gr. iv;
Acidi Sulphurici Aromatici ♏xx;
Aquæ destillatæ fʒj.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A teaspoonful to be taken three times a day in a wineglassful of water.

511. *Mixture of Sulphuric Acid.*

℞. Acidi Sulphurici Diluti fʒiv;
Syrupi Aurantii Corticis fʒjss;
Aquæ Cinnamomi fʒj.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Take a teaspoonful three times a day in a wineglassful of water.

Used in anæmia and debility. SIR JAMES CLARK.

512. *Mixture of Sulphuric and Nitric Acids.*

℞. Acidi Sulphurici Diluti fʒij;
Acidi Nitrici Diluti fʒj;
Syrupi fʒij;
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ fʒiv.
Misce.
Signa.—Take a dessert-spoonful in water every three hours.

Dr. W. J. Anderson and several other English practitioners have found the acid treatment effectual in arresting the watery discharges in diarrhœa, cholera morbus, and cholera. In the last disease, the doses should be larger, and more frequently administered.

513. *Vinegar Draught.*

℞. Aceti f℥j;
Tincturæ Cardamomi Compositæ,
Syrupi, āā f℥ss;
Aquæ f℥x.
Misce.
Signa.—To be taken in such portions as the stomach can bear.

Used in sick headache.

514. *Wine of Gentian and Orange Peel.*

R. Pulveris Gentianæ,
Aurantii Corticis Dulcis, āā ℥ss;
Vini Portensis Oj.
Macera per dies tres, et cola.
Signa.—Give a wineglassful two or three times a day.

In dyspepsia.

515. *Mixture of Cinchona, Valerian, etc.*

℞. Tincturæ Cinchonæ,
Tincturæ Valerianæ, āā f℥j;
Tincturæ Cardamomi Compositæ f℥ij;
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ f℥iv.
Fiat Mistura.
Signa.—A tablespoonful may be given every third hour.

This is especially designed as a tonic in nervous temperaments.

516. *Elixir of Aloes, Zedoary, Gentian, etc.*

℞. Pulveris Aloës Socotrinæ ℥j;
Pulveris Zedoariæ,
Pulveris Gentianæ,
Croci,
Pulveris Rhei,
Agarici, āā ℥j;
Spiritûs Vini Gallici Oij.
Macera per dies septem, cola, et adde—
Syrupi f℥ij.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a tablespoonful three times a day, in water.

This is the celebrated Baûme de Vie, or Elixir of Life. It is a powerful tonic, and one of the most effectual febrifuge medicines. In intermittents, especially, it is justly celebrated.

[517. *Elixir of Cinchona.*]

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis gr. xxv;
Quinidiæ Sulphatis,
Cinchoniæ Sulphatis, āā gr. x;
Sacchari ℥xx;
Olei Anisi,
Olei Fœniculi, āā gtt. ij;
Olei Cinnamomi Zeylandici gtt. vj;
Olei Cari gtt. j;
Olei Aurantii ♏xl;
Spiritûs Curaçoæ f℥vj;
Alcoholis deodorati,
Aquæ,
Aquæ Rosæ, āā Oj;
Caramel f℥iij.
Misce secundum artem.

Dissolve the sulphates in the alcohol; rub together the oils and sugar, and dissolve them in the water and rosewater, and add the alcoholic solution and Curaçoa; lastly, add a solution of carmine in aqua ammoniæ, just sufficient to color properly, and then the caramel. Mix thoroughly, and filter through paper until perfectly clear. ISRAEL J. GRAHAME.

[518. *Ferrated Elixir of Cinchona*]

is made as the last, except that instead of the carmine solution there is to be added, before filtration, one hundred and twenty-eight grains of ammonio-citrate of iron to each pint of the fluid. I. J. GRAHAME.

The advantage of these elixirs of cinchona is in having the active principles of the cinchona bark in the form of its salts, without the extractive matter, tannic acid, etc. They form very beautiful and palatable forms for administration.

[519. *Elixir of Bismuth.*]

℞. Bismuthi Ammonio Citratis ℥ij gr. xvj.
Aquæ destillatæ f℥ij;
Aquæ Rosæ f℥jss;
Alcoholis deodorata f℥iij;
Syrupi f℥ij;
Aquæ Ammoniæ q. s.;
Olei Aurantii ♏x;
Olei Cinnamomi Zeylandici,
Olei Caryophylli, āā gtt. j;
Olei Anisi gtt. ij.
Misce.

Dissolve the oils in f℥jss of the alcohol, add the syrup, and agitate the mixture well. Dissolve the bismuth salt in the distilled water and rosewater, adding sufficient aqua ammoniæ to produce a perfect solution. Add this to the first mixture, and lastly the remainder of the alcohol; let it stand a short time, and filter until perfectly clear and bright; if not so, add about f℥ij more of alcohol.

An elegant method of administering bismuth; each teaspoonful containing about two grains of the salt.

I. J. GRAHAME.

[520. *Mixture of Bismuth.*]

℞. Bismuthi Subnitratis gr. cc;
Pulveris Tragacanthæ gr. xxv;
Misce, et adde secundum artem,
Syrupi Orgeat,
(vel Syrupi Amygdalæ *U. S. P.*)
Aquæ, āā f℥ij;
Elixir Bismuthi (Formula 519),
Alcoholis, āā f℥ss.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful for a dose.

Each dose of this delightful preparation contains five grains of the salt of bismuth; with a little agitation it is suspended thoroughly, and the taste entirely covered.

I. J. GRAHAME.

521. *Mixture of Nitrate of Silver.*

℞. Argenti Nitratis gr. j;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥ij;
Sacchari ℥ij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A teaspoonful every two hours.

Used in the diarrhœa of newly-weaned infants. This is accompanied by the occasional injection of one-fourth of a grain of the salt in mucilage. HIRSCH.

522. *Fowler's Solution and Potassio-Tartrate of Iron.*

℞. Ferri et Potassæ Tartratis gr. xvj;
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥j.
Solve, et adde—
Syrupi f℥j;
Liquoris Potassæ Arsenitis ♏xxxij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A teaspoonful three times daily, for a child one or two years old.

Used in eczema infantile, and other skin diseases of early life. ERASMUS WILSON.

523. *Mixture of Muriated Tincture of Iron.*

℞. Tincturæ Ferri Chloridi f℥ij;
Glycerinæ f℥xiv.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a teaspoonful every three hours.

This old and valuable tincture still retains the first rank among the chalybeates. Its ferruginous taste is so much modified by combination with glycerine as to remove the chief objection to its use.

Recommended as an astringent in diarrhœa, and other exhausting discharges; and as a tonic, by Bell and Velpeau, in erysipelas.

524. *Mixture of Ammonio-Citrate of Iron.*

℞. Ferri et Ammoniæ Citratis ℥ij;
Syrupi Limonis f℥j;
Aquæ f℥iij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Take a teaspoonful every four hours.

Employed in amenorrhœa and chlorosis. It may be given, also, in less quantity, in the anæmia of childhood.

525. *Mixture containing Peracetate of Iron.*

℞. Tincturæ Ferri Chloridi f℥iij;
Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis f℥iij;
Syrupi Aurantii Corticis f℥j;
Acidi Acetici ♏x.
Misce.
Signa.—A dessert-spoonful four times daily.

Prescribed as a ferruginous tonic for children, and for anæmia in adults. It has slight diuretic properties.

J. F. MEIGS.

526. *Mixture of Perchloride of Iron and Nitric Acid.*

℞. Tincturæ Ferri Chloridi,
Acidi Nitrici Diluti, āā f℥j;
Syrupi Zingiberis f℥xiv;
Aquæ Menthæ Viridis f℥iv.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every four hours.

Recommended as an astringent and tonic in phthisis.

R. BENNETT.

557. *Steel Wine.*

℞. Ferri et Potassæ Tartratis ℥ss;
Vini Xerici Oj.
Solve, et cola.

Recommended as a uniform and effectual substitute for the officinal vinum ferri. The dose is a tablespoonful, containing about four grains of the potassio-tartrate of iron.

J. C. POOLEY.

[528. *Mixture of Arsenic and Iron.*]

℞. Liquoris Potassæ Arsenitis f℥j;
Ferri Ammonio Citratis ℥ij;
Elixir Cinchonæ f℥iij.
Misce.
Signa.—A dessert-spoonful after each meal.

In anæmia with neuralgic tendency, or as a tonic after malarial affections.

529. *Mixture of Bestucheffe's Tincture and Valerian.*

℞. Spiritûs Ferri Chlorati Ætherei (*Ph. Borus.*) f℥ij;
Aquæ Cinnamomi,
Syrupi Aurantii Corticis, āā f℥j;
Infusi Valerianæ f℥v.
Misce.
Signa.—Shake well, and take a tablespoonful every two hours.

"Bestucheffe's Nervine Tincture," or "Lamotte's Golden Drops," as the preparation is variously called, is a favorite in Germany in the treatment of chlorosis, anæmia, and hysteria.

SOBERNHEIM.

530. *Mixture of Pernitrate of Iron.*

℞. Liquoris Ferri Nitratis f℥j;
Syrupi f℥ij;
Aquæ f℥v.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Give a teaspoonful every three hours.

This preparation is very serviceable in all forms of diarrhœa, but more especially in chronic mucous diarrhœa, hemorrhage from the bowels, uterine hemorrhage, &c.

NELIGAN.

531. *Mixture of Pyrophosphate of Iron.*

℞. Ferri Pyrophosphatis ℥j;
Syrupi,
Aquæ Cinnamomi, āā f℥ij.
Misce.
Signa.—Take a teaspoonful an hour after each meal.

M. Robiquet called attention to the superior advantages of the pyrophosphate over other salts of iron. Its taste is less unpleasant, it is freely soluble in water, it agrees well with the stomach, and is easily assimilated.

532. *Mixture of Iodide of Iron and Manganese.*

℞. Liquoris Ferri et Manganesiæ Iodidi f℥ss;
Glycerinæ f℥jss.
Misce.
Signa.—Take a teaspoonful every three hours.

This is used as a tonic, alterative, and emmenagogue. The salts of manganese are beginning to attract attention. The formulas for their preparation, by Prof. Procter, will be found in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, vol. xxv. p. 198.

[533. *Syrup of Iron, Quinia, and Strychnia.*]

℞. Ferri Phosphatis precipitatæ ℥j, gr. iv;
Quiniæ gr. xxxij;
Strychniæ gr. j;
Acidi Phosphorici diluti q. s.;
Sacchari pulveris q. s.;
Aquæ ad f℥iv;
Olei Aurantii gtt. v.
Misce secundum artem.

The iron, quinia, and strychnia should be carefully dis-

solved in the dilute phosphoric acid, the water added, and sugar sufficient to make a syrup by agitation or gentle heat. The syrup contains in each fluidrachm 2 grains of the iron salt, 1 of quinia, and $\frac{1}{32}$ of a grain of strychnia. In anæmia with nervous debility. T. A. LANCASTER.

534. *Elixir of Pepsine.*

℞. Pepsini (*Boudault*) ʒjss;
Aquæ fʒvjss;
Vini Xerici fʒxijss;
Alcoholis fʒiij;
Sacchari ʒj.
Solve et cola.
Signa.—A tablespoonful, containing fifteen grains of pepsine, is administered immediately after each meal, in cases of indigestion. MIALHE.

LANE MEDICAL LIBRARY
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
MEDICAL CENTER
STANFORD, CALIF. 94305

LANE LIBRARY. STANFORD U.

CLASS XV.

ALTERATIVES.

ALTERATIVES are medicines that re-establish the healthy functions of the animal economy, without producing any active evacuation. This class of remedies, therefore, embraces numerous preparations which produce a slow but decided effect on the various secreting organs, sometimes without any sensible increase of the secretions themselves, but in other instances obviously augmenting or magnifying them. Such is the action of minute doses of mercury, iodine, and other substances upon the glandular apparatus. These medicines are generally classed with stimulants and tonics, some of them with narcotics, and others have been placed with those preparations to which they seem most allied when given in an overdose—sialagogues, for example. Without attempting to investigate this question farther than regards practical convenience, we proceed in this place to indicate the more active and important Alteratives; merely premising the familiar truth, that medicines of almost every class of the materia medica become alteratives by being administered in very small doses at intervals of a few hours.

Pills and Powders.

535. *Calomel Pills.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. ij;
Confectionis Rosæ q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xij.
Signa.—One may be taken every two hours.

The use of calomel in minute doses has become very general, and deservedly so. In the hepatic and intestinal complaints of children it is productive of the happiest results when carefully managed.

In infants, for example, the sixteenth or the eighth of a grain, repeated every hour or two hours, according to age and circumstances, will often check diarrhœa, cholera infantum, and dysentery, which have resisted every other treatment. If the discharges are attended by pain and tenesmus, small doses of powdered opium or laudanum may be added; but, as a general rule, the anodyne had better be given by injection.

The preparation called blue pill (pilulæ hydrargyri) is indicated in similar conditions, and is especially beneficial whenever an alterative is called for. A grain given at bedtime, or even a grain in divided portions through the day, will often produce the desired effect. Hence its extensive use in chronic and obscure derangements of the digestive organs, especially of the stomach and liver; in the whole class of syphilitic affections; glandular enlargements, etc.

In like manner, all the mercurial preparations mentioned under the head of SIALAGOGUES, become alteratives by cautious administration in doses more or less minute, and especially when they are given in conjunction with the preparations of sarsaparilla.

536. *Pills of Calomel, Quinia, and Opium.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. vj;
Pulveris Opii gr. iij;
Quiniæ Sulphatis gr. xij;
Syrupi q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas xij dividenda.
Signa.—One night and morning.

537. *Pills of Blue Mass, Quinia, and Aloes.*

℞. Pilulæ Hydrargyri,
Quiniæ Sulphatis,
Pulveris Aloës Socotrinæ, āā gr. xij;
Syrupi Rhei q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xij.
Signa.—One three times a day.

Either of the above prescriptions is adapted to the condition that follows bilious intermittent, or remittent fever. They may be denominated tonic alteratives.

538. *Pills of Red Iodide of Mercury.*

℞. Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri gr. ss;
Extracti Glycyrrhizæ gr. viij.
Misce, et divide in pilulas viij.
Signa.—Two in the morning and two at night; dose to be gradually and cautiously augmented.

539. *Corrosive Sublimate Pills.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi gr. j.
Solve in aquâ destillatâ, dein adde—
Micæ Panis,
Sacchari, āā gr. x vel q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xx.
Signa.—Take one pill every four hours as an alterative.

DZONDI.

540. *Pills of the Arseniate of Iron.*

℞. Ferri Arseniatis gr. iij;
Lupulinæ ʒj.
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas xlviij.
Signa.—Give one pill night and morning.

Prescribed by Dr. Biett in scrofulous, cancerous, and herpetic diseases.

Arsenic is a powerful alterative, and should be administered with the utmost circumspection.

541. *Asiatic Pills.*

℞. Acidi Arseniosi gr. j;
Piperis gr. xij.
Tere simul in pulverem subtilissimum, et adde—
Pulveris Acaciæ gr. ij;
Extracti gentianæ q. s.
Misce, et divide in pilulas xxiv.
Signa.—Take one pill morning and night.

Much used by Biett for tuberculous lepra.

PAR. CODEX.

542. *Iodide of Arsenic and Hemlock Pills.*

℞. Arsenici Iodidi gr. j;
Extracti Conii ℈ij.
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas xvj.
Signa.—Take one pill morning and night.

Given in lepra, impetigo, and cancerous disease.

543. *Pills of Iodide of Silver, etc.*

℞. Argenti Iodidi,
Potassæ Nitratis, āā gr. x.
Tere simul in pulverem subtilissimum, dein adde—
Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ ʒss;
Sacchari ℈j;
Mucilaginis Acaciæ q. s.
Fiant pilulæ xl.
Signa.—Take one pill three times daily.

Used successfully in the gastric affections of the Irish peasantry. C. PATTERSON.

544. *Pills of Bromide of Iron.*

℞. Ferri Bromidi gr. xij;
Confectionis Rosæ gr. xviij.
Misce, et fiant pilulæ xx.
Signa.—Two pills to be taken in the morning, and two in the evening, or one three times a day.

In hypertrophy of the heart and scrofulous affections.

Dr. Robert Dick strongly recommends the use of the bromide of iron in dyspeptics with strumous habits.

545. *Pills of Calomel and Ox Gall.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis ℈j;
Fellis Bovini inspissati gr. xv.
Saponis gr. x, vel q. s.
Fiat massa, in pilulas xx dividenda.
Signa.—Take two pills at bedtime.

These pills are alterative and deobstruent.

546. *Burnt Sponge.*

℞. Spongiæ Ustæ ʒj;
Sacchari ℈j.
Misce, et divide in chartulas vj.
Signa.—One three times a day, gradually augmenting the dose.

In bronchocele.

It is well known that iodine was first discovered in seaweed and sponges; and the latter having long had the reputation of being a cure for goitre, it was found that iodine was the active remedial agent. We give above a prescription for the use of sponge, as formerly in vogue, but now nearly superseded by the preparations of pure iodine.

[547. *Pills of Tar.*]

℞. Picis Liquidæ ʒij;
Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ q. s.
Misce, et divide in pilulas lx.
Signa.—Two pills to be taken thrice daily, and the dose gradually increased for an adult.

In chronic eczema. McCALL ANDERSON.

Tinctures, Mixtures, etc.

548. *Preparations of Iodine.*

That iodine is one of the most powerful alteratives at present known, there can be no question. There are few diseases dependent upon or connected with morbid secretion of the glandular structures, that are not more or less modified by its use, while in others it acts as a direct curative agent. It is chiefly, however, in scrofulous, glandular, and cutaneous affections that it acts most beneficially, dispersing indurations of the glands, and restoring the secretions of the cutaneous and mucous apparatus; whence its advantages in eruptive diseases, bronchitis, leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, etc. It has been found to restore suppressed hæmorrhoidal and catamenial discharges, and, when pushed too far, has even produced alarming hemorrhage of the lungs, nose, and uterus. These facts should make the practitioner extremely cautious in its administration, beginning with small doses, and watching their effects. Should it produce any of the inconveniences already mentioned, or dizziness, nausea, purging, burning of the skin or swelling of the gums, it should be at once suspended, or given less frequently and in smaller doses.

549. *Ethereal Tincture of Iodine.*

℞. Iodinii gr. vj;
Ætheris f℥ij.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, ten drops two or three times a day, largely diluted. Fifty drops contain one grain of iodine.

Given in cutaneous and glandular diseases. MAGENDIE.

The author of *Illustrations of Pulmonary Consumption* strongly recommends this formula in catarrh, phthisis, etc. It has a powerful effect in glandular disease, and all affections of the mucous membranes. S. G. MORTON.

550. *Mixture of Iodide of Potassium and Sarsaparilla.*

℞. Potassii Iodidi ℈ij;
Aquæ f℥iij;
Sacchari ℥j;
Extracti Sarsaparillæ Fluidi f℥ss.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a tablespoonful three times daily.

This valuable combination may be used in scrofula, secondary syphilis, and obstinate skin diseases. In fact, it may be given advantageously in most cases requiring an alterative.

551. *Mixture of Tincture of Iodine.*

℞. Tincturæ Iodinii f℥j;
Mucilaginis Acaciæ f℥ij;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥vj.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every two hours.

Employed in cases of ulceration accompanied by purulent discharge from the meatus auditorius, and in the scrofulous diathesis.

552. *Solution of Iodide of Iron.*

℞. Ferri Iodidi ℥j;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥j;
Sacchari ℥ij.
Fiat solutio.
Signa.—Dose, six to ten drops, morning, noon, and night, in a wineglassful of cold water.

The officinal solution—"Syrupi Ferri Iodidi"—keeps much better than an aqueous solution of the pure salt, and is therefore generally preferred. Ten to twenty drops are given, diluted with water.

553. *Lugol's Solutions.*

Dr. Lugol, one of the first experimenters with iodine, announced that its solubility in water could be increased to any desired extent by the addition of iodide of potassium. He devised three preparations of different strengths, viz:—

No. 1. Or the solution for internal use, contains of iodine, 1 part; iodide of potassium, 2 parts; and water, 20 parts.

No. 2. The rubefacient solution, contains of iodine, 1 part; iodide of potassium, 2 parts; and water, 12 parts.

No. 3. The caustic solution, contains of iodine, 1 part; iodide of potassium, 1 part; and water, 2 parts.

The first of these has retained his name, and it alone should be dispensed upon a prescription calling for Lugol's solution. It is the compound iodine solution of the Pharmacopœia, viz:—

℞. Liquoris Iodinii Compositi f℥ss.
Signa.—Give ten drops, in sweetened water, three times a day.

Used in goitre and scrofulous diseases.

554. *Magendie's Anti-epileptic Iodine Solution.*

℞. Potassii Iodidi ℥iv;
Iodinii gr. ij;
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ f℥vj.
Fiat solutio.
Signa.—Dose, a teaspoonful thrice daily.

Used in epilepsy and catalepsy.

555. *Mixture of Iodide of Potassium.*

℞. Potassii Iodidi ℥j;
Syrupi Zingiberis f℥j;
Aquæ f℥v.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Take a tablespoonful three times a day.

Prescribed in secondary syphilis, lupus, and various cutaneous diseases.

556. *Mixture of Iodo-hydrargyrate of Potassa.*

℞. Potassii Iodidi gr. iijss;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥j.
Solve, dein adde—
Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri gr. ivss.

The compound salt in this solution may be assumed at eight grains, although there is a small excess of the iodide of potassium. The dose is from two to five drops, containing from the thirtieth to the twelfth part of a grain, which may be repeated three times a day, much diluted. DR. CHANNING.

557. *Another Form.*

℞. Hydrargyri Iodidi Viridis gr. iij;
Potassii Iodidi ℥ij;
Tincturæ Gentianæ Compositæ,
Syrupi Sarsaparillæ Compositi, āā ℥ij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A teaspoonful three times daily.

An invaluable remedy in secondary syphilis, and various

skin diseases, as well as an excellent alterative in follicular laryngitis and ulcerations of the epiglottis.

HORACE GREEN.

558. *Syrup of Iodiuretted Biniodide of Mercury.*

℞. Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri gr. j;
Potassii Iodidi ʒj;
Aquæ fʒj;
Syrupi fʒv.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful three times a day.

This is employed like the two preceding formulas in secondary syphilis and obstinate skin diseases.

HÔPITAL SAINT LOUIS.

559. *Iodine Waters.*

The physicians of Europe, and especially of Paris, have made extensive and salutary use of iodine waters, both internally and externally. In these the iodine is very much diluted, and generally with the addition of more or less common salt. These waters are prepared on a large scale and with great precision by the pharmaceutists of Paris; but they have been but partially introduced into this country. M. Magendie, however, gives formulas for some extemporaneous iodine waters, which may answer all the purposes of the more elaborate preparations. The following is an example:—

℞. Potassii Iodidi gr. vj;
Iodinii gr. j;
Aquæ Oij.
Fiat solutio.

This solution is to be taken at meals, in place of common water.

560. *Another Form.*

℞. Syrupi Ferri Iodidi fʒss;
Syrupi Acaciæ fʒij;
Aquæ Acidi Carbonici fʒviij.
Misce.
Signa.—Take one-half at a draught, and then carefully cork the bottle to retain the gas in the remainder.

DUPASQUIER.

561. *Mixture of Donovan's Solution.*

℞. Liquoris Arsenici et Hydrargyri Iodidi f℥ij;
Syrupi Zingiberis f℥ss;
Aquæ f℥iijss.
Misce.
Signa.—A dessert-spoonful an hour after each meal.

DONOVAN.

Donovan's solution affords a simple and efficient means of introducing into the system the three great alteratives. It has been found effectual in eradicating various chronic diseases, and especially the skin diseases of the scaly character, and venereal affections.

562. *Solution of Bromine.*

℞. Brominii f℥ss;
Syrupi Amygdalæ f℥ss;
Aquæ f℥ij.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, five drops three times daily.

Given in scrofula. POURCHE.

563. *Bibron's Antidote.*

℞. Brominii ℥v;
Potassii Iodidi gr. iv;
Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi gr. ij.
Misce.
Signa.—Take ten drops in a tablespoonful of wine or brandy.

As these salts are but slowly soluble in bromine, there would be no objection, in cases of emergency, to dissolving them in a little water before the addition of the bromine.

According to the experiments of Prof. Bibron, Prince Paul of Wurtemberg, Dr. W. A. Hammond, and others, this bromine mixture has proved a valuable antidote to the bite of the rattlesnake. The dose should be repeated every fifteen or twenty minutes, until relief is obtained.

564. *Solution of Bromide of Potassium.*

℞. Potassii Bromidi ℈ij;
Syrupi Aurantii Corticis f℥j;
Aquæ f℥iij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Give a tablespoonful three times a day.

The bromide of potassium is prescribed like the iodide, as an alterative, but is less efficacious. Huette and Thielmann recommend it in priapism, nymphomania, and satyriasis. Sir Charles Locock commends its efficiency in hysterical epilepsy, and directs it to be given in doses of five to ten grains, three times daily, for a week previous to, and during each menstrual period.

565. *Solution of Bromine and Bromide of Potassium.*

℞. Potassii Bromidi ʒij+ϑij;
Aquæ fʒij.
Solve. Dein adjice—
Brominii ʒj;
Aquæ ad fʒiv.
Misce.

This is recommended as a convenient standard formula for the use of bromine. It can readily be diluted to any extent by the addition of water.

Each fluidrachm contains five grains of the bromide of potassium and fifteen grains of bromine.

Bromine is an excellent remedy in the treatment of hospital gangrene. J. LAWRENCE SMITH.

566. *Mixture of Lugol's and Fowler's Solutions.*

℞. Liquoris Iodinii Compositi,
Liquoris Potassæ Arsenitis, āā fʒij.
Misce.
Signa.—Take ten drops three times daily.

Used in chorea, psoriasis, pityriasis, and lepra.

[567. *Solution of Iodide and Bromide of Potassium.*]

℞. Potassii Bromidi,
Potassii Iodidi, āā ʒij;
Syrupi,
Aquæ Cinnamomi, āā fʒiij.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful four times daily.

In syphilitic neuralgia, nodes, etc.; also chronic rheumatism.

[568. *Arsenic with Morphia and Cascarilla.*]

℞. Liquoris Potassæ Arsenitis f℥jss;
Morphiæ Hydrochloratis gr. ½;
Syrupi Limonis,
Tincturæ Cocci, āā f℥ss;
Infusæ Cascarillæ ad f℥xij.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful after each meal.

In chronic eczema, attended with feeble digestion.
McCall Anderson.

[569. *Solution of Arsenic and Iodine.*]

℞. Liquoris Potassæ Arsenitis ♏lxxx.
Potassæ Iodidi gr. xvj;
Iodinii gr. iv;
Syrupi Aurantii f℥ij.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, thrice daily after meals.

In chronic eczema. Neligan.

570. *Pearson's Solution.*

℞. Sodæ Arseniatis gr. j;
Aquæ f℥j.
Fiat solutio.
Signa.—Dose, twenty drops three times a day.

Used in the scaly and other skin diseases. It has less tendency than Fowler's solution to offend the stomach.

An arseniate of ammonia was introduced by Biett, and employed by him in the same strength as the foregoing solution, *i. e.*, one grain to the fluidounce, and given in the dose of twenty drops. Its virtues are similar to those of Fowler's and Pearson's solutions.

571. *Mixture of De Valangin's Solution and Iron.*

℞. Liquoris Arsenici Chloridi (*Lond.*) f℥v;
Tincturæ Ferri Chloridi f℥iij;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥j.
Misce.
Signa.—Take forty drops three times daily, after meals.

Arsenic in its various forms has long been held in repute

as an alterative in lupus and cancerous affections. This combination secures both a tonic and an alterative effect. In strength, De Valangin's solution is intermediate between Pearson's and Fowler's solutions, five fluidrachms containing nearly one grain. T. HUNT.

572. *Mixture of Sal Ammoniac.*

℞. Ammoniæ Muriatis ℥ij;
Sacchari ℥j;
Aquæ Menthæ Viridis f℥iijss.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every three hours.

The German writers describe sal ammoniac as an excellent alterative and resolvent. Dr. Watson, of London, recommends it in facial neuralgia; and Dr. Ebden, of Bengal, speaks highly of its use in nervous headache, clavus hystericus, and neuralgic affections generally.

573. *Solution of Phosphate of Ammonia.*

℞. Ammoniæ Phosphatis ℥ss;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥vj.
Fiat solutio.
Signa.—A tablespoonful to be taken every four hours.

This is a formula of Dr. Buckler, who recommends it in those cases of gout and rheumatism in which lithic acid is present in the urine; as well as in all the modifications of those diseases, especially when they are associated with chronic thickening of the white tissues.

574. *Cod-liver Oil* (*Oleum Morrhuæ*).

This preparation, which is now divested in a great measure of its nauseous smell and taste, is given in doses of half an ounce, three or four times a day. To children, a teaspoonful.

The peculiar flavor which the best oil retains can be rendered less perceptible by introducing equal bulks of the oil and cherry-laurel water into a bottle, and shaking them well together. After subsidence the water is to be separated from the oil.

It is of much service in all strumous affections, and in the chronic forms of gout and rheumatism. It may be taken alone, or in milk, or on the froth of porter. Some persons swallow it in coffee, in lemon-juice, or with some of the aromatic waters.

Dr. Bradshaw recommends a weak infusion of flaxseed, flavored with lemon-peel, and sweetened to please the taste. He says: "I pour a small quantity of infusion into a glass, on which is added the oil, and again another small quantity of infusion upon it. In this manner, the dose may be swallowed, and will slip down without offending the palate, and generally is well retained even by irritable stomachs." The same author says: "Another mode has been successful when many have failed, and will be found equally valuable: It is the yelk of an egg beat up with boiling water and sugar, with which may be mixed a dessert-spoonful of brandy; and on this, the dose may be given without producing that nausea so frequently experienced when conveyed by other vehicles."

In the Editor's experience, the form of emulsion has proved to be one of the least satisfactory modes of exhibiting this article. He is in the habit of administering it in the pure state, directing the patient to chew a piece of orange peel or take a mintdrop before and after each draught; or, what is equally effectual, to rinse the mouth and gargle the throat with vinegar, before and after the dose.

575. *Mixture of Cod-liver Oil.*

℞. Olei Morrhuæ f℥ss;
Liquoris Potassæ gtt. xl;
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ f℥ss.
Misce, et fiat haustus.

The draught to be washed down with a teaspoonful of lemon-juice, to liberate the oil on the stomach. DUNGLISON, *New Rem.*, 6th ed., p. 557. PERCIVAL.

576. *Another Form, for Children.*

℞. Olei Morrhuæ f℥j;
Vitellum unius ovi.
Tere simul et adde gradatim—
Syrupi Aurantii Corticis f℥j;
Aquæ Aurantii Florum f℥ijss.
Fiat emulsio.
Signa.—Give a tablespoonful three times daily.

Used in scrofulous affections, and in rickets.
TROUSSEAU.

577. *Mixture of Cod-liver Oil and Quinia.*

℞. Quiniæ gr. xvj;
Alcoholis f℥ij.
Fiat solutio. Dein adde—
Olei Morrhuæ Oss.
Solve cum leni calore.

The quinia indicated in the prescription can be readily procured from a solution of the sulphate by the addition of ammonia. If the oil and quinia be gently heated in a water-bath, the solution takes place as the alcohol evaporates.

LYMAN.

578. *Mixture of Cod-liver Oil and Iodine.*

℞. Iodinii gr. jss;
Olei Morrhuæ f℥v.
Tere simul.
Signa.—Dose, a tablespoonful three times a day.

The quantity of iodine can be increased without materially changing the appearance of the solution. FLEISCHMANN.

579. *Mixture of Corrosive Sublimate.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi gr. ij;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥v;
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥ij;
Syrupi f℥j.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a tablespoonful thrice a day.

This excellent alterative is often administered in compound syrup of sarsaparilla. It is better, however, to give it in a simpler form, to prevent any chemical change. It is particularly serviceable in the secondary forms of syphilis, and in syphilitic rheumatism.

580. *Mixture of Nitro-muriatic Acid.*

℞. Acidi Nitromuriatici f℥j;
Aquæ f℥viij.
Misce, et adde—
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi f℥ij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—From twenty drops to half a teaspoonful to be given every three hours, in a wineglassful of sweetened water.

This acid is also employed as a bath in hepatic derangements. For this purpose, put a teaspoonful of the acid into a quart of warm water, and apply it to the region of the liver night and morning, by means of a soft sponge.

581. *Diluted Nitric Acid.*

℞. Acidi Nitrici f℥j;
Aquæ Oij;
Sacchari ℥j.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—One-eighth of this quantity may be taken daily, in divided doses.

In lues venerea.

Nitric acid may be prescribed both as a tonic and an alterative in the above form. It is best taken through a quill, as the teeth suffer when it comes in contact with them. It sometimes arrests the colliquative sweats of hectic fever when other remedies fail. FERRIAR, *Med. Hist.*

582. *Mixture of Hyposulphite of Soda.*

℞. Sodæ Hyposulphitis ℥ij;
Infusi Quassiæ f℥vj.
Fiat solutio.
Signa.—A tablespoonful three times daily.

In France the hyposulphite is employed in chronic cutaneous and scrofulous affections. It has likewise been used with advantage in rheumatism. This particular formula was resorted to successfully in an obstinate case of yeasty vomiting, accompanied with sarcinæ ventriculi. R. NEALE.

583. *Artificial Harrowgate Water.*

℞. Potassæ Sulphatis cum Sulphure (*Ed.*) ℥j;
Potassæ Bitartratis ℥ss;
Magnesiæ Sulphatis ℥vj;
Aquæ destillatæ Oij.
Solve.
Signa.—One-half, taken in draughts, constitutes a full dose.

The above ought to be taken in the morning, before breakfast, and be followed by a walk, to produce the desired effect. DUFFIN.

584. *Falk's Antacrid Tincture.*

℞. Pulveris Guaiaci Resinæ ℥j;
Terebinthinæ Canadensis ʒj;
Olei Sassafras f℥ij;
Alcoholis f℥viij.
Misce, macera per dies septem, et cola; dein adde—
Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi ℈j.
Misce.
Signa.—Take twenty drops in wine or sweetened water, night and morning.

Dr. E. D. Fenner, of New Orleans, recommends this preparation in dysmenorrhœa and the consequent sterility.

Dr. G. Emerson, of Philadelphia, has found it a valuable alterative in secondary syphilis.

CLASS XVI.

ASTRINGENTS.

Doctor Cullen describes astringents to be "such substances as, applied to the human body, produce contraction and condensation in the soft solids, and thereby increase their density and force of cohesion." "And by the operation of this corrugating power," adds Dr. Murray, "either directly exerted on a part, or extended by sympathetic action, the morbid affections arising from a state of relaxation are supposed to be removed."

In the use of this class of medicines a caution suggests itself, namely, that they should not be given to arrest evacuations that are critical, and designed by nature to relieve a plethoric state of the system, unless such evacuations exist to an alarming extent.

Under this head are introduced, as a matter of convenience, many remedies which have the property of arresting morbid discharges, not from any inherent astringency, but from some alterative influence or stimulant impression upon the secreting organ from which the discharge takes place, as is the case with a large number of the remedies for diarrhœa which follow.

Powders and Pills.

585. *Compound Powder of Alum.*

℞. Aluminis ℈j;
Pulveris Kino gr. v.
Fiant pulveres v.
Signa.—One to be given every two hours.

This compound, though much employed by some practitioners, contains substances which would be incompatible

with each other if given in solution. Used in menorrhagia, obstinate diarrhœa, etc.

586. *Oxide of Silver and Aromatic Powder.*

℞. Argenti Oxidi gr. xij;
Pulveris Aromatici gr. xxx.
Misce, et fiant pulveres xij.
Signa.—One powder every three hours.

Sir James Eyre and Dr. Butler Lane extol highly the use of the oxide of silver in the various forms of passive hemorrhage, and particularly in menorrhagia.

587. *Powders of Sugar of Lead and Calomel.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis,
Plumbi Acetatis, āā gr. j.
Fiant pulveres iv.
Signa.—Give one powder every three hours.

In cholera infantum.

The above dose is adapted to any period between ten and twenty months of age. T. D. MITCHELL.

588. *Powders of Sugar of Lead, Calomel, and Ipecacuanha.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis,
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, āā gr. ij;
Plumbi Acetatis gr. viij.
Misce, et divide in pulveres viij.
Signa.—Give one powder every three hours.

Used in cholera infantum. The quantity of sugar of lead appears large, but experience proves that it may be given, both with safety and benefit, to a child from one to three years old. D. F. CONDIE.

589. *Powders of Alum and Opium.*

℞. Aluminis ℥ss;
Pulveris Opii gr. iij.
Fiant pulveres vj.
Signa.—One to be taken every three hours.

In diarrhœa.

590. *Powders of Subnitrate of Bismuth and Magnesia.*

℞. Bismuthi Subnitratis ʒj;
Pulveris Acaciæ ʒss;
Magnesiæ ℈j;
Misce, et divide in pulveres xij.
Signa.—Give one powder every four hours.

Used in the diarrhœa of phthisis. T. THOMSON.

[591. *Powders of Calomel, Opium, and Bismuth.*]

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. j;
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ Compositi gr. iv;
Bismuthi Subnitratis gr. xviij.
Misce, divide in chartulas xij.
Signa.—Give one powder every two hours.

In cholera infantum in its early stage, and in the inflammatory diarrhœa of children, to be followed after the diarrhœa is arrested by a mild laxative of castor oil or syrup of rhubarb.

592. *Powders of Subnitrate of Bismuth.*

℞. Bismuthi Subnitratis gr. vj;
Sacchari gr. xij.
Fiant pulveres vj.
Signa.—Place a powder on the tongue of a child (one year old), three or four times daily.

Used in the diarrhœa of children.
RECAMIER, TROUSSEAU.

593. *Powders of Subcarbonate of Bismuth.*

℞. Bismuthi Subcarbonatis gr. viij;
Sacchari Lactis gr. xvj.
Fiant pulveres viij.
Signa.—Administer one powder every three hours.

Recommended both for the mucous diarrhœa of children and for gastrodynia in adults, the properties of the subcarbonate being analogous to those of the subnitrate of bismuth.

594. *Pills of Sugar of Lead and Calomel.*

℞. Plumbi Acetatis ʒss;
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. v;
Confectionis Rosæ q. s.
Fiant pilulæ x.
Signa.—One to be given every two hours.

In hemorrhage, and especially in hæmatemesis.

595. *Pills of Sugar of Lead and Opium.*

℞. Plumbi Acetatis gr. xij;
Pulveris Opii gr. vj;
Confectionis Rosæ q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas vj dividenda.
Signa.—One to be taken every hour.

Used in hæmoptysis and other hemorrhages. It is also useful for checking the profuse perspiration in consumption.

596. *Pills of Alum, Catechu, and Opium.*

℞. Aluminis,
Catechu, āā gr. vj;
Extracti Opii gr. j.
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas vj.
Signa.—Give one pill every three hours.

In passive hemorrhage, and in atonic mucous discharges.

597. *Pills of Rhatany and Rhubarb.*

℞. Extracti Krameriæ ʒj;
Extracti Rhei Alcoholici ℈j;
Syrupi Zingiberis q. s.
Fiat massa, et divide in pilulas xxx.
Signa.—Take one pill every two hours.

Prescribed in diarrhœa and chronic dysentery.

598. *Pills of Creasote and Opium.*

℞. Creasoti gtt. v;
Pulveris Opii gr. iij;
Pulveris Acaciæ gr. vij.
Tere simul, et divide in pilulas x.
Signa.—One pill to be taken every three hours.

Used in chronic diarrhœa, and in chronic bronchitis; also employed for the relief of toothache, by pressing a pill into the cavity of a carious tooth. BLASIUS.

[599. *Pills of Creasote and Opium.*]

℞. Creasoti ʒiij;
Opii Turcici ʒij;
Pulveris Capsici ʒij;
Pulveris Krameriæ q. s. ut fiant pilulæ cxx.
Signa.—Two pills every two hours till relieved.

For the treatment of acute diarrhœa. J. JOHNSON.

600. *Pills of Kino and Opium.*

℞. Pulveris Kino gr. xx;
Pulveris Opii gr. ij;
Mucilaginis Acaciæ q. s. ut fiant pilulæ vj.
Signa.—Take one every four hours.

In diarrhœa, pyrosis, &c.

601. *Pills of Opium and Tannic Acid.*

℞. Acidi Tannici gr. xx;
Pulveris Opii gr. v;
Glycerinæ q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas x dividenda.
Signa.—One pill every four hours.

Glycerin is a good excipient for tannic acid, reducing it in bulk, and thus enabling the prescriber to combine it with other articles in pills of a moderate size. This combination is very serviceable in affections of the bowels.

602. *Pills of Tannin and Morphia.*

℞. Acidi Tannici ℈j;
Morphiæ Sulphatis gr. j;
Mucilaginis Acaciæ q. s.
Divide in pilulas x.
Signa.—One to be given every two hours.

Blue mass may be added according to circumstances. In diarrhœa and dysentery.

603. *Pills of Gallic Acid.*

℞. Acidi Gallici ℈j;
Extracti Gentianæ gr. x.
Fiat massa, in pilulas x dividenda.
Signa.—Give one pill every three hours.

Used in hæmaturia, and other hemorrhages.

Gallic acid is also employed beneficially in pyrosis, and in the night-sweats of consumption.

Mixtures, Infusions, etc.

604. *Infusion of Matico.*

℞. Piperis Angustifolii ℥j;
Aque bullientis Oj.
Macera per horas duas et cola.
Signa.—Take a wineglassful every two hours.

This has been used to check the discharge in hæmoptysis, hæmatemesis, and dysentery, as well as in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa.

605. *Parrish's Camphor Mixture.*

℞. Aquæ Camphoræ f℥iij;
Spiritûs Lavandulæ Compositi f℥j;
Sacchari ℥j.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Give a tablespoonful every two hours in diarrhœa and cholera morbus, adding ten drops of laudanum when there is much pain. JOS. PARRISH.

606. *Hope's Mixture.*

℞. Aquæ Camphoræ f℥iv;
Acidi Nitrici ♏iv;
Tincturæ Opii ♏xl.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Dose, a tablespoonful every two hours.

In diarrhœa and dysentery.

This is a well-known and very efficacious preparation analogous to *Hope's Mixture.* If the nitric acid is added in larger proportion, it is liable to defeat the object of the prescription. The original formula contained a fluidrachm of nitrous acid, forty drops of laudanum, and eight fluidounces of camphor-water, and was given in doses of two fluidounces every three hours. THOS. HOPE.

607. *Chalk Mixture.*

℞. Cretæ Præparatæ ℥jss;
Sacchari,
Pulveris Acaciæ, āā ℥j;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥iv;
Olei Cinnamomi ♏ij;
Tincturæ Opii ♏xl.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a tablespoonful every two hours.

In diarrhœa and dysentery.

When a strongly astringent mixture is desirable, we add to the above formula two fluidrachms of the tincture of kino, or the same quantity of the tincture of krameria, catechu, or nutgalls.

In the Children's Hospital of this city the prepared oyster-shell is substituted in this mixture for the chalk, with the addition of one fluidrachm of paregoric and three of tincture of rhatany, and given in teaspoonful doses every two or three hours. T. HEWSON BACHE.

[608. *Cholera Mixture.*]

℞. Pulveris Aromatici ʒiij;
Tincturæ Catechu fʒx;
Tincturæ Cardamomi Compositæ fʒvj;
Tincturæ Opii fʒj;
Misturæ Cretæ ad fʒxx.
Misce.
Signa.—For an adult two tablespoonfuls after each evacuation; for a child seven years old a dessert-spoonful.

In diarrhœa and cholera.—*London Board of Health.*

609. *Jackson's Cholera Mixture.*

℞. Spiritûs Lavandulæ Compositi,
Spiritûs Camphoræ, āā fʒss;
Tincturæ Opii,
Spiritûs Ætheris Compositi, āā fʒij.
Misce.
Signa.—Give twenty drops at short intervals in cholera morbus, and the early stages of cholera, to allay nausea and relieve pain.

This prescription was frequently used in the cholera of 1832 by Professor Samuel Jackson with the most satisfactory results.

610. *Decoction of Galls.*

℞. Gallæ contusæ ʒij;
Aquæ bullientis fʒx.
Coque per sextam horæ partem, et cola.
A wineglassful of this is given every few minutes as an antidote, in cases of poisoning by any of the vegetable alkaloids, or by tartar emetic, sulphate of copper, sulphate of zinc, etc. etc. It may be rendered more agreeable by the addition of an aromatic, and some sugar, for administration in diarrhœa. Dose, a tablespoonful.

611. *Mixture of Extract of Logwood and Catechu.*

℞. Extracti Hæmatoxyli ʒiij;
Tincturæ Catechu fʒij;
Sacchari ʒj;
Aquæ fʒvij.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful to be given once in three hours.

In the advanced stages of diarrhœa and dysentery.

612. *Blackberry Syrup with Aromatics.*

℞. Syrupi Rubi fʒij;
Spiritûs Lavandulæ Compositi fʒij;
Aquæ Cinnamomi fʒvj;
Aquæ fʒj.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a teaspoonful for a child.

Employed with much benefit as a mild astringent and stimulant in cholera infantum, and the bowel complaints of children. R. P. Thomas.

613. *Mixture of Ergot and Cinnamon.*

℞. Extracti Ergotæ Fluidi,
Tincturæ Cinnamomi, āā fʒss;
Syrupi fʒj;
Aquæ fʒij.
Misce.
Signa.—Give a teaspoonful every three hours.

Recommended in menorrhagia, and other hemorrhages.

614. *Mixture of Geranium Maculatum.*

℞. Extracti Geranii Fluidi (*Thayer*) fʒvj;
Tincturæ Cinnamomi fʒij;
Syrupi Rosæ Gallicæ fʒij.
Misce.
Signa.—Take a dessert-spoonful every two hours.

The geranium is the best of the indigenous astringent roots, and may be beneficially employed in cases of diarrhœa and chronic dysentery. Its freedom from unpleasant taste renders it particularly valuable in the diseases of childhood.

615. *Mixture of Tincture of Catechu and Laudanum.*

℞. Tincturæ Catechu f℥j;
Tincturæ Opii f℥j;
Pulveris Acaciæ ℥ij;
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥vj.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every two hours.

In diarrhœa.

616. *Creasote Mixture.*

℞. Creasoti gtt. vj;
Alcoholis f℥j;
Syrupi Amygdalæ f℥ss;
Aquæ f℥ijss.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Dose, a dessert-spoonful diluted, every two or three hours.

Used in hemorrhages and to allay sick stomach.

[617. *Another Form.*]

℞. Creasoti ♏xvj;
Acidi Acetici Glacialis ♏xvj;
Olei Juniperi ♏iij;
Alcoholis f℥ss;
Syrupi f℥j;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥xv.
Misce.
Signa.—Take one to two tablespoonfuls.

In chronic diarrhœa, nausea of pregnancy, and some forms of dyspepsia.—*British Pharmacopœia.*

618. *Alcoholic Solution of Creasote.*

℞. Creasoti,
Olei Caryophylli, āā gtt. j;
Alcoholis f℥j.
Misce.
A drop or two of this solution dropped into the cavity of an aching tooth, is said to afford immediate relief.

[619. *Mixture of Nitrate of Silver.*]

℞. Argenti Nitratis gr. j;
Syrupi Acaciæ f℥jss.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful every two or three hours.

In the exhausti
should be taken t
a syrup made ext
being adapted to p

[620. *Mixt*

℞. Sodæ Sulphati
Tincturæ Opii
Aquæ Cinnam
Syrupi Acaciæ
Misce.
Signa.—Give a te

In the diarrhœ
formula being ada
year old.

[621. *Mixture of Chloroform and Sulphate of Soda.*]

℞. Chloroformi ♏x;
Alcoholis deodorati f℥ss;
Sodæ Sulphatis ℥ss;
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ f℥ijss.
Misce.
Signa.—Take a tablespoonful every hour until relieved.

An effectual remedy in the diarrhœa of hot weather or from relaxation of the bowels. If much pain be present, a few drops of laudanum, or if acidity, five grains of bicarbonate of soda may be added to each dose.

622. *Solution of the Perchloride of Iron.*

℞. Ferri Chloridi ℥ij;
Aquæ f℥j.
Solve.
Signa.—Apply with a brush.

Used to arrest gangrene or hemorrhage resulting from disease, or accident, or in consequence of surgical operations. If the solid perchloride of iron be kept in a bottle, a small portion of it, after a time, deliquesces into a thick brown liquid, which is constantly kept in a state of supersaturation, by the undeliquesced portions of the salt. This liquid, applied by means of a spun-glass brush to a bleeding surface, arrests the flow of blood almost immediately.

J. Zachariah Laurence.

615. *Mixture of Tincture of Catechu and Laudanum.*

℞. Tincturæ Catechu f℥j;
Tincturæ Opii f℥j;
Pulveris Acaciæ ℥ij;
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥vj.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every two hours.

In diarrhœa.

616. *Creasote Mixture.*

℞. Creasoti gtt. vj;
Alcoholis f℥j;
Syrupi Amygdalæ f℥ss;
Aquæ f℥ijss.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Dose, a dessert-spoonful diluted, every two or three hours.

Used in hemorrhages and to allay sick stomach.

[617. *Another Form.*]

℞. Creasoti ♏xvj;
Acidi Acetici Glacialis ♏xvj;
Olei Juniperi ♏iij;
Alcoholis f℥ss;
Syrupi f℥j;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥xv.
Misce.
Signa.—Take one to two tablespoonfuls.

In chronic diarrhœa, nausea of pregnancy, and some forms of dyspepsia.—*British Pharmacopœia.*

618. *Alcoholic Solution of Creasote.*

℞. Creasoti,
Olei Caryophylli, āā gtt. j;
Alcoholis f℥j.
Misce.
A drop or two of this solution dropped into the cavity of an aching tooth, is said to afford immediate relief.

[619. *Mixture of Nitrate of Silver.*]

℞. Argenti Nitratis gr. j;
Syrupi Acaciæ f℥jss.
Misce.
Signa.—A teaspoonful every two or three hours.

In the exhausti
should be taken to
a syrup made ext
being adapted to p

[620. *Mixti*

℞. Sodæ Sulphatis
Tincturæ Opii
Aquæ Cinnamo
Syrupi Acaciæ
Misce.
Signa.—Give a tea

In the diarrhœa
formula being ada
year old.

[621. *Mixture of Chloroform and Sulphate of Soda.*]

℞. Chloroformi ♏x;
Alcoholis deodorati f℥ss;
Sodæ Sulphatis ℥ss;
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ f℥ijss.
Misce.
Signa.—Take a tablespoonful every hour until relieved.

An effectual remedy in the diarrhœa of hot weather or from relaxation of the bowels. If much pain be present, a few drops of laudanum, or if acidity, five grains of bicarbonate of soda may be added to each dose.

622. *Solution of the Perchloride of Iron.*

℞. Ferri Chloridi ℥ij;
Aquæ f℥j.
Solve.
Signa.—Apply with a brush.

Used to arrest gangrene or hemorrhage resulting from disease, or accident, or in consequence of surgical operations. If the solid perchloride of iron be kept in a bottle, a small portion of it, after a time, deliquesces into a thick brown liquid, which is constantly kept in a state of supersaturation, by the undeliquesced portions of the salt. This liquid, applied by means of a spun-glass brush to a bleeding surface, arrests the flow of blood almost immediately.

J. Zachariah Laurence.

623. *Monsel's Solution.*

℞. Liquoris Ferri Subsulphatis f℥iv.
Signa.—Apply as an astringent lotion.

Like the solution of the perchloride of iron, this is a powerful styptic and antiseptic. It has been extensively employed for arresting hospital gangrene, and for checking hemorrhages and abnormal discharges.

624. *Alum Whey.*

℞. Lactis Vaccinæ bullientis Oj;
Pulveris Aluminis ℥ij.
Coque per sextam horæ partem, et cola.
Signa.—A cupful to be taken occasionally.

In diabetes and passive hemorrhages. FOY.

625. *Mixture of Gallic Acid and Morphia.*

℞. Acidi Gallici ℥j;
Morphiæ Acetatis gr. j;
Alcoholis f℥j;
Syrupi Tolutani f℥iij;
Aquæ f℥iijss.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a tablespoonful.

Used in the London City Hospital for checking night-sweats in consumption. HUTCHINSON.

626. *Aromatic Syrup of Galls.*

R. Pulveris Gallæ ℥ss;
Pulveris Cinnamomi,
Macis, āā ℥ij;
Spiritûs Vini Gallici f℥viij.
Misce, et macera per horas viginti quatuor.

Having been allowed to stand twenty-four hours, the resulting tincture is filtered into a saucer. Then two ounces of sugar, in lumps, are suspended on wire gauze just above the surface of the liquid. The latter is set on fire, and the flame melts the sugar and converts it partly into caramel, which drops into the liquid beneath. When the combustion stops, the syrup is stirred and filtered for use. The dose is a tablespoonful for an adult.

It is used in diarrhœa and chronic dysentery.
JOS. PARRISH.

[627. *Mixture of Hydrochloric Acid and Galls.*]

℞. Acidi Hydrochlorici diluti ♏xxxvj;
Syrupi Gallæ Aromatici (Formula 626) f℥ss;
Syrupi Acaciæ f℥j.
Misce.
Signa.—Give a teaspoonful every two or three hours.

In the diarrhœa of young children, following cholera infantum. If a great deal of debility is present, Huxham's tincture or one of the elixirs of bark may be substituted for the syrup of gum.

628. *Mixture of Extract of Rhatany, &c.*

℞. Extracti Krameriæ ℥j;
Syrupi Papaveris (*Lond.*),
Aquæ Rosæ, āā f℥ij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A teaspoonful for a dose.

Given in passive hemorrhage and chronic dysentery.
M. Fouquier.

629. *Solution of Acetate of Lead.*

℞. Plumbi Acetatis gr. v;
Aceti gtt. v;
Sacchari ℥j;
Aquæ f℥j.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—Give a teaspoonful to a child every hour or two, to allay the vomiting in cholera infantum. D. F. Condie.

630. *Enema of Acetate of Lead, etc.*

℞. Plumbi Acetatis ℈j;
Tincturæ Opii gtt. lx;
Aquæ tepidæ f℥ij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—To be thrown up the rectum in uterine hemorrhage.
W. Dewees.

631. *Tannin Suppository.*

℞. Acidi Tannici ℥j;
Olei Theobromæ ℥ss.
Misce cum leni calore, et fiant suppositoria iv.

Employed in cases of bleeding piles, fissures of the anus, and mucous discharges from the rectum. Trousseau.

CLASS XVII.

ABSORBENTS, OR ANTACIDS.

Absorbents or Antacids form a class of remedies for correcting acidity in the stomach and bowels. As a general rule they should be preceded by an emetic or cathartic, or both. When a permanent effect is desired, they are usually combined with tonics and aromatics, and sometimes with narcotics. When given alone, they too frequently afford but transient relief.

Powders and Pills.

632. *Compound Cretaceous Powder with Opium.*

℞. Cretæ Præparatæ ʒjss;
Pulveris Cinnamomi ʒj;
Pulveris Piperis Longi gr. viij;
Pulveris Opii gr. vj.
Divide in chartulas xij.
Signa.—One three or four times a day.

In diarrhœa.

The above formula, with a slight alteration, is from the *London Pharmacopœia.*

633. *Powder of Crab's Claws and Rhubarb.*

℞. Chelæ Cancrorum ʒj;
Pulveris Rhei ℈ij.
Misce, et divide in pulveres iv.
Signa.—One may be taken once or twice a day, according to circumstances.

In acidity of the primæ viæ.

This preparation is called by the several names of crab's claws, eyes, and stones. It is a carbonate of lime united with some animal gelatine.

634. *Powder of Magnesia, Fennel-seed, and Cinnamon.*

℞. Magnesiæ ℥ss;
Pulveris Fœniculi,
Pulveris Cinnamomi, āā ℥j.
Fiat pulvis.
Signa.—Dose, a small teaspoonful three or four times a day.

Given in dyspepsia, attended with acid eructations.

635. *Powder of Magnesia, Soda, and Ginger.*

℞. Magnesiæ ℥ss;
Sodæ Bicarbonatis,
Pulveris Zingiberis, āā ℈j.
Misce.
Signa.—A small teaspoonful occasionally.

In cardialgia.

636. *Powder of Magnesia and Columbo.*

℞. Magnesiæ ℥jss.
Pulveris Calumbæ ℥j.
Misce, et divide in chartulas vj.
Signa.—One may be taken three times a day, in sugar and water.

In cardialgia.

637. *Powder of Charcoal, Carbonate of Magnesia, and Ginger.*

℞. Carbonis Ligni ℥j;
Magnesiæ Carbonatis ℈ij;
Pulveris Zingiberis ℈j.
Misce, et divide in pulveres iv.
Signa.—One powder to be taken three times daily.

Used in dyspepsia, accompanied with acidity.

R. DUNGLISON.

638. *Pills of Soda, Rhubarb, etc.*

℞. Pulveris Rhei,
Sodæ Carbonatis exsiccatæ,
Extracti Gentianæ, āā ℈j;
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. iij.
Fiant pilulæ xx.
Signa.—One pill an hour after each meal.

Given in dyspepsia, attended with constipation.

Mixtures, Solutions, etc.

639. *Compound Chalk Mixture.*

℞. Misturæ Cretæ f℥v;
Tincturæ Catechu,
Tincturæ Opii Camphoratæ, āā f℥ss.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every three hours.

Prescribed in diarrhœa, accompanied by acidity or flatulence.

640. *Mixture of Salt of Tartar.*

℞. Potassæ Carbonatis Puræ ℥j;
Sacchari ℥ij;
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ f℥iv;
Spiritûs Lavandulæ Compositi f℥ij;
Tincturæ Opii ♏xl.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every two hours.

In sickness of the stomach, attended with acidity.

641. *Mixture of Salt of Tartar and Ammonia.*

℞. Spiritûs Ammoniæ Aromatici f℥j;
Potassæ Carbonatis Puræ ℥ij;
Syrupi Zingiberis f℥vj;
Aquæ f℥iv.
Misce.
Signa.—A large teaspoonful for a dose.

In pyrosis and acid eructations.

642. *Mixture of Lime-water and Milk.*

℞. Liquoris Calcis,
Lactis recentis, āā f℥iij.
Misce.
Signa.—One or two tablespoonfuls for a dose.

In sickness of the stomach few remedies are more prompt in their effect.

[643. *Syrup of Lime.*]

℞. Calcis Hydratæ ℥j;
Sacchari Pulveris ℥ij;
Aquæ destillatæ Oj.
Misce, et digere per horas duas et cola.

This preparation contains over seven grains of lime in each fluidounce, and may be given in doses of two or three fluidrachms to adults, or half a drachm to a young child, as an antacid in nausea. P. SQUIRE.

644. *Magnesia-water.*

℞. Magnesiæ ʒij;
Aquæ bullientis fʒiv.
Misce.
Signa.—Give a dessert-spoonful of the clear fluid every two hours.

This is an excellent antacid remedy, adapted to children. It is highly aperient. B. ELLIS.

645. *Mixture with Ammonia, Magnesia, etc.*

℞. Magnesiæ ʒj;
Spiritûs Ammoniæ Aromatici fʒj;
Spiritûs Cinnamomi fʒiij;
Aquæ fʒvj.
Misce.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every two hours.

In the sickness accompanying pregnancy.

646. *Decoction of Columbo, Salt of Tartar, etc.*

℞. Calumbæ ℥ss;
Aquæ fʒviij.
Coque ad fʒv, cola, et adde—
Potassæ Carbonatis Puræ gr. x;
Succi Limonis fʒiij;
Tincturæ Opii gtt. xij.
Misce.
Signa.—From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful may be given every hour. Anti-emetic.

647. *Tonic Mixture with Carbonate of Soda.*

℞. Sodæ Carbonatis ʒiv;
Infusi Gentianæ Compositi,
Aquæ Cinnamomi, āā fʒiij;
Tincturæ Cardamomi fʒss.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—A tablespoonful every two or three hours.

In acidity, flatulence of the stomach, etc.

[648. *Soda Mint.*]

℞. Sodæ Bicarbonatis ʒij;
Spiritûs Ammoniæ Aromatici gtt. xl;
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ fʒviij.
Misce.
Signa.—Dose, a teaspoonful for an infant.

An effectual carminative antacid in the colic of new-born children; useful also in larger doses in acidity and flatulence of adults.

649. *Dyspeptic Lye.*

Take of

Hickory ashes	1 quart.
Soot	6 ounces.
Boiling water	1 gallon.

Mix, and let them stand for twenty-four hours, frequently stirring the ingredients. A teacupful may be given of this liquor (decanted) three times a day. It should be decanted always at the end of twenty-four hours, for, by standing on the materials a long time, the water acquires *caustic properties*, and may do serious injury.

This domestic remedy we have thought best to give, as we received it, in the English language. It deserves an insertion, from the circumstance that it was employed by the late Dr. P. S. Physick, in his own case, and was of decided advantage when the usual alkaline remedies had failed.

B. Ellis.

BOOK II.

OF

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

CLASS XVIII.

CAUSTICS, OR ESCHAROTICS.

CAUSTICS or cauteries are divided into the actual and potential. The first consists of fire itself; and the second, of those substances which destroy the living solids, either by excessive stimulation, or, as some suppose, by producing a chemical decomposition.

650. *Actual Cautery.*

The use of iron heated to a white heat as a cautery extends back to the most ancient times. It is still occasionally employed in the treatment of diseases of the spine and joints; and also to arrest hemorrhage by searing incised or wounded surfaces. But the particular modes of its application belong more properly to the regular treatises on surgery than to a work of this kind.

651. *Firing.*

A modified form of the actual cautery has attracted some attention in Europe, from its great efficacy in the relief of neuralgic and other pains, paralysis, sciatica, and chronic rheumatism.

Dr. Corrigan, of Dublin, uses a simple instrument, consisting of a thick iron-wire shank, two inches long, inserted in a small wooden handle, and having on its extremity, which is slightly curved, a button of iron a quarter of an inch thick and half an inch in diameter, the whole instrument being only six inches long. The face of the button for application is *quite flat.* If the instrument be larger than this, it will require too much time to heat it; if smaller, it will not retain the heat a sufficient length of time. In using the instrument, it is necessary to hold the button over the flame of a spirit-lamp, keeping the forefinger, which holds the wire, at the

distance of half an inch from the button. As soon as the finger feels uncomfortably hot, the instrument is ready for use. It is applied as quickly as possible, the skin being tipped successively, at intervals of half an inch, over the whole affected part, as lightly and rapidly as possible, always taking care to bring the flat surface of the button fairly in contact with the skin. In this way the process of firing a whole limb or the loins, making about one hundred applications, does not occupy a minute. You can ascertain at once whether the heat be sufficient. If you look sideways at the spots as you touch them, you will observe that each spot the iron has touched immediately becomes of a glistening white. The iron is never red-hot, and does not make an eschar.—BRAITHWAITE'S *Retrospect*, No. 13, p. 55.

652. *Caustic Potassa.*

The Causticum commune acerrimum is the pure potassa. When mixed with lime, its activity is lessened, and it is then called Causticum commune mitius. For the best mode of applying this substance, see the remarks on Issues. As this caustic spreads rapidly and eats deeply, care should be taken not to leave it on too long, when in the neighborhood of large bloodvessels. When, however, we wish to arrest its effects, they may be neutralized at once by vinegar, or vinegar and water.

653. *Vienna Paste* (*Potassa cum Calce*).

℞. Potassæ ℥v;
Calcis ℥vj;
Alcoholis q. s. ut fiat magma.

The paste is spread on the part to be cauterized, and is allowed to remain for ten or fifteen minutes, while the surrounding skin is protected by adhesive plaster.

654. *Vienna Paste with Opium.*

℞. Potassæ cum Calce ℥ij;
Pulveris Opii ℥ss;
Saponis Mollis q. s.
Misce.

This preparation is employed for the same purpose as the common caustic.

655. *Vienna Paste with Morphia.*

℞. Potassæ cum Calce partes iij;
Morphiæ Muriatis partem j;
Aquæ q. s. ut fiat magma.
Misce.

The addition of the morphia modifies the painfulness of the caustic, without materially diminishing its activity.

656. *Caustic of Fillios.*

℞. Potassæ partes ij;
Calcis partem j.
Misce.

The caustic is fused, and run into leaden tubes like nitrate of silver. It is a convenient form for the application of a powerful caustic to uterine growths or ulcers.

657. *Lunar Caustic.*

This caustic is the nitrate of silver (*Argenti nitras fusa*) deprived of its water of crystallization, fused and cast into moulds. Its mode of application varies with the object in view. If designed as an antiphlogistic, or as a stimulant to old ulcers, it should be passed lightly and rapidly over the affected part. If used as a caustic, it should be pressed against the surface for a few seconds. The valuable and peculiar property of this caustic is the limitation of its action to the part to which it may be applied.

658. *Burnt Alum.*

The *Alumen Exsiccatum* is made by depriving alum of its water of crystallization by heat. It is applied in powder to the fungous granulation of ulcers; and, mixed with an equal part of powdered sugar, is used to remove specks from the cornea.

659. *Chloride of Zinc.*

This is a powerful escharotic, and is safe and certain in cases that require the destruction of a considerable thickness of the living tissues; "never causing violent pain in the affected parts, or any kind of irritative fever, or disorder of the digestive organs."

"The epidermis having been removed by nitrate of silver, the chloride of zinc may be applied as a caustic by means of a moistened hair pencil, either alone or mixed with an equal

portion of oxide of zinc, or sulphate of lime, or according to the following form:—

660. *Canquoin's Caustic Paste.*

℞. Zinci Chloridi partes ij;
Farinæ partes iij;
Antimonii Terchloridi partem j;
Aquæ q. s. ut fiat pasta."

This paste should be spread thickly on the diseased part.
DUNGLISON'S *New Remedies*, 6th ed. p. 694.

661. *Caustic Paste of Chloride of Zinc.*

℞. Zinci Chloridi,
Calcis Sulphatis, āā ℥ss.
Misce.

This preparation is very liable to deliquescence, to prevent which a little flour may be added at the time of application.

662. *Caustic Collodion.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi ℥j;
Collodii ℥j.
Solve.

When this solution is applied with a camel's hair brush to the surface of nævi materni, warts, condylomata, etc., the ether evaporates and leaves a film of the caustic firmly attached to the nævus; ulceration occurs in a few days, a superficial slough separates and thus destroys the nævus without disfigurement. MACKE.

663. *Sulphuric Acid.*

The mineral acids are all escharotic, though seldom employed, on account of the difficulty of managing fluids when used in this way.

Sulphuric Acid, mixed with saffron, is proposed by Velpeau as one of the most effectual caustics. Mr. James Syme directs it to be mixed with an equal weight of sawdust to obtain a proper consistence to prevent spreading; the surrounding parts being protected by the application of a solution of gutta percha in chloroform.

Mr. Syme has also employed a saturated mixture of sulphuric acid and dried sulphate of zinc. An ordinary quill pen is charged with the mixture and drawn over the tumor in different directions, by which means the skin is soon corroded.

The application is continued from day to day until the whole sloughs out.

664. *Acid Nitrate of Mercury.*

℞. Liquoris Hydrargyri Nitratis f℥j.

This is a powerful caustic, and is much employed in England and on the Continent to destroy malignant ulcerations, particularly those of a cancerous character. It is applied by means of a camel-hair pencil, and the parts are then covered with lint.

665. *Ointment of Arsenic.*

℞. Acidi Arseniosi ℥j;
Adipis,
Cerati Cetacei, āā ℥vj.
Signa.—Melt the cerate and lard over a slow fire, and then stir in the white oxide of arsenic, and triturate carefully in a glass mortar.

Used to destroy cancerous tumors. PHARM. CHIRURG.

In hot weather, arsenic may be advantageously rubbed up with basilicon ointment, to prevent its spreading on the sound parts. A scruple of the former, to half an ounce of the latter, makes a strong ointment.

666. *Arsenical Paste for Dentists.*

℞. Acidi Arseniosi gr. ij;
Morphiæ Sulphatis gr. j;
Creasoti q. s.
Misce, fiat massa.

Used to destroy the sensibility of a carious tooth before plugging. Having cleansed the cavity, fill it with a portion of the paste, secured with a pledget of cotton or a bolus of wax. J. D. WHITE.

667. *Dubois's Arsenical Powder.*

℞. Acidi Arseniosi ℥ss;
Hydrargyri Sulphureti Rubri ℈j;
Sanguinis Draconis ℥ss.
Fiat pulvis.

Chiefly used in the French hospitals as a caustic to cancerous affections.

Arsenic is sometimes applied in the form of a paste made with water, which is carefully laid over the part to be re-

moved and renewed according to circumstances. When the slough forms, it should be dressed with a poultice, or with cerate spread on lint. It acts rapidly and requires watching, a remark that applies equally to all these pastes.

668. *Caustic Glycerole of Iodine.*

℞. Potassii Iodidi partem j:
Glycerinæ partes ij.
Solve et adde—
Iodinii partem j.
Fiat solutio.

Employed in lupus, by painting the solution over the diseased part, and applying oiled silk or gutta percha paper to prevent evaporation. The application is attended by pain of variable intensity and duration. It has proved successful in obstinate cases, after other remedies had failed. RICHTER.

Lugol's "caustic solution of iodine" corresponds in strength with the foregoing glycerole, water being substituted for the glycerin. It has long been a favorite remedy in lupus, and in tuberculous and hypertrophied conditions of the skin.

669. *Solution of Sal Ammoniac.*

℞. Ammoniæ Muriatis ℥j;
Aceti destillati f℥ij;
Aquæ f℥iv.
Fiat solutio.

To be applied to venereal warts. BELL *on Venereal.*

670. *Chromic Acid.*

This acid has lately been employed in Germany as an escharotic. It is said to be efficient, manageable, and less painful than the ordinary applications. A concentrated solution (℥j–ij in water f℥j) is applied by means of a glass rod. The solid chromic acid has to be used with care, on account of its penetrating action.

671. *Moxa.*

This is another method of using the actual cautery; and as it is engaging the attention of physicians, we insert the usual mode of applying it. The Chinese employ this remedy by means of the mugwort. They separate this soft, lanuginous substance by beating, and form it into a cone; the base of this is attached, by being wetted, to the skin, and the point set on fire.

Dr. Boyle recommends dipping cotton in a strong solution of nitrate of potassa, and inclosing pieces of it, thoroughly dried, in paper cylinders, about one inch in diameter, and an inch in height. Dr. Burne employs wood in a state of dry rot—touchwood. This only requires to be shaped properly, and it burns, he says, with certainty and steadiness, and is preferable to the other modes suggested; some of which, as common cotton or lint, requiring the use of the bellows, and, when they have been dipped in nitre, demanding care to prevent the scintillations from injuring the surrounding parts.

Gun cotton, steeped in chlorate of potassa, and then thoroughly dried and formed into cylinders, has also been recommended.

The cylinders or cones of touchwood may be confined to the skin by a little adhesive plaster fixed to the edges.

It has been proposed to place pieces of cold iron in the neighborhood of the part while the moxa is burning, in order to render the sensations more vague, and therefore less painful.

Moxa is used in diseases of the spine, paralysis, etc. etc.

Sub-Class.—ISSUES AND SETONS.

These remedies are employed as substitutes for blisters, especially when a permanent discharge is desired.

There are three kinds of issues in common use, by either of which a discharge of purulent matter may be procured for any length of time that may be requisite. They are applied in different situations, according to circumstances, and some one of the following parts is generally chosen: the nape of the neck, the hollow of the deltoid muscle, and between the shoulders or over the ribs in front. In the inferior extremities they are most conveniently formed in the inside of the leg, either above or below the knee.

672. *Blister Issue.*

To form this issue, it is merely necessary to apply a blister to any part in the usual manner; the skin being thus removed, the discharge must be promoted by means of stimulating applications, as the cantharidal ointment, or the savin, or compound resin cerate. These may be alternated with mild liniments, in order to prevent the ulceration and consequent discharge from becoming excessive.

673. *The Pea Issue.*

There are two modes of forming this issue; the first is made by means of a lancet. The part is merely taken in the thumb and finger, and an incision made by passing the lancet through the skin. The wound should be kept open by means of orange peas, the common pea, a bean, or a piece of orris root.

The second is formed with caustic potassa.

The following extracts from the *Surgeon's Vade Mecum* will exemplify the manner of forming the issue with caustic:—

"The part is first to be covered with a piece of adhesive plaster, in the centre of which a circular hole has been cut of the size of the intended issue; in this hole the caustic potassa, made into a paste with soap, is to be placed. The whole is then to be covered with another plaster, secured by a bandage, and suffered to remain for *ten* or *twelve* hours. Generally, in two or three days, an eschar begins to separate, when the opening should be filled with the substance made choice of." These substances are enumerated above.

674. *The Seton.*

To form this artificial discharge, take the seton-needle, to which is attached a skein of silk, the latter being partially anointed with some oleaginous substance. The needle is to be passed completely through the part chosen for the operation, after which it is removed, and the ends of the silk left hanging from the wound. It should be dressed every day, or twice a day, with some mild ointment; and if this be not sufficient to keep up the discharge, the more stimulating unguents may be used, as mentioned when speaking of the blister issue.

CLASS XIX.

EPISPASTICS.

"By the ancients, all the external applications which redden or inflame the skin were called *Epispastics*, and these were designated according to the several degrees of effect: the slightest, entitled *phœnigmoi;* the next, *sinapismi;* the more active, *vesicatorii;* and the strongest, *caustici.*"

At the present day, the term is restricted to those articles which produce a serous discharge beneath the cuticle—the blister of common language.

As a general rule, blisters should remain on the patient six or eight hours, in order to insure their full effect. There are individuals, however, whose skins are so delicate that a shorter application will answer every purpose; in children, it is seldom necessary to leave them on longer than three or four hours. When they are applied to the scalp, twelve hours are almost universally required; and Dr. Chapman directs the hair to be shaved, if possible, some hours before the application is made.

The usual dressing, when the blister is taken of, is basilicon ointment, or simple cerate, according to the urgency of the case, or irritability of the system. In order to keep it open, the weak epispastic, or savin ointment, will be found sufficient.

When the system is very prostrate, blisters should be applied to the inside of the thighs, or over the spine; for, when the circulation is languid in the extremities, they seldom draw well, and are even liable to produce gangrene by exhausting the little vitality that remains.

In diseases attended with an asthenic condition, when there is essentially a depression of the vital powers, as in most cases of eruptive fevers, blisters should be used with very great caution, and, generally, avoided altogether. This is

especially the case in the exanthemata of children, where the application of a blister often causes a deep slough, adding greatly to the previously existing prostration, and, in some cases, turning the balance against recovery. In such cases the rubefacients and superficial irritants are much to be preferred.

When, from peculiarity of constitution, *strangury* is produced, we must take them off after three or four hours, and bathe the part with sweet oil, or apply a poultice, giving at the same time diluent drinks, such as flaxseed tea or barley water, with the sweet spirit of nitre, camphor, or parsley tea; bladders, also, half filled with warm water, should be applied to the pubes. An opium suppository or injection will be found very advantageous. A poultice of ground flaxseed or starch is often serviceable, and a warm bath affords prompt relief. Prevention, however, is better than cure; and in irritable constitutions, or in persons disposed to strangury, the blistering ointment, before being spread, should be rubbed up with three or four grains of opium, and three or four times as much camphor. This preventive seldom fails. Blisters are rendered much less irritating by covering them with a fine gauze, which, if pressed in close contact with the plaster, will not prevent or materially retard its operation. It is seldom necessary to keep a blister on longer than to *redden the skin*, when a simple poultice will complete the vesication. In children this precaution is imperative.

675. *Blistering Plaster.*

℞. Cerati Cantharidis q. s. ut fiat super alutam, emplastrum epispasticum, 6 × 6.

676. *Blistering Ointment.*

℞. Ceræ Flavæ,
Resinæ,
Adipis, āā ℥vj.
Liquefac cum leni calore, et adde gradatim—
Pulveris Cantharidis ℥vijss.
Misce, et fiat unguentum.

In employing this ointment, or the preceding cerate, the margin of the blister should be covered with adhesive plaster, in order to confine it to its place, and prevent its creating unnecessary irritation. Another mode is to draw straps across it diagonally, which plan we generally prefer; it prevents the blister from rising in the middle, and thereby partially defeating its object.

677. *Instantaneous Vesication.*

The French practitioners have a process for raising an instant blister. A piece of linen or paper, being cut to the requisite size, is immersed in spirit of wine or brandy, Cologne water, oil of turpentine, or spirit of camphor, whichever is most readily obtained. It is then laid on the part to be blistered, taking care that the moisture does not wet the surrounding surface. The flame of a lighted taper is then applied quickly over the surface of the paper so as to cause ignition, which is almost instantaneous. At the conclusion of this operation, the cuticle is found detached and raised from the true skin beneath.

678. *Cantharidin.*

This substance, more or less impure, has been used during the last few years as a substitute for the common blistering cerate. The pure cantharidin is too expensive for general use, but an impure article, sufficiently concentrated for ordinary purposes, can be readily obtained. The cantharidin blistering tissues and vesicating taffetas, now offered for sale, are of this character:—

679. *Cantharidal Ether or Green Oil of Flies.*

℞. Pulveris Cantharidis partem unam;
Ætheris partes duas.
Macera per dies tres et exprime.

If this extract be applied undiluted twice, by means of a hair pencil, it produces, in children, free vesication in an hour or two; and if applied three times in an adult, the same effect takes place in three or four hours. The ether evaporates, and the remaining green fixed oil operates like the cantharides in substance. OETTINGER.

680. *Blistering or Cantharidal Collodion.*

℞. Ætheris Cantharidalis (prepared as above),
Collodii, partes æquales.
Misce.

It is computed that two scruples of this collodion are equal to four drachms of common blistering plaster. It is applied by a brush two or three times over the affected part.
OETTINGER.

681. *Extract of Cantharides.*

During the winter of 1853, a simple aqueous extract of Spanish Flies, prepared by Professor Procter, was used extensively in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and found to be a most efficient substitute for the blistering cerate. The application of it for six hours raised as free a blister as the cerate did in eight.

Since the discovery, by the same gentleman, that cantharidin is soluble in oil, oleaginous extracts have been devised, thus proving the general correctness of Galen's plan of preparing an ointment by macerating the entire insect in melted lard for twenty four hours, and then straining by expression. An oleaginous extract, prepared by digesting the powdered flies in melted lard, is a most efficient substitute for the officinal cerate.

CLASS XX.

RUBEFACIENTS.

THE substances called Rubefacients nôt unfrequently vesicate on very delicate skins. The term, therefore, is relative. They are employed for the same purposes as blisters, and are often good substitutes for them.

682. *Mustard Plaster.*

℞. Pulveris Sinapis Nigræ ℥ij;
Aquæ q. s. ut fiat cataplasma.

It is a very general practice to use vinegar in making this plaster, but if the mustard be pure, the chemical reactions, on which the irritant properties chiefly depend, are better developed with water than vinegar. In fact, a high heat, or the use of a strong acid solution, materially checks the process.

The uses of the mustard poultice are too well known to require description. It is frequently made by adding an equal quantity of wheat or rye flour; this should always be done for children, or other persons of delicate skins. It cannot generally be borne longer than half an hour or an hour.

Great care should be taken to caution ignorant persons against too long-continued use of mustard in contact with the skin, as the slough produced by it is very deep and intractable. Persons not unfrequently have gone to sleep under the soothing effect of a mustard plaster, to awaken in agony from this dangerous burn.

If a mild rubefacient effect be desired, the mustard may be mixed with syrup or molasses, instead of water. When thus made, the plaster may be borne two or three hours.

683. *Garlic Cataplasm.*

The garlic cataplasm is employed with the same intention as the mustard, though much less active. It may be made by

bruising the cloves of garlic, and mixing them in a common poultice of bread and milk.

684. *Onion Poultice.*

Onions are often used in cases of croup, and in diseases of the chest in children, as revulsives and antispasmodics. Having been partially roasted, mashed, and spread between the folds of thin muslin, they are applied over the chest, and are permitted to remain as long as they retain their warmth and moisture.

Another onion poultice may be prepared by boiling thoroughly corn-meal until a soft mush is produced; then cutting the raw onions very fine, and stirring the onion and juice into the hot mush; allowing to heat through, and then spreading upon cloths. Onion poultices make a most valuable application to the legs and arms of children threatened with convulsion.

685. *Cataplasm of Mustard, Pepper, and Ginger.*

℞. Sinapis Nigræ contusæ ℔ss;
Pulveris Piperis,
Pulveris Zingiberis, āā ʒj;
Aquæ bullientis q. s. ut fiat cataplasma.

Signa.—To be applied to the region of the stomach in severe pain or sickness, or to the soles of the feet when revulsion is required.

686. *Spice Plaster.*

℞. Pulveris Caryophylli,
Pulveris Piperis,
Pulveris Capsici,
Farinæ, āā ʒj;
Aquæ bullientis q. s. ut fiat cataplasma.

Signa.—Let the plaster, thus prepared, be applied hot to the epigastric region.

Employed for the relief of flatulence and sick stomach.

687. *Clove Plaster.*

Quilt some powdered cloves in flannel, and wring them out in hot whiskey or alcohol. Thus prepared, they form an excellent external application in colic, and in irritability of the stomach, etc.

688. *Mercurial Ointment, Camphor, etc.*

℞. Unguenti Hydrargyri ℥j;
Olei Terebinthinæ,
Camphoræ, āā ʒij;
Cerati Adipis ℥j.
Misce, et fiat unguentum secundum artem.

Used as a rubefacient over the hypochondriac region, when blisters are precluded.

689. *Tartar-emetic Plaster.*

This may be made by sprinkling the powdered tartar emetic on the surface of a Burgundy pitch or adhesive plaster, or on one made by spreading basilicon, or simple ointment, on soft leather or linen. In either way the margin should be left clean.

Tartar emetic requires a longer time to produce its effect than the ordinary blister; the irritation is of a peculiar and very painful kind, and its effects must be watched with extreme care.

690. *Tartar-emetic Ointment.*

℞. Antimonii et Potassæ Tartratis ʒj;
Adipis ℥j.
Tere simul.

This ointment, when applied to the skin, is a slow but certain means of exciting an eruption. The officinal formula is two drachms to the ounce, a better strength for ordinary purposes.

Dr. Kramer speaks highly of its use in acute inflammation of the tympanic membrane. It is to be rubbed over the mastoid process. HANNAY.

691. *Lotion of Tartar-emetic and Corrosive Sublimate.*

℞. Antimonii et Potassæ Tartratis ʒj;
Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi gr. v;
Aquæ f℥j.
Solve, et adde—
Spiritûs Lavandulæ Compositi fʒj.

This solution is applied by rubbing it on the part. The rubbing should be continued for five or ten minutes, and after some hours a pustular eruption will appear.—Dr. Hannay's essay, *De Tartratis Antimonii usu externo*, p. 26.

It has been used in pertussis, dyspnœa, catarrh, etc., and in the removal of incipient tumors.

It has been ascertained by the illustrious Jenner and others, that tartar emetic, employed for an undue length of time externally, will produce violent effects on the system.

We find in a note in Beck's *Medical Jurisprudence*, vol. ii. p. 283, that Dr. Francis mentions two cases wherein tartar emetic ointment, excessively used, produced effects similar to those at times arising from the outward application of arsenic. Magendie and Brodie ascertained by experiments upon animals, that, inserted into wounds, its effects resemble those produced by its internal exhibition.

692. *Granville's Antidynous Lotions.*

These preparations act with great celerity. They are formed of *three ingredients*, mixed in certain proportions, according to the urgency of the case, viz:—

1. Of a saturated solution of ammonia; 2. Of the spirit of rosemary; and 3. Of spirit of camphor.

1. *The milder Ammoniated Lotion.*

℞. Aquæ Ammoniæ Fortioris f℥j;
Spiritûs Rosmarini (*Phar.* 1850) f℥vj;
Spiritûs Camphoræ f℥ij.
Misce.

2. *The stronger Ammoniated Lotion.*

℞. Aquæ Ammoniæ Fortioris f℥x;
Spiritûs Rosmarini (*Phar.* 1850) f℥iv;
Spiritûs Camphoræ f℥ij.
Misce.

The only point in which these formulas differ from the original by Dr. Granville is in the preparation of the spirit of rosemary. Our Pharmacopœia directs the oil of rosemary to be dissolved in alcohol. Dr. Granville had it prepared "by taking two lbs. of the tips or small leaves of fresh rosemary, and eight pints of alcohol, which are infused together for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel, and after adding as much water as will first prevent the empyreumatic smell, distil over *seven* pints."

As to the method of applying these counter-irritants, we shall use the words of their inventor, Dr. Granville. "First impregnate with the colorless and transparent liquid, either a piece of linen folded six or seven times to the size of the part intended to be covered, or a piece of thick and coarse flannel;

and, secondly, lay either of them on the spot, pressing with the hand at the same time, very steadily and firmly, the said linen or flannel, over which there should be placed a thick towel, doubled several times, so that not only the evaporation of the lotion may be impeded, but the hand employed in pressing the application to the part may not suffer damage from any evaporation, or from contact with the liquid. In some parts of the body more convenient than the others, the readiest and most effectual mode of pressing down the application is, by tying over it a towel or thick bandage; but to this mode there is the objection that we cannot, under certain circumstances, inspect the part as quickly and as often as required, so as to judge, from the effect of the application, when to stop, or how long to persevere in using it."[1]

When applied to the temples, forehead, jaws, or chin, great care must be taken to prevent the effluvia from affecting the eyes and nostrils. The skin should be examined in a minute or two after the application, in order to see the effect produced. When the pain is severe after the lotion is removed, simple diluent washes, and warm water, which is perhaps the best, will speedily allay it. Vesication will generally take place in from two to five minutes, and even in a minute in some persons; but where cauterization is requisite, ten or twelve minutes may be necessary. The irritated or denuded surface may be dressed, according to existing indications, with a simple poultice, tepid fomentations, cerate, or irritating ointments.

693. *Gondret's Pommade Ammoniacale.*

℞. Adipis partes xxxij;
Olei Amygdalæ Dulcis partes ij;
Aquæ Ammoniæ Fortioris partes xvij.

Melt the lard, mix the oil with it, and pour them into a wide-mouthed vial with a glass stopper; then add the ammonia, close the bottle, mix the contents together by shaking, and keep the mixture in a cool place. If the skin is to be excited, perspiration to be re-established, or some subcutaneous engorgement to be dissipated, the pommade is applied by friction with the fingers. But if a rubefacient effect is desirable, spread the ointment thickly on linen, and apply it for one or two minutes. For vesication, continue the application for five or six minutes; and, by a farther continuance, absolute cauterization is speedily produced.

[1] Granville: Counter-Irritation, its Principles and Practice, p. 39.

This, and the preceding ammoniacal preparations, are used in a great variety of diseases, and in all cases when speedy and powerful counter-irritation is demanded; as in neuralgia and rheumatic affections generally, both acute and chronic; spasms, convulsions, gout, paralysis, inflammatory diseases of internal organs, diseases of the heart, sprains, amaurosis, diseases of the eyes, etc. etc.

694. *Caustic Solution of Potassa.*

℞. Potassæ ℥jss;
Aquæ f℥ij.
Fiat solutio.

Applied to the spine in tetanus.

Dr. Joseph Hartshorne speaks in high terms of the beneficial effect of this solution in the above disease. The best mode of applying it, so as merely to produce a rubefacient action, is to tie a piece of sponge to a stick or common table fork, and apply it from the nape of the neck to the sacrum. When the solution is strong, the effect is powerful.

695. *Concentrated Tincture of Cayenne Pepper.*

℞. Pulveris Capsici ℥iv;
Alcoholis f℥xij.
Macera per dies septem et cola.

This powerful rubefacient is recommended as an embrocation for toothache and neuralgic affections.

A. Turnbull.

696. *Turpentine Liniment.*

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ,
Olei Olivæ, āā ℥ij;
Spiritûs Camphoræ f℥j;
Aquæ Ammoniæ f℥j.
Fiat linimentum.

This is a good combination, and it may be used in most cases in which a prompt rubefacient is indicated. It is an effective agent for the relief of tympanitis, whether occurring after dysentery or diarrhœa, or arising in the progress of low fevers. For this purpose it should be well rubbed over the abdomen several times daily.

697. *Liniment of Cantharides.*

℞. Pulveris Cantharidis ℥j;
Olei Terebinthinæ f℥viij.
Digere per horas tres in vase leviter clauso, et cola.

This liniment was first made by Dr. Jos. Hartshorne, of this city, who used it with great success in typhoid fever. It is merely rubbed over the surface of the body.

S. G. MORTON.

698. *Compound Liniment of Cantharides.*

℞. Camphoræ ʒiij.
Solve in Linimenti Cantharidis fʒss; et adde—
Unguenti Hydrargyri,
Unguenti Adipis, āā ʒj.
Fiat linimentum.

This preparation is employed in low fever, when it is desirable to rouse the system, and at the same time affect it with mercury; also in tumors. S. G. MORTON.

699. *Liniment of Croton Oil.*

℞. Olei Tiglii,
Olei Olivæ, āā ʒj.
Fiat linimentum.

Croton oil is one of our safest and most efficient rubefacients. Rubbed for a few minutes, or sometimes even for a few seconds, on the skin, it produces irritation and redness, followed in some hours by a pustular eruption. If the effect is too severe at first, it is readily counteracted by a poultice, preceded by washing with mild soap and water to remove the oil. In some persons the oil may be applied pure.

[700. *Liniment of Croton and Oil of Amber.*]

℞. Olei Tiglii gtt. xx ad xl.
Olei Succini rectificati fʒj.
Misce, et fiat linimentum.

A most efficient liniment for the throat or chest in croup, catarrh, or pneumonia. ELLWOOD WILSON.

701. *Volatile Liniment.*

℞. Olei Olivæ,
Aquæ Ammoniæ, āā fʒj.
Misce.

Applied to the neck in inflammation of the throat. It is also used for sprains and bruises, and for enlarged glands.

702. *Ammoniated Soap Liniment.*

℞. Linimenti Saponis f℥ij;
Aquæ Ammoniæ f℥j;
Tincturæ Opii f℥ss.
Fiat linimentum.

This may be beneficially employed in the same class of diseases as the volatile liniment.

Iodine.

Iodine is used in different forms as a rubefacient and counter-irritant. It produces local alterative effects when applied externally, and hence is much employed for the discussion of buboes, goitre, enlarged glands, and diseases of the joints. The officinal tincture is generally recommended, and is applied to the diseased part by a camel's hair pencil.

The following formulas furnish solutions of different strengths, which prove satisfactory in practice.

703. *Lugol's Rubefacient Solution.*

℞. Iodinii ℥ss;
Potassii Iodidi ℥j;
Aquæ f℥vj.
Misce.

Used for touching the free margins of the eyelids and nostrils in scrofulous ophthalmia, and strumous affections of the mucous membrane. LUGOL.

704. *Iodine Paint.*

℞. Iodinii gr. lxiv;
Potassii Iodidi gr. xxx;
Alcoholis f℥j.
Fiat solutio. KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

705. *Ethereal Solution of Iodine.*

℞. Ætheris f℥j;
Potassii Iodidi gr. xv;
Iodinii q. s. ad saturandum.
Misce.

"It is applied in the same way as the tincture, by means of a camel's hair pencil rubbed over the part, until it begins to produce a burning sensation; then cover it with a pledget of wadding, so as to prevent evaporation." R. THOMSON.

706. *Liniment of Croton Oil and Potassa.*

℞. Olei Tiglii,
Liquoris Potassæ, āā ♏xv.
Misce, et adde—
Aquæ Rosæ f℥j.
Fiat linimentum.

This may be rubbed on the affected part twice or three times a day, until minute pustules appear.

JAMES ALLEN.

707. *Cowhage Ointment.*

℞. Mucunæ gr. viij;
Adipis ℥j.
Fiat unguentum.

The ointment must be rubbed in from ten to twenty minutes. The immediate effect is a sensation resembling stinging with nettles, but this passes off in less than half an hour. The skin generally becomes covered with white papules, which soon disappear.

It is used in the same cases as the tartar emetic, or the Croton oil liniment. BLATIN.

CLASS XXI.

ANOMALOUS EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

It was the original intention of the author of this work to arrange all the prescriptions, whether for internal or external use, under their appropriate therapeutic heads, and a few of the earlier editions conformed, more or less, to this view. But the introduction of a great number of new remedies, the true value of which can only be determined by careful trials, has caused much difficulty in arranging them properly in that respect. This remark is particularly applicable to the host of articles used, under various forms, in the skin diseases. To remedy this, and to facilitate reference as much as possible, the Editor has added the present class, which is arranged on a pharmaceutical, rather than a therapeutical basis, and its subdivisions are named according to the form of preparation employed, viz: Collyria, Injections, Gargles, Liniments, Ointments, Cataplasms, Baths, Fomentations, and Fumigations.

A.—COLLYRIA.

These are preparations applied to the eyes. They are sometimes dry, but generally liquid—consisting of infusions, decoctions, or distilled waters, with the addition of various medicinal substances.

Powders.

708. *Dry Collyrium of Oxide of Zinc and Sugar.*

℞. Sacchari,
Zinci Oxidi, āā partes æquales.
Tere in pulverem.

The ends of a quill having been cut off, a small quantity of the powder is placed in the barrel, and is gently blown into the eye. M. RECAMIER.

709. *Dry Collyrium of Red Precipitate and Oxide of Zinc.*

℞. Sacchari ʒij;
Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri gr. x;
Zinci Oxidi ℈j.
Fiat pulvis subtilissimus.

This, like the preceding powder, is used in opacities of the cornea, by blowing into the eye through a quill.
DUPUYTREN.

710. *Dry Collyrium of Opium and Calomel.*

℞. Pulveris Opii gr. iv;
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis,
Sacchari, āā ℈j.
Tere bene.

This compound is blown into the eye for the removal of specks on the cornea resulting from inflammation.

711. *Lapis Divinus.*

℞. Aluminis,
Potassæ Nitratis,
Cupri Sulphatis, āā ʒj;
Camphoræ ʒss.

The alum, nitre, and sulphate of copper are to be fused together, in a glazed earthen crucible, to drive off the water of crystallization, and the camphor is to be added near the end of the process. The cold mass is to be broken in pieces, and preserved in a closely stoppered bottle.

This article is much employed on the Continent as an eye-wash, in the strength of two grains and upwards to a fluid-ounce of distilled water.

Solutions and Mixtures.

712. *Alum Collyrium.*

℞. Pulveris Aluminis gr. viij;
Aquæ Rosæ fʒj.
Fiat solutio.

To be applied to the eye in chronic inflammation, as well as in the purulent ophthalmia of infants.
MOORFIELD'S HOSP. *Pharm.*

713. *Collyrium of Iodine and Iodide of Potassium.*

℞. Aquæ Rosæ f℥vj;
Potassii Iodidi gr. xxiv;
Iodinii gr. ij.
Fiat collyrium.
Signa.—To be applied to the eyes three or four times in the day.

In scrofulous ophthalmia and ulcerations of the cornea and conjunctiva. It is also serviceable in removing metallic specks from the cornea, by forming a soluble iodide with the metal. RYAN.

714. *Collyrium of Green Vitriol.*

℞. Ferri Sulphatis gr. ij;
Aquæ f℥j.
Fiat solutio.

Used in chronic ophthalmia.

715. *Collyrium of Subacetate of Lead and Wine of Opium.*

℞. Liquoris Plumbi Subacetatis ♏xij;
Vini Opii ♏xl;
Aquæ Rosæ f℥iv.
Fiat collyrium.

This is an excellent eye-water, but it should not be used when there are ulcers on the cornea, as the lead might combine chemically with the base of the ulcer and form an indelible mark.

716. *Collyrium of Vinegar and Alcohol.*

℞. Aceti destillati f℥j;
Alcoholis f℥ss;
Aquæ Rosæ f℥viij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—To be applied to weak eyes.

In chronic ophthalmias after depletion.

717. *Collyrium of Acetate of Zinc.*

℞. Zinci Acetatis gr. ij;
Aquæ Rosæ f℥j.
Fiat solutio.

This is one of the best eye-waters in common use.

It may be employed with great benefit in recent cases of

inflammation of the eyes. It should be dropped into the eye twice daily.

718. *Alum Curd.*

℞. Pulveris Aluminis ʒss;
Albumen unius ovi.
Fiat coagulum.
Signa.—To be applied on a linen rag to inflamed eyes. It should be removed in three or four hours.

719. *Collyrium of Nitrate of Silver.*

℞. Argenti Nitratis gr. j;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥j.
Fiat solutio.
Signa.—Used by dropping into the eye.

In acute ophthalmia, and to promote the absorption of specks upon the cornea.

720. *Collyrium of Sulphate of Cadmium.*

℞. Cadmii Sulphatis gr. iij;
Aquæ Rosæ f℥ij;
Vini Opii f℥j.
Fiat mistura.

Used for opacities of the cornea, and in chronic ophthalmia.

The quantity of sulphate of cadmium is gradually increased to four grains in an ounce. FRONMULLER.

721. *Camphorated Collyrium of Sulphate of Copper.*

℞. Cupri Sulphatis gr. vj;
Aquæ Camphoræ f℥viij.
Solve.
Signa.—To be dropped into the eye.

This is nearly the same as the formula recommended by Mr. Ware in the treatment of purulent ophthalmia.

[722. *Collyrium of Borax and Opium.*]

℞. Sodæ Biboratis gr. xx;
Vini Opii gtt. x;
Aquæ Rosæ f℥j.
Misce.

In cases of chronic conjunctival congestion.
T. G. MORTON.

723. *Collyrium of Prussic Acid.*

℞. Acidi Hydrocyanici diluti f℥j;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥vij.
Misce.

A few drops are placed in the eye in irritable ophthalmia, as also to remove the conjunctival stains made by nitrate of silver. MOORFIELD'S HOSPITAL *Pharm.*

724. *Collyrium of Gallic Acid and Opium.*

℞. Acidi Gallici gr. x;
Glycerinæ ℥ij;
Extracti Opii gr. x;
Aquæ f℥ij.
Misce et cola.
Signa.—Apply a few drops to the eye night and morning.

This is a mild astringent lotion, useful in cases of chronic ophthalmia.

725. *Strychnia Collyrium.*

℞. Strychniæ gr. ij;
Acidi Acetici diluti,
Aquæ destillatæ, āā f℥j.
Fiat solutio.
Signa.—A drop or two, diluted or not according to circumstances, to be applied to the eye several times a day.
DR. RYAN *on Amaurosis.*

[726. *Collyrium of Atropia and Tannin.*]

℞. Atropiæ Sulphatis gr. j;
Acidi Tannici gr. v–xx;
Glycerinæ puræ f℥j;
Aquæ Rosæ f℥j.
Misce.

In chronic, irritable, granular conjunctivitis.
T. G. MORTON.

727. *Collyrium of Corrosive Sublimate.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi gr. ij;
Ammoniæ Hydrochloratis gr. vj;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥viij.
Fiat solutio.

The above may be advantageously used in gonorrhœal or scrofulous ophthalmia, as also to remove opacity of the cor-

nea, after the subsidence of inflammation. Known as Mackenzie's wash.

728. *Collyrium of Opium and Camphor.*

℞. Extracti Opii gr. x;
Camphoræ gr. vj;
Aquæ ferventis f℥xij.
Tere simul et cola.

The anodyne nature of this preparation is supposed to afford some advantage over ordinary lotions, in painful affections of the eye.

[729. *Decoction of Quince Seed.*]

℞. Cydonii Seminum ℥ij;
Aquæ destillatæ Oj.
Coque lente, per sextam partem horæ et cola.

A mild soothing application in acute ophthalmia.
London Pharmacopœia.

730. *Conradi's Collyrium.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi gr. j;
Decocti Cydonii (Formula 729) f℥j;
Aquæ Rosæ f℥vj;
Vini Opii f℥j.
Fiat mistura.

This collyrium is praised by most of the German oculists in cases of chronic ophthalmia.

731. *Bates's Camphorated Water.*

℞. Cupri Sulphatis,
Boli Armeniæ, āā gr. viij;
Camphoræ gr. ij;
Aquæ bullientis f℥viij.
Fiat infusum et cola.

This is used as a lotion in the purulent ophthalmia of infants.

732. *Collyrium of Spirit of Mindererus and Camphor Water.*

℞. Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis f℥ij;
Aquæ Camphoræ f℥vj.
Misce.
Signa.—For eyes requiring a mild astringent and stimulant application.

733. *Collyrium of Spirit of Mindererus with Opium.*

℞. Extracti Opii gr. x;
Aquæ ferventis f℥vj.
Solve, cola, et adde—
Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis f℥ij.

Used in acute ophthalmia, when considerable pain remains after depletion.

[734. *Collyrium of Corrosive Sublimate, Opium, etc.*]

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi gr. ½;
Extracti Opii Aquosi gr. viij;
Decocti Cydonii f℥ss;
Aquæ Rosæ f℥iv.
Misce.

For application after the removal of the foreign bodies, or in superficial burns. T. G. MORTON.

735. *Emollient Collyrium.*

℞. Altheæ contusæ ℥ij;
Aquæ destillatæ Oj.
Macera per horas tres, et cola.

In inflammation of the conjunctiva accompanied with violent irritation.

736. *Collyrium of Poppies and Camphor.*

℞. Decocti Papaveris, *Lond.* f℥iv;
Aquæ Rosæ,
Aquæ Camphoræ, āā f℥ij.
Misce.

This is adapted to the early stages of ophthalmia.

737. *Collyrium of Wine of Opium.*

℞. Vini Opii,
Aquæ destillatæ, āā f℥ss.
Misce.

This is found beneficial in rheumatic ophthalmia, when all the febrile symptoms are gone, and little more than lingering redness with weakness of the eye remains, by being dropped into the eye twice daily. MACKENZIE.

738. *Collyrium of Conia.*

℞. Coniæ partes ij;
Alcoholis partes xiij;
Aquæ destillatæ partes cc.
Fiat solutio.

Employed in scrofulous ophthalmia, with intolerance of light, by rubbing it around the orbits, or dropping it in the eye several times a day.

Conia, the active principle of conium maculatum, is a virulent poison, and therefore care is requisite, even in its external use. FRONMULLER.

739. *Guthrie's Ointment.*

℞. Argenti Nitratis gr. ij;
Liquoris Plumbi Subacetatis ♏xv;
Unguenti Cetacei, *Lond.*, ʒj.
Fiat unguentum.

"The manner of using the ointment, is by introducing between the lids a portion, larger or smaller, as the case may seem to require, from the size of a large pin's head to that of a garden pea." GUTHRIE.

[740. *Collyrium of Nitrate of Silver and Atropia.*]

℞. Argenti Nitratis gr. ij;
Atropiæ Nitratis gr. j;
Aquæ destillatæ f ʒj.
Misce.

In atonic ulceration of the cornea. T. G. MORTON.

741. *Ointment of Red Precipitate and Sulphate of Zinc.*

℞. Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri gr. x;
Zinci Sulphatis ℈j;
Adipis ʒij.
Fiat unguentum.

Recommended by Professor Dupuytren in obstinate chronic ophthalmia depending on a scrofulous diathesis.

B.—INJECTIONS.

Injections are liquid compositions of emollient, astringent, or stimulating substances. The parts into which they are

thrown are the external auditory passages, the nostrils, the canal of the urethra, the bladder, and the vagina; and also into fistulous cavities, and into the tunica vaginalis in the case of hydrocele.

A.—FOR THE EAR.

742. *Camphorated Injection of Cajeput Oil.*

℞. Camphoræ ʒiv;
Olei Cajuputi fʒvij;
Olei Amygdalæ Dulcis fʒxv.
Tere simul.

Signa.—A few drops to be dropped into the ear, in cases of dulness of hearing, from hardened wax, or dryness of the membrane. RADIUS.

743. *Goulard's Extract and Rose Water.*

℞. Liquoris Plumbi Subacetatis fʒj;
Aquæ Rosæ fℨj.
Misce.

Signa.—This is to be dropped into the ear until the meatus is full, and be allowed to remain there for a few minutes.

Used in otorrhœa. WILDE.

744. *Mixture with Bates's Alum Water.*

℞. Liquoris Aluminis Compositi, *Lond.*, fʒj;
Aquæ Rosæ fℨj.
Misce.

Used in otorrhœa, in the same way as the preceding. WILDE.

745. *Mixture with Aqua Sappharina.*

℞. Liquoris Cupri Ammonio-Sulphatis, *Lond.*, fʒj;
Aquæ destillatæ fℨj.
Misce.

Like the preceding, this is used as an astringent in otorrhœa. WILDE.

746. *Solution of Nitrate of Silver.*

℞. Argenti Nitratis gr. x;
Aquæ destillatæ fℨj.
Fiat solutio.

Used in simple otorrhœa by painting the meatus and membrana tympani with a fine camel's hair pencil, dipped in the

solution, every second or third day; and one of the three foregoing solutions is used in the interim, night and morning.
WILDE.

747. *Another Form.*

℞. Argenti Nitratis ʒss;
Aquæ destillatæ fʒj.
Fiat solutio.

This is recommended to be applied every third day to the outer half of the meatus, and adjacent portion of the concha, in chronic inflammation or thickening of the membrane lining the tympanic cavity. J. TOYNBEE.

[748. *Injection of Sulphite of Soda.*]

℞. Sodæ Sulphitis ℈j;
Aquæ destillatæ fʒj.
Fiat solutio.

For injection into the meatus in otorrhœa, connected with ulceration of the tympanum, and disease of the bones.

749. *Injection of Pyroligneous Acid.*

℞. Acidi Pyrolignei, *Dub.* fʒij;
Aquæ destillatæ fʒvj.
Fiat injectio.
Signa.—To be injected twice a day with a silver syringe, in purulent discharge from the ear. BUCHANAN.

750. *Injection of Catechu.*

℞. Catechu gr. xij;
Aquæ bullientis fʒvj.
Infunde et cola.
Signa.—To be used four or five times a day. BUCHANAN.

751. *Pyroligneous Acid, Ether, and Turpentine.*

℞. Acidi Pyrolignei, *Dub.*,
Spiritûs Ætheris Sulphurici, *Ed.*,
Olei Terebinthinæ, āā partes æquales.
Misce.
Signa.—Introduce two drops into the meatus auditorius externus every night, when the cerumen is deficient in quantity.
BUCHANAN.

752. *Injection of Creasote.*

℞. Creasoti gtt. ij;
Alcoholis gtt. x;
Syrupi f℥j;
Aquæ f℥vij.
Misce.

To be used like the foregoing.

753. *Solution of Sulphate of Cadmium.*

℞. Cadmii Sulphatis gr. viij;
Aquæ f℥j.
Fiat solutio.

Used in otorrhœa, as an alterative and astringent to arrest the discharge. LINCKE.

B.—FOR THE NOSTRILS.

Injection into the nostrils may be made by an ordinary glass or metallic syringe, pressed firmly into the anterior nares, the pipe of the syringe being directed backward, parallel with the roof of the mouth. The most efficient means, however, of bringing medicinal solutions in contact with the nasal membranes, is the use of the Thudichum douche, consisting of a bottle or other reservoir, having an aperture near its bottom, to which is attached a rubber tube, having at its extremity a plug capable of completely stopping the external nostril. In using it the medicated fluid is put into the bottle, the plug of the tube inserted tightly into the nostril, the mouth opened wide, and forcible respiration made through it; when the bottle is raised above the level of the head, the liquid passes by gravitation into one nostril, filling the maxillary sinuses upon that side, and, not being able to pass into the pharynx from the closure of the posterior nares, is carried around the septum into the meatus of the other side, and passes from the other nostril, thus washing out the whole nasal apparatus, with its connecting sinuses, maxillary and frontal, without running down the throat. It is necessary to use great care in keeping the mouth open wide, and breathing forcibly, otherwise the fluid will run down the throat, and cause suffocation.

The ordinary injection used by Dr. Thudichum in ozæna or nasal catarrh, consists of a tablespoonful or two of common

table salt in a pint of tepid water. Other formulas are as follows, all of which I have used with good results:—

[754. *Douche of Permanganate of Potassa.*]

℞. Potassæ Permanganatis gr. xvj;
Aquæ puræ Oj.
Misce.
Signa.—Use, three or four times daily, about two or three tablespoonfuls at a time.

[755. *Douche of Iodide of Zinc and Permanganate of Potassa.*]

℞. Potassæ Permanganatis gr. xvj;
Zinci Iodidi ʒss;
Tincturæ Myrrhæ fʒij;
Aquæ Oj.
Signa.—Use three or four times daily.

In ozæna, offensive nasal discharge, and frontal pain from disease of the sinus.

[756. *Douche of Hyposulphite of Soda.*]

℞. Sodæ Hyposulphitis ʒiij;
Aquæ Oj.
Misce.
Signa.—As above, for the same conditions.

[757. *Douche of Alum.*]

℞. Aluminis ℈iv;
Aquæ Oss.
Misce.

For epistaxis.

[758. *Douche of Perchloride of Iron.*]

℞. Ferri Perchloridi ℈iv;
Aquæ Oss.
Misce.

For epistaxis; also catarrh.

C.—FOR THE URETHRA.

When injections are employed in the cure of gonorrhœa, two circumstances merit especial attention, viz., the manner of injecting them and the frequency of using them. When the common syringe is used, the pipe should be perfectly smooth,

short, and conical, so that it cannot pass more than a quarter of an inch into the urethra. The patient should oil the pipe before using it, seat himself on the edge of a chair, so as to avoid pressing the perineum, draw the penis forward on the syringe with the left hand, and throw up the injection to the seat of disease (previously ascertained) with the other. As respects the frequency of injecting, it may be observed, that five or six times a day are not too often, and that the cure will be retarded by using these remedies at longer intervals. We cannot forbear remarking that gonorrhœal inflammation, situated near the extremity of the penis, can be often cured by a *routine plan;* but when seated higher up the canal, and affecting Cowper's glands or the prostate, it becomes a serious disease, the cure of which ought not to be undertaken by persons ignorant of the structure of the parts and the nature of morbid action.

759. *Nitrate of Silver.*

This article is extensively used, both in gonorrhœa and gleet. Some practitioners employ a weak solution, of two or three grains to the ounce of rosewater, twice a day. Others prefer ten grains to the ounce, and employ the injection every second or third day. Another class prefer an ointment of ten or twenty grains to the ounce, and smear this over a bougie, which is then passed into the urethra. In acute gonorrhœa, either of the latter plans will frequently arrest the disease in a few days. In gleet, perhaps, the first plan is preferable.

760. *Injection of Opium.*

R. Extracti Opii ℈j;
Glycerinæ f℥j;
Aquæ f℥iij.
Misce.
Signa.—Use after every passage of urine.

This affords great relief to the local pain and uneasiness, and causes a diminution of the discharge in gonorrhœa.

F. J. BUMSTEAD.

761. *Injection of Corrosive Sublimate, etc.*

R. Zinci Sulphatis gr. x;
Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi gr. ij;
Aquæ Rosæ f℥viij.
Fiat injectio.

In gleet.

. This powerful remedy should be employed with great caution.

762. *Injection of Sulphate of Zinc and Laudanum.*

℞. Zinci Sulphatis gr. x;
Pulveris Acaciæ ʒij;
Tincturæ Opii fʒj;
Aquæ destillatæ fʒviij.
Fiat injectio.

In gonorrhœa virulenta.

763. *Injection of Sulphate of Zinc and Acetate of Lead.*

℞. Zinci Sulphatis,
Plumbi Acetatis, āā gr. xx;
Aquæ Rosæ fʒiv.
Misce.
Signa.—Shake the bottle before using.

Although mutual decomposition of the salts takes place, the resulting mixture forms an excellent injection for gonorrhœa.
RICORD.

764. *Injection of Muriate of Ammonia, etc.*

℞. Ammoniæ Muriatis gr. j;
Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi gr. ij;
Aquæ destillatæ fʒiv.
Fiat injectio.

In chronic gonorrhœa.

765. *Injection of Acetate of Zinc.*

℞. Zinci Acetatis gr. viij;
Aquæ Rosæ fʒiv.
Fiat injectio.

In gonorrhœa virulenta.

For all these preparations, rosewater is an admirable menstruum; it possesses the advantages of being slightly astringent and rendered pure by distillation, and is therefore particularly applicable to the formation of injections and collyria.

766. *Injection of Chloride of Zinc.*

℞. Zinci Chloridi gr. j;
Aquæ fʒj.
Fiat solutio.

This injection has been used in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, with much success, by Mr. Lloyd, in cases of gonorrhœa. Mr. Weeden Cooke recommends the simultaneous employment of the alkaline carbonates internally.

767. *Injection of Monsel's Salt.*

℞. Liquoris Ferri Subsulphatis f℥ss;
Aquæ f℥vj.
Solve.
Signa.—Use for an injection.

Recommended in gleet. BUMSTEAD.

768. *Injection of Sulphate of Iron.*

℞. Ferri Sulphatis gr. viij;
Aquæ f℥j.
Fiat solutio.

Used in gleet.

769. *Injection of Iodide of Iron.*

℞. Ferri Iodidi ℥ss;
Aquæ f℥viij.
Fiat solutio.

Used in blennorrhœa. RICORD.

770. *Injection of Sulphate of Quinia.*

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis gr. viij;
Aquæ f℥j;
Acidi Sulphurici diluti q. s. ut fiat solutio.

Used in gonorrhœa. GODDARD.

771. *Injection of Chlorate of Potassa.*

℞. Potassæ Chloratis ℥ss;
Aquæ f℥v.
Fiat solutio.

This has been used in a number of cases of gonorrhœa, speedily effecting a cure. A. S. PALMER.

[772. *Injection of Permanganate of Potash.*]

℞. Potassæ Permanganatis gr. j–ij;
Tincturæ Myrrhæ f℥ij;
Aquæ f℥vj.
Misce.

In gonorrhœa.

773. *Injection of Calomel, etc.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis ʒj;
Acaciæ ʒij;
Tincturæ Opii fʒss;
Aquæ fʒviij.
Fiat injectio.

For gonorrhœa or gleet.

774. *Injection of Sulphate of Copper.*

℞. Cupri Sulphatis gr. vj;
Aquæ destillatæ fʒvj;
Tincturæ Opii fʒj.
Fiat solutio.

To be thrown up the urethra in chronic gonorrhœa.

775. *Injection of Yellow Root (Hydrastis Canadensis).*

℞. Radicis Hydrastidis contusæ ʒj;
Aquæ bullientis Oj.
Macera per horas duas, et cola.
Signa.—Inject an ounce three times daily.

Dr. D. M. McCann, of Martinsburg, recommends highly this injection in gonorrhœa.

Dr. U. E. Ewing also speaks favorably of it; but he directs a drachm of sulphate of copper to be dissolved in the infusion.

776. *Injection of Tea.*

℞. Folii Theæ Viridis ʒj;
Aquæ ferventis fʒvj.
Fiat infusum et cola.

For an injection in gonorrhœa virulenta.

777. *Injection of Copaiba.*

℞. Copaibæ ʒv;
Vitellum unius ovi;
Extracti Opii gr. j.
Tere simul, et adde gradatim—
Aquæ fʒvij.
Misce.
Signa.—Inject a portion several times daily.

This is an efficacious mode of treating gonorrhœa.

DALLAS.

778. *Injection of Ammoniated Copper.*

℞. Cupri Ammoniati gr. v;
Aquæ Rosæ f℥viij.
Fiat solutio.

In chronic gonorrhœa.

779. *Solution of Tannin.*

℞. Acidi Tannici gr. xxxij;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥viij.
Solve.

Employed as a wash to chronic ulcers, and as an injection in obstinate blennorrhœa.—BERAL, *in* DUNGLISON'S *New Remedies*, 6th ed. p. 45.

780. *Injection of Strychnia.*

℞. Strychniæ gr. j;
Acidi Nitrici ♏ij;
Aquæ f℥j.
Fiat solutio.
Signa.—Inject a drachm three times a day after urination.

Used in gleet. JOHNSON.

C.—VAGINAL INJECTIONS.

781. *Injection of Permanganate of Potassa.*

℞. Potassæ Permanganatis gr. xx;
Aquæ Oj.
Solve.

Used in cancer of the womb for its alterant and deodorant effect, also in fetid lochial discharge in puerperal fever, a small quantity being injected several times daily.

D. F. GIRWOOD.

782. *Injection of Creasote.*

℞. Creasoti ♏xij;
Mucilaginis Tragacanthæ ℥ij;
Aquæ ferventis f℥xiv.
Fiat mistura.

Recommended for the removal of the fetid and vitiated secretions from the maternal passages in puerperal fever. Warm

water is thrown up to wash out the vagina, and the injection is then used. It is employed in the same way for cancer of the womb. MACKENZIE.

783. *Injection of Labarraque's Solution.*

℞. Liquoris Sodæ Chlorinatæ f℥j;
Aquæ f℥x.
Misce.

Prescribed as a vaginal wash in cases of infection produced by the decomposition of a retained placenta. TROUSSEAU.

784. *Injection of Mustard.*

℞. Pulveris Sinapis Albæ ℥ij;
Aquæ ferventis Oj.
Misce.
Signa.—Inject a third part three times daily.

Useful in amenorrhœa. S. ASHWELL.

785. *Vaginal Pessary of Tannic Acid.*

℞. Ceræ Albæ ℈v.
Liquefac cum leni calore, et adde—
Adipis ℥vj;
Acidi Tannici ℈ij.
Tere bene et divide in pessos iv.

Used in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa of females.
SIMPSON.

786. *Vaginal Pessary of Alum and Catechu.*

℞. Olei Theobromæ ℥ij;
Aluminis,
Pulveris Catechu, āā ℥j.
Misce secundum artem et divide in pessos vj.

Useful in chronic vaginitis and leucorrhœa.

Inoculation and Subcutaneous Injection of Medicines.

INOCULATION.—The introduction of medicines into the skin by inoculation was proposed in 1836 by M. Lafargue, and has since been practised by M. Solon and M. Langenbeck. The latter has tried a number of experiments, whereby the value of this mode of medication has been fully proved. Inoculation is effected by making a number of punctures with a small

lancet through the skin—including both the epidermis and the dermis—and rubbing the medicine, previously dissolved in the smallest possible quantity of fluid, into the punctured part. Some local irritation follows the operation. In this way, solutions of morphia, strychnia, quinia, iodine, corrosive sublimate, and of the various narcotic extracts, have been employed with much success. The quantity of medicament used is about double of what would be administered by the mouth. Inoculation has proved effectual in sciatica, neuralgia, and local pains; but it has not, however, attracted much attention from practical physicians.

SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTION of medicines is more efficacious than inoculation, as in this way remedies can be more readily and certainly introduced. The operation is performed by means of a syringe capable of holding a fluidrachm, and having its perforated nozzle drawn to a point, by which the skin can be penetrated by a gentle rotary motion. Or a delicate trocar and canula may be used. The trocar having been withdrawn, the injection is made by a syringe through the canula. After the operation there are usually some swelling, tenderness, or pain, and a diffused redness of the skin. These local phenomena soon pass away, and the symptoms characteristic of the medicine are manifested on the system. No unpleasant local results need be anticipated, unless the quantity employed be large, or the remedy be of an acrimonious character. In all cases strong solutions are used, with a view of combining efficiency with smallness of bulk.

A source of trouble in giving hypodermic injections exists in the occasional introduction of air through the syringe beneath the skin, the effect of which is generally to produce an abscess, very small usually, but still painful, and preventing the introduction of the fluid at the same point, or even in its vicinity, for a considerable time after. To avoid this, great care must be used to get the instrument to work perfectly air-tight, which can be tested by drawing up the fluid, and then discharging it under the surface without withdrawing it from the vessel in which the fluid is held; if no air-bubbles are expelled from the nozzle, it is in proper working order.

The following method of introduction has been found by the editor to answer better than the usual one, viz: having drawn the proper quantity of fluid into the syringe, with the nozzle applied, pinch up the skin, as far as possible, *tightly* between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand; then *instantly* plunge the needle of the instrument deep down into the cel-

lular tissue, at an oblique angle, nearly to the hilt of the syringe; then *slowly* expelling the fluid, press the finger upon the skin over the needle as it is withdrawn, to prevent any escape of the fluid. This has been found to be much less painful than when the needle is slowly and gently insinuated, and much less likely to be followed by swelling and redness than when the fluid is inserted very near the surface.

Saturated solutions of tannin, and of the peracetate, perchloride, and persulphate of iron, have been injected for the destruction of nævi and small aneurisms.

Dr. Alexander Wood, of Edinburgh, reported nine cases of neuralgia, in 1855, treated by injections of a strong solution of opium, over the seat of pain. In all relief was afforded, and in most a cure was effected.

Dr. Horatio R. Storer injected, successfully, ten drops of a solution of the bimeconate of morphia (bimeconate gr. x, alcohol f℥j, and water f℥xiij), beneath the mucous membrane of the gum for the relief of toothache in pregnant women. Dr. Scanzoni speaks favorably of the same preparation for neuralgia, and even for puerperal convulsions.

Mr. Charles Hunter, of London, employed concentrated solutions of the acetate of morphia in cases of chorea, tic douloureux, delirium tremens, and hemicrania. The doses ranged from a half to three-fourths of a grain of the acetate. In every instance the peculiar effects of morphia were soon manifested.

Drs. Courty and Cowdell report, severally, the injection of atropia, or its sulphate, in doses ranging from one-thirty-third to one-eighth of a grain in asthma, sciatica, and severe neuralgias. If the atropia be pure, these quantities are too large for ordinary use.

Dr. Ignatius Langer, of Iowa, refers to twenty-three cases of intermittent fever cured by injections of sulphate of quinia. "He administered a solution of two to ten grains of sulphate of quinia in fifteen to thirty grains of water (with an addition of two to six drops of diluted sulphuric acid), according to age, constitution, duration of disease, and former treatment."

D.—GARGLES AND MOUTH WASHES.

Gargles, like injections, are astringent and stimulating, and to be of any service must be frequently applied, and persevered in for some time.

[787. *Gargle of Sage and Flaxseed.*]

℞. Salviæ ℥ij;
Seminis Lini ℥j;
Aquæ bullientis Oj.
Macera cum leni calore per duas horas; cola.

An excellent gargle in the acute stage of pharyngitis or tonsillitis, when irritating and astringent applications are injurious. To be used cold. J. F. MEIGS.

788. *Gargle of Brandy.*

℞. Spiritûs Vini Gallici,
Aquæ, āā partes æquales.

Brandy and water form an excellent gargle for some cases of inflamed fauces.

789. *Gargle of White Oak Bark and Alum.*

℞. Quercûs Albæ contusæ ℥j;
Aquæ Ojss.
Coque ad Oj, cola, et adde—
Aluminis ℥ss;
Spiritûs Vini Gallici f℥ij.
Misce.

Used in sore throat and chronic ulceration of the fauces.

790. *Gargle of Sulphate of Quinia, etc.*

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis gr. xij;
Cupri Sulphatis gr. xvj;
Acidi Sulphurici Aromatici f℥j;
Aquæ f℥viij.
Fiat mistura.
Signa.—To be used three or four times a day in obstinate sore throat. JOS. HARTSHORNE.

791. *Gargle of Borax and Myrrh.*

℞. Sodæ Boratis ℥j;
Tincturæ Myrrhæ f℥ss;
Mellis despumati f℥j;
Aquæ Rosæ f℥iv.
Fiat gargarysma.

To be used as a gargle or mouth wash, in ptyalism or scorbutic affections of the gums.

[792. *Mouth Wash of Borax and Honey.*]

℞. Sodæ Biboratis ℥j;
Glycerinæ f℥j;
Mellis despumati f℥vj.
Misce.

For application in aphthous ulceration of the mouth.
P. SQUIRE.

793. *Gargle of Sulphate of Zinc, etc.*

℞. Zinci Sulphatis ℥j;
Mellis f℥ss;
Tincturæ Myrrhæ f℥j;
Spiritûs Vini Gallici f℥j;
Aquæ Rosæ f℥vj.
Fiat gargarysma.

To be applied to ulcerated gums, occasioned by excessive salivation. Water can be added if it be too strong.

794. *Dr. Blake's Toothache Solution.*

℞. Aluminis (in pulverem subtilissimum triturandi) ℥ij;
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrosi f℥vij.
Fiat mistura.

Said by Dr. Blake, of London, to be an infallible cure for *toothache*, when not connected with rheumatism.

795. *Gargle of Alum.*

℞. Aluminis ℥ij;
Aquæ f℥iv.
Solve.

This is Dr. Cavarra's gargle for *fœtor oris*, or offensive breath.

796. *Gargle of Pomegranate and Alum.*

℞. Granati Fructûs Corticis ℥ss;
Rosæ Gallicæ ℥ij;
Aquæ bullientis f℥vj.
Fiat infusum. Cola et adde—
Mellis despumati f℥j;
Aluminis ℥ij.
Fiat gargarysma.

For inflammation of the throat and fauces.

[797. *Gargle of Pomegranate, Chlorate of Potash, etc.*]

℞. Corticis Granati Fructûs ℥ss;
Potassæ Chloratis ʒij;
Quercûs Albæ contusæ ℥j;
Aluminis ℥ss;
Aquæ bullientis Oij.
Fiat infusum. Cola.

In subacute and chronic pharyngitis. L. C. HEYL.

798. *Gargle of Rhatany.*

℞. Pulveris Krameriæ,
Pulveris Cinnamomi, āā ʒj;
Aquæ bullientis f℥vij.
Macera per horas duas, cola, et adde—
Sacchari ℥ij.
Fiat gargarysma.

A valuable astringent gargle in ordinary sore throat.

799. *Muriatic Acid and Peruvian Bark Gargle.*

℞. Infusi Cinchonæ Rubræ f℥iv;
Mellis despumati f℥j;
Acidi Muriatici ♏x.
Fiat gargarysma.

In chronic inflammation, when the pain and swelling have been reduced by depletion. RATIER'S *Formulary.*

800. *Detergent Gargle of Sulphuric Acid, etc.*

℞. Decocti Hordei f℥iv;
Mellis despumati f℥ss;
Acidi Sulphurici ♏x.
Fiat gargarysma. RATIER.

801. *Mercurial Gargle.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi gr. j;
Mellis despumati f℥ss;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥iv.
Fiat solutio.

For venereal sore throat. RATIER.

802. *Sal Ammoniac and Acetic Acid Gargle.*

℞. Acidi Acetici f℥ij;
Ammoniæ Muriatis ℥j;
Mellis f℥jss;
Aquæ f℥xij.
Fiat gargarysma.

For inflamed fauces. RATIER.

803. *Gargle of Acetate of Lead.*

℞. Plumbi Acetatis ℥ss;
Syrupi f℥j;
Decocti Hordei Oj.
Fiat solutio.

In mercurial sore mouth, etc. RATIER.

804. *Chloride of Lime Gargle.*

℞. Calcis chlorinatæ ℥ij;
Aquæ Oj.
Solve et cola. Dein adde—
Mellis f℥j.
Misce.

Used in ulceration of the mouth and throat.

805. *Disinfecting Mouth Wash.*

℞. Calcis Chlorinatæ ℥iij;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥ij.
Tere simul et filtra. Dein adde—
Olei Rosæ ♏v;
Alcoholis f℥ij;
Mellis Rosæ f℥ss.
Misce.

Used in mercurial sore mouth.

806. *Cayenne Pepper Gargle.*

℞. Tincturæ Capsici f℥ss;
Aquæ Rosæ f℥viij.
Misce.

A stimulating gargle used in scarlet fever. GRIFFITHS.

807. *Mel Ægyptiacum.*

℞. Linimenti Æruginis (*Lond.*) f℥j.

This is applied with a brush to venereal ulcers of the throat. Diluted with water (one drachm to the ounce), it forms a detergent gargle.

808. *Gargle with Iodine and Opium.*

℞. Tincturæ Iodinii,
Tincturæ Opii, āā f℥j;
Aquæ f℥vj.
Fiat gargarysma.
Signa.—To be well shaken when used.

This is employed three or four times daily in ulcerated sore throat.

809. *Lotion of Iodide of Zinc.*

℞. Zinci Iodidi gr. x;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥j.
Fiat solutio.

Applied daily to enlarged tonsils, by a piece of sponge tied to a quill. J. J. Ross.

810. *Mixture of Sulphuric Acid and Honey.*

℞. Acidi Sulphurici f℥ss;
Mellis f℥j.
Fiat linimentum.

Used for aphthæ, by touching the ulcerated surfaces frequently with a soft pencil.

811. *Wash of Sulphate of Copper, etc.*

℞. Cupri Sulphatis ℥ij;
Pulveris Cinchonæ Pallidæ ℥ss;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥iv.
Misce.
Signa.—In the gangrenous sore mouth of children, applied to the full extent of the ulceration and excoriation.
B. H. Coates.

Sulphate of zinc is often employed in like doses in this affection.

812. *Gargle of Alum, Sage Tea, and Honey.*

℞. Salviæ ℥ss;
Aquæ bullientis Oss.
Fiat infusum, et cola. Dein adde—
Aluminis ℥ss;
Mellis f℥j.
Fiat mistura.

This domestic remedy is very effectual in cases of sore throat.

813. *Lotion of Muriatic Acid, etc.*

℞. Acidi Muriatici f℥ss;
Mellis,
Aquæ Rosæ, āā f℥j.
Misce.
Signa.—To be applied with a brush to scorbutic gums three or four times a day.

E.—LINIMENTS, LOTIONS, ETC.

814. *Lotion of Lime-water, Zinc, etc.*

℞. Zinci Oxidi gr. xij;
Cupri Sulphatis gr. iij;
Mellis f℥j;
Liquoris Calcis f℥ij.
Fiat lotio.
Signa.—To be applied to phagedenic ulcers of the genitals.
Vide SWEDIAUR *on Syphilis.*

815. *Liniment of Lime-water and Linseed Oil (Carron Oil).*

℞. Olei Lini f℥iij;
Liquoris Calcis f℥vj.
Fiat linimentum.
Signa.—To be applied to burns and scalds by means of a feather or soft rag.

[816. *Liniment of Carron Oil and Carbolic Acid.*]

℞. Acid Carbolici liquidi f℥j;
Ol. Lini,
Liq. Calcis, āā f℥iij.
Misce, et ft. linimentum.

For application in the sloughing stage of deep burns and carbuncles, or any phagedenic ulcer.

[817. *Liniment of Carron Oil, Aconite, etc.*]

℞. Liquoris Calcis,
Olei Lini, āā f℥ss;
Tincturæ Aconiti foliorum,
Tincturæ Opii deodoratæ, āā f℥ij;
Liquoris Plumbi Subacetatis f℥j.
Fiat linimentum.

A very efficient application to a recent burn or blister, or any erythematous condition of skin. L. C. HEYL.

818. *Gum and Molasses Mixture.*

℞. Pulveris Acaciæ ℥iij;
Pulveris Tragacanthæ ℥j;
Tere simul, et adde gradatim—
Aquæ f℥x;
Syrupi Fusci f℥ij.
Misce.
Signa.—Apply over the burnt surface.

Dr. T. H. Bache furnishes this, as the formula used in the Pennsylvania Hospital. By some of the surgeons this mixture is highly prized in the treatment of burns and extensive scalds.

819. *Lotion of Permanganate of Potassa.*

℞. Potassæ Permanganatis ℥ss;
Aquæ Oj.
Solve.

Under the name of "Condy's Fluid" a solution of the permanganate has been extensively employed in the London hospitals in cases of burns, ulcers, and extensive suppurating surfaces, with relief to the pain and a total prevention of any fetor.

820. *Liquid Deodorant.*

℞. Spiritûs Camphoræ,
Tincturæ Myrrhæ, āā f℥iij;
Linimenti Saponis f℥ij;
Acidi Acetici Glacialis ♏xx;
Olei Picis Liquidæ f℥j.
Misce.

This preparation, properly diluted, is an excellent application to sloughing or gangrenous parts, in consequence of its

deodorizing properties. It is also of service in cases of diarrhœa or dysentery, for purifying the air of the chamber. A teaspoonful added to each liquid stool is sufficient to remove the odor, especially if a towel moistened with the lotion be waved for a few minutes in the room. T. SKINNER.

821. *Lotion of Goulard's Extract and Camphor.*

℞. Liquoris Plumbi Subacetatis f℥j;
Spiritûs Camphoræ f℥iij;
Aquæ Oj.
Fiat lotio.

This compound is much recommended by some of the French surgeons. Applied by means of lint to old ulcers and burns.

822. *Another Form.*

℞. Confectionis Rosæ ℥j;
Mellis,
Liquoris Plumbi Subacetatis, āā f℥ss;
Tincturæ Opii ♏lx.
Misce.
Signa.—Applied to painful venereal ulcers, and to chancres after the use of lunar caustic.

823. *Lotion of Chloride of Zinc.*

℞. Zinci Chloridi gr. ij;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥j.
Misce.
Signa.—Applied on lint to chronic and indolent ulcers.
HANCKE.

[824. *Lotion of Potassa and Hydrocyanic Acid.*]

℞. Potassæ Fusæ gr. v;
Acidi Hydrocyanici diluti ♏xl;
Aquæ Rosarum f℥j.
Misce.
Signa.—Sponge the parts night and morning.

In the itching pain of chronic eczema.
McCALL ANDERSON.

825. *Lotion of Sulphuret of Potassium.*

℞. Potassii Sulphureti ℥ij;
Aquæ Oj.
Solve.

This lotion proves almost magical in its effects in cases of pityriasis. It may be applied with a brush or sponge.

J. NEILL.

826. *Lotion of Sulphuret of Potassium, Lime-water, etc.*

℞. Potassi Sulphureti ℥ss;
Saponis ʒj;
Alcoholis f℥iv;
Tincturæ Myrrhæ f℥ss;
Liquoris Calcis Oj.
Fiat mistura secundum artem.
Signa.—To be applied to the head night and morning, in tinea capitis. The hair must be shaved previous to its employment.

827. *Lotion of Phosphoric Acid.*

℞. Acidi Phosphorici Glacialis ʒj;
Aquæ destillatæ f℥viij.
Fiat solutio.

Dr. Lentin, a German physician, has employed this solution on compresses applied to ulcers situated over carious bones.

SPILLAN'S *Supplement to the British Pharmacopœias.*

828. *Lotion of Corrosive Sublimate, etc.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi ʒj;
Aquæ f℥vj.
Solve et adde—
Ammoniæ Muriatis ʒij;
Potassæ Nitratis ℥ss.
Fiat lotio.

Principally used as a wash in itch.

GOOD'S *Study of Med.*, vol. iv.

829. *Yellow Wash.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi gr. j;
Liquoris Calcis f℥j.
Fiat solutio.

For ordinary purposes, one grain to the ounce will be sufficient.

In phagedenic and venereal ulcers.

830. *Black Wash.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis ʒj;
Liquoris Calcis fʒiv.
Misce.
Signa.—The bottle to be well shaken before using.

This prescription is used in the same cases as the other. The red oxide in that, and the black oxide of mercury in this, are precipitated by the lime-water. They are sometimes administered in the form of injections in gleet and gonorrhœa.

831. *Lotion of Cyanide of Potassium.*

℞. Potassii Cyanidi gr. xij;
Misturæ Amygdalæ fʒvj.
Fiat lotio.

In lichen, and other chronic eruptions.

832. *Liniment of Chlorine.*

℞. Aquæ Chlorinii fʒj;
Olei Olivæ fʒj.
Fiat linimentum.

Applied externally to itch, herpes, and tinea capitis.
DUNGLISON'S *New Remedies*, 6th ed., p. 195.

833. *Iodine Liniment.*

℞. Linimenti Saponis fʒj;
Tincturæ Iodinii fʒj.
Misce.

834. *Creasote Liniment.*

℞. Creasoti ♏x.
Olei Olivæ fʒj.
Fiat linimentum.

In herpes, etc.

835. *Creasote Lotion.*

℞. Creasoti ♏x;
Aceti fʒij;
Aquæ destillatæ fʒij.
Fiat lotio.

Applied in phagedenic ulceration.

836. *Camphorated Oil.*

℞. Camphoræ ℥j;
Olei Olivæ f℥iv.
Fiat solutio; tunc adde—
Olei Terebinthinæ f℥ss.
Misce.
Signa.—To be applied by rubbing with a piece of flannel.

Used in deep-seated rheumatic pains.

837. *Stokes's Liniment.—Linimentum Album.*

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ f℥iij;
Olei Limonis f℥j.
Misce, et adde, secundum artem—
Vitellum unius ovi;
Aquæ Rosæ f℥iij;
Acidi Acetici f℥ss.
Tere simul.

A stimulating liniment having been much prescribed in Baltimore under the above name, the College of Pharmacy of that city has adopted this formula. It is an efficient preparation.

838. *Liniment of Cantharides and Camphor.*

℞. Tincturæ Cantharidis f℥iv.
Camphoræ ℥ss.
Misce.
Signa.—To be rubbed on the parts affected.

In paralysis.

839. *Liniment of Camphor, Carbonate of Ammonia, Amber, etc.*

℞. Spiritûs Camphoræ f℥iv;
Ammoniæ Carbonatis ℥ss;
Olei Juniperi,
Olei Succini, āā f℥ij.
Misce.

To be employed in like manner, and in the same cases as the former.

840. *Liniment of Camphor and Acetic Acid.*

℞. Spiritûs Camphoræ f℥iij;
Acidi Acetici f℥j.
Fiat embrocatio.

To be applied to bruises, rheumatic parts, etc.

841. *Liniment with Ammonia and Olive Oil; vulgo, Volatile Liniment.*

℞. Olei Olivæ,
Aquæ Ammoniæ, āā f℥j.
Misce.

Applied to the neck in inflammation of the throat.

842. *Liniment of Ammonia and Tartarized Antimony.*

℞. Linimenti Ammoniæ f℥j;
Antimonii et Potassæ Tartratis ℥j.
Misce.

Applied to indolent tumors, and other swellings.

843. *Liniment of Oil of Amber, etc.*

℞. Olei Succini f℥ij;
Olei Olivæ f℥ss;
Tincturæ Opii f℥ij;
Spiritûs Vini Gallici f℥iij.
Fiat linimentum.
Signa.—To be rubbed between the shoulders.

In pertussis.

[844. *British Oil.*]

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ,
Olei Lini, āā f℥viij;
Olei Succini,
Olei Juniperi, āā f℥iv;
Petrolei Barbadensis f℥iij;
Petrolei Americani f℥j.
Misce.

An active rubefacient in sprains, etc.

[845. *Liniment for Scabies.*]

℞. Petrolei,
Alcoholis, āā f℥j;
Balsami Peruviani f℥j;
Olei Rosmarini,
Olei Lavandulæ, āā ♏xv.
Misce.

To be applied several times daily, after bathing with soap and hot water, in cases of delicate skin. HEBRA.

[846. *Sulphuretted Soap Liniment.*]

℞. Potassii Sulphureti ℥iij;
Saponis ℥xij;
Aquæ q. s.
Misce cum calore; dein adde—
Olei Olivæ f℥xij;
Olei Origani f℥j.
Misce.

A very efficient liniment for itch and other parasitic skin disease. JADELOT.

847. *Liniment of Oils of Cloves, Amber, and Olives.*

℞. Olei Caryophylli,
Olei Succini rectificati, āā ℥ss;
Olei Olivæ ℥j.
Tere simul.

Used as an embrocation in hooping-cough. ROCHE.

848. *Liniment with Nux Vomica.*

℞. Tincturæ Nucis Vomicæ f℥j;
Aquæ Ammoniæ f℥ij.
Misce.

This is applied by friction, in paralytic and nervous diseases. MAGENDIE.

849. *Anti-psoric Lotion of Dupuytren.*

℞. Potassii Sulphureti ℥iv;
Aquæ Oj;
Acidi Sulphurici diluti f℥iv.
Misce.
Signa.—To be applied two or three times a day on the parts covered with pustules, and with this treatment the simple bath is conjoined.

850. *Compound Opiate Liniment.*

℞. Tincturæ Opii,
Spiritûs Ætheris Sulphurici, *Ed.;*
Spiritûs Camphoræ, āā f℥ij.
Fiat embrocatio.
Signa.—To be applied to rheumatic parts.

Also, in odontalgia, pain in the region of the ear, etc.

851. *Another Form.*

℞. Tincturæ Opii,
Spiritûs Camphoræ,
Tincturæ Cantharidis,
Ætheris, āā f℥ss.
Fiat embrocatio.

Useful in intercostal and other pains. S. ASHWELL.

852. *Liniment of Opium, Subacetate of Lead, etc.*

℞. Olei Olivæ f℥ij;
Tincturæ Opii f℥ij;
Liquoris Plumbi Subacetatis f℥ss.
Misce.

853. *Compound Chloroform Liniment.*

℞. Chloroformi,
Ætheris,
Spiritûs Camphoræ,
Tincturæ Opii, āā f℥j;
Tincturæ Capsici f℥ss.
Misce.

This forms an excellent embrocation for rheumatic pains, sprains, etc.

854. *Liniment of Petroleum, Camphor, etc.*

℞. Petrolei Barbadensis, f℥j;
Camphoræ ℥ss;
Alcoholis ♏xl.
Fiat linimentum.
Powder the camphor by adding the spirit, and then mix the whole in a mortar.

[855. *Liniment of Origanum, Camphor, etc.*]

℞. Alcoholis Oj;
Olei Olivæ f℥iij;
Olei Origani f℥iij;
Tincturæ Camphoræ f℥iij;
Olei Britannici (Formula 844) f℥j.
Misce, et fiat linimentum.

A very efficient anodyne and stimulant application for bruises, sprains, etc. L. C. HEYL.

Glycerin.

This principle, which is demulcent and antiseptic, forms a very useful addition to lotions and gargles. It has been used extensively by Mr. Startin, surgeon to the London Cutaneous Institution, and he has published several formulas for its employment. Two of them are subjoined, viz:—

856. *Lotion of Borax and Glycerin.*

℞. Sodæ Boratis ℥ss;
Aquæ Rosæ f℥vijss;
Glycerinæ f℥ss.
Fiat mistura.

Used for chapped hands, fissures of the lips, sore nipples, and irritation of the skin of any kind. STARTIN.

857. *Lotion of Ammonia, Glycerin, etc.*

℞. Spiritûs Ammoniæ Aromatici f℥j;
Glycerinæ f℥ss;
Tincturæ Cantharidis f℥j;
[1]Aquæ Rosmarini f℥vij.
Misce.
Signa.—To be used with a wet hair-brush once or twice a day.

Employed for alopecia following fevers, or for falling off of the hair, dryness or want of action of the scalp, thinness of the hair, etc. STARTIN.

[858. *Glycerin Cream.*]

℞. Glycerinæ,
Saponis Mollis puri,
Aquæ Lauro-cerasi, āā f℥j.
Misce.

For chilblains, chaps, and excoriations. P. SQUIRE.

[859. *Liniment of Glycerin and Camphor.*]

℞. Glycerinæ f℥j;
Camphoræ ℥ss;
Alcoholis f℥ss.
Misce secundum artem.

For superficial burns, irritable condition of the skin.
P. SQUIRE.

[1] When aromatic waters are prescribed which are not officinal, the compounder can readily prepare them by rubbing two drops of the essential oil with a few grains of carbonate of magnesia and a fluidounce of water, and then filtering the solution through bibulous paper.

[860. *Lotion of Cantharidine and Castor Oil.*]

℞. Cantharidine gr. j;
Ætheris Acetici f℥ij;
Solve et dein adde—
Alcoholis f℥iij;
Olei Ricini f℥j;
Olei Lavandulæ ♏xv.
Misce.

For baldness; to be applied daily to the scalp, which is to be thoroughly washed with soap and water every few days, to prevent the accumulation of the cantharidine. This preparation is known as the "Linimentum Crinale."

P. SQUIRE.

[861. *Lotion of Quinia, Castor Oil, etc.*]

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis gr. xx;
Alcoholis f℥ij;
Solve et adde—
Olei Ricini f℥iv;
Aquæ Ammoniæ f℥iij;
Tincturæ Cantharidis f℥ij.
Misce.

A very successful application in alopecia, or falling out of the hair from any cause; to be used with the same precaution as the last formula. Any essential oils may be added to give it the odor which may be desired. W. B. SMITH.

862. *Glycerin Lotion.*

℞. Glycerinæ f℥ij;
Aquæ Rosæ f℥ij.
Misce.

This is an emollient and soothing lotion, useful in erythema, chaps, excoriations, etc.—*Druggists' Circular.*

863. *Lotion of Morphia and Glycerin.*

℞. Morphiæ Acetatis gr. iij;
Glycerinæ f℥j.
Solve.

This is an elegant mode of preparing an anodyne lotion, the quantity of the salt varying with the indications of the case. The salts of nearly all of the alkaloids are soluble in

glycerin, but the bases, or pure alkaloids, are insoluble in this fluid.

864. *Lotion of Lead-water and Glycerin.*

℞. Liquoris Plumbi Subacetatis f℥j;
Glycerinæ f℥iij;
Aquæ f℥vijss.
Fiat solutio.

This forms an astringent and sedative lotion, which is valuable in the treatment of many of the skin diseases.—*Lond. Hosp. for Skin Diseases.*

[865. *Lotion of Bismuth.*]

℞. Bismuthi Subnitratis gr. xij;
Hydrargyri Bichloridi gr. j;
Tincturæ Camphoræ ♏iij;
Aquæ ad f℥ij.
Misce.

For application to chronic eczema, herpes, etc.
London Hospital.

866. *Lotion of Tannin and Glycerin.*

℞. Acidi Tannici gr. xv;
Glycerinæ f℥j.
Solve.

Used for sore nipples, by applying it to the part with a brush, or on lint covered with oiled silk. Some practitioners prefer a stronger solution, consisting of equal parts, by weight, of tannin and glycerin.

867. *Lotion of Green Vitriol.*

℞. Ferri Sulphatis ℥j;
Aquæ Oj.
Fiat lotio.

Used in erysipelas, by applying it to the part every two or three hours. VELPEAU.

868. *Lotion of Borax and Morphia.*

℞. Sodæ Boratis ℥ss;
Morphiæ Sulphatis gr. vj;
Aquæ Rosæ f℥viij.
Fiat lotio.

Used in pruritus vulvæ.

Wash the surfaces with soap and tepid water, and dry them before applying the lotion, which is to be done three times daily. C. D. MEIGS.

869. *Lotion of Sulphite of Soda, etc.*

℞. Sodæ Sulphitis,
Aluminæ Sulphatis, āā 3j;
Aquæ Rosæ f℥vijss.
Fiat lotio.
To the above a tablespoonful of some flavoring ingredient, as the Eau de Cologne, may be added.

Used in acne by washing the part with a linen rag dipped in the solution twice or thrice a day. STARTIN.

870. *Substitute for Aromatic Wine.*

℞. Vini Rubelli (*Claret Wine*),
Spiritûs Lavandulæ Compositi, āā f℥v;
Tincturæ Opii f℥ss;
Aquæ f℥iijss;
Acidi Tannici 3ij.
Misce.

The aromatic wine of the Paris Codex is employed by Ricord and others as a stimulating lotion to buboes and chancres, and, when diluted, as an injection in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa. The above is an efficient substitute for the original complex formula, and may be employed in similar cases. F. J. BUMSTEAD.

F.—OINTMENTS.

Ointments are usually prepared by rubbing together the medicinal agent and a sufficient quantity of lard to give a smooth uniform consistence. If intended for immediate use, no better excipient than lard can be found. But if kept on hand for some time, an ointment, thus made, becomes rancid or acrid. To prevent this chemical change, a number of plans have been proposed, the following among others:—

871. *Benzinated or Benzoated Lard,*

As an excipient, is used instead of pure lard. It is prepared by digesting at a moderate heat two drachms of powdered benzoin with a pound of lard. E. MOUCHON.

872. *Plasma*,

Is the name applied to a mixture of seventy grains of starch and a fluidounce of glycerin. These articles are mixed and gradually heated to 240° F., constantly stirring. This mixture is used as a basis for ointments. It dissolves most materials which are soluble in water, and it can be washed readily from tender surfaces. G. F. SHACHT.

Mr. Startin's formula for a similar preparation is:—

℞. Tragacanthæ electæ ℥ss;
Glycerinæ f℥j;
Liquoris Calcis f℥ij;
Aquæ Rosæ q. s. ut fiat gelatina.
Misce.

This jelly is employed both as a basis for ointments and as an emollient application in various skin diseases.

[873. *Glycerin Ointment.*]

℞. Cetacei ℥ij;
Ceræ albæ ℥ss;
Olei Amygdalæ f℥ij.
Misce cum calore, et dein adde—
Glycerinæ f℥j.
Et misce celeriter.

An admirable emollient for chaps and excoriations.
P. SQUIRE.

[874. *Spermaceti Ointment.*]

℞. Cetacei ℥v;
Ceræ albæ ℥ij;
Olei Amygdalæ f℥ijss vel q. s.
Fiat unguentum.

A cooling application to burns, or excoriations, or irritable ulcers.—*British Pharmacopœia.*

875. *Ointment of Red Precipitate.*

℞. Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri ℥j;
Terebinthinæ Venetæ ℥j.
Misce.

This preparation is applied to indolent sores, and is thought by some practitioners to be a specific in itch.

876. *Iodine Ointment.*

℞. Iodinii gr. iij;
Adipis ʒij;
Fiat unguentum.

Used in enlargements, painful joints, nodes, etc.

877. *Iodine and Collodion.*

℞. Iodinii,
Terebinthinæ Canadensis, āā ʒj;
Collodii fʒiv.
Solve.
Signa.—Paint over the diseased part with a brush.

This preparation has proved very efficient in the discussion of tumors, swellings, painful joints, etc. It acts as a rubefacient, and even as a vesicant if the skin is tender.

J. T. SHINN.

878. *Ointment of Iodide of Potassium.*

℞. Potassii Iodidi ϑj;
Cerati Adipis ʒj.
Fiat ceratum.

Applied to scrofulous swellings when the skin is unbroken. It may also be used for tetter, and kindred eruptions.

879. *Lugol's Ointment of Ioduretted Iodide of Potassium.*

℞. Iodinii gr. xij;
Potassii Iodidi ϑiv;
Adipis ʒij.
Fiat unguentum.

Used in scrofulous ophthalmia, ulcers, etc.

880. *Ointment of Iodide of Zinc.*

℞. Zinci Iodidi ʒj;
Adipis ʒj.
Fiat unguentum.
Signa.—A drachm to be rubbed on twice a day.

In tumors.

Dr. Ure recommends the above as a substitute for the ointment of iodide of potassium in glandular swellings.

881. *Ointment of Iodide of Barium.*

℞. Barii Iodidii gr. iv;
Adipis ʒj.
Fiat unguentum.

For scrofulous swellings. BIETT.

882. *Ointment of Iodide of Cadmium.*

℞. Cadmii Iodidi ʒss;
Ætheris ♏xl.
Tere simul, et adde—
Adipis ʒj.
Misce, fiat unguentum.

Used in cases of enlarged glands, and nodes, and for chronic inflammation of the joints. This does not stain the skin like iodine or iodide of lead, and is not gritty like the ointment of iodide of potassium. A. B. GARROD.

883. *Ointment of Iodide of Iron.*

℞. Ferri Iodidi ʒjss;
Adipis ʒj.
Fiat unguentum.

884. *Ointment of Iodide of Sulphur.*

℞. Sulphuris Iodidi gr. xxv;
Adipis ʒj.
Fiat unguentum.

Used in diseases of the skin, acne, eczema, and scabies. MAGENDIE.

885. *Ointment of Iodide of Arsenic.*

℞. Arsenici Iodidi gr. iij;
Adipis ʒj.
Fiat unguentum.

Used in lepra, impetigo, and other cutaneous affections. BIETT.

886. *Ointment of Iodine and Calomel.*

℞. Iodinii gr. x;
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. xv;
Adipis ʒj.
The iodine to be first united to the lard, and then the calomel added.

MM. Planck and Soubeiran, by whom this ointment is proposed, state that these are the only proportions that can be used, without leading to decomposition.

[887. *Ointment of Mercury with Muriate of Ammonia.*]

℞. Ammoniæ Hydrochloratis ʒj;
Unguenti Hydrargyri ℥ij.
Misce, fiat unguentum.

In chronic glandular enlargements. DUPUYTREN.

888. *Ointment of Iodide of Mercury and Morphia.*

℞. Hydrargyri Iodidi Viridis gr. vj;
Morphiæ Acetatis gr. viij;
Adipis ʒj.
Fiat unguentum.

Recommended by the French physicians in glandular swellings. The morphia is supposed by them to prevent the unpleasant effects of iodine when used as an ointment.
PELLETAN.

889. *Ointment of Red Iodide of Mercury.*

℞. Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri ϑj;
Adipis ℥jss.
Fiat unguentum.

Used to accelerate the cicatrization of inveterate venereal ulcers.

890. *Another Form.*

℞. Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri gr. xv;
Adipis ℥ij;
Olei Limonis ♏xx.
Fiat unguentum.

Employed as a curative application to syphilitic tubercles, chronic ulceration, and venereal eruptions. Its great activity requires caution in its use. RATIER.

891. *Compound Ointment of Red Iodide of Mercury.*

℞. Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri gr. vij;
Potassii Iodidi ϑj;
Adipis ʒj.
Fiat unguentum.

Used for the discussion of glandular and other tumors.
C. C. HILDRETH.

892. *Ointment of Iodureted Iodide of Potassium with Opium.*

℞. Iodinii gr. xvj;
Potassii Iodidi ʒj;
Tincturæ Opii fʒij;
Adipis ℥ij.
Fiat unguentum.

Applied to scrofulous and other ulcers. LUGOL.

893. *Ointment of Cyanide of Mercury.*

℞. Hydrargyri Cyanidi gr. xij;
Adipis ℥j.
Fiat unguentum.

Used in herpes attended by inflammation and itching.

894. *Mercurial Ointment with Camphor.*

℞. Unguenti Hydrargyri ʒj;
Camphoræ ʒj.
Misce.
Signa.—One drachm of this ointment to be rubbed on the inside of the thighs, before the fire.

Used for buboes and venereal diseases.

Some physicians recommend the warm bath before using the ointment, while others consider it useless. We think the practice occasionally beneficial. The hands of the person rubbing it on should be enveloped in a bladder, or gloves made of oiled silk. B. ELLIS.

895. *Ointment of White Precipitate, Sulphur, etc.*

℞. Hydrargyri Ammoniati gr. xv;
Potassæ Nitratis ʒss;
Sulphuris Sublimati ʒj.
Tere simul et adde—
Adipis ℥ij.
Fiat unguentum.

This ointment has long been celebrated in the cure of itch.

896. *Compound Sulphur Ointment.*

℞. Sulphuris Sublimati ℥viij;
Hydrargyri Ammoniati ℥ss;
Hydrargyri Sulphureti Rubri ℥ss.
Tere simul et adde—
Olei Olivæ ℥iv;
Adipis ℔j;
Creasoti ♏xx.
Misce.

This ointment is employed in the London Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, in the treatment of scabies, favus, and ringworm. STARTIN.

897. *Anti-herpetic Ointment.*

℞. Hydrargyri Sulphatis Flavæ ʒj;
Tincturæ Opii fʒj;
Sulphuris Sublimati ʒss;
Adipis ℥j.
Fiat unguentum.

In herpes, alternated with the simple water-bath.

898. *Sulphur Ointment.*

℞. Adipis ℔j;
Olei Bergamii fʒij;
Sulphuris Sublimati ℥viij.
Fiat unguentum.

Used by friction, three to six drachms at a time, in itch.

899. *Mercurial Cerate.*

℞. Unguenti Hydrargyri ℥iv;
Cerati Adipis ℥x.
Fiat ceratum.

A dressing for venereal ulcers. RATIER.

900. *Ointment of Cyanide of Potassium and Chloroform.*

℞. Potassii Cyanidi partes x;
Chloroformi Venalis partes xij;
Adipis partes lx.
Fiat unguentum.

Recommended in hemicrania and facial neuralgia.

A portion to be well rubbed into the skin over the seat of suffering. CAZENAVE.

901. *Ointment of Belladonna.*

℞. Extracti Belladonnæ ʒij;
Glycerinæ fʒij;
Adipis ℥ij.
Misce.

Employed as a direct application to the neck of the uterus, in cases of rigidity.

902. *Ointment of Alum, Calomel, etc.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis ʒij;
Aluminis exsiccati,
Plumbi Oxidi, āā ℥ss;
Olei Terebinthinæ fʒij;
Unguenti Adipis ℥jss.
Fiat unguentum.

This ointment is particularly adapted to *tinea capitis*. It should be applied every night going to bed, and washed off in the morning. As soon as the child's head is dry, dust it over with powdered starch, which, in the evening, is again to give place to the ointment. The hair must be cut off previous to the application of the ointment. S. G. MORTON.

903. *Ointment of Calomel and Sulphate of Zinc.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis,
Zinci Sulphatis, āā ʒij;
Adipis ℥j.
Fiat unguentum.

Used in the Royal Free Hospital, London, in the treatment of condylomata. V. DE MERIC.

904. *Ointment of Oxide of Zinc.*

℞. Zinci Oxidi ʒj;
Adipis Benzoati ℥j.
Fiat unguentum.

This is a mild and very useful ointment for scalds, superficial inflammations, ulcers, etc.

905. *Kentish's Ointment.*

℞. Cerati Resinæ ℥ij;
Olei Terebinthinæ fʒij.
Fiat unguentum.

This preparation has long been celebrated in burns and scalds. Care is requisite to avoid touching the sound skin, for turpentine occasionally inflames it severely.

906. *Ointment of Bromide of Potassium.*

℞. Potassii Bromidi gr. xxx;
Adipis ℥j.
Fiat unguentum.

Used for scrofulous tumors.

907. *Ointment with Goulard's Cerate, Calomel, etc.*

℞. Cerati Plumbi Subacetatis,
Cerati Adipis, āā ℥ss;
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis,
Pulveris Opii, āā ℥j.
Misce.

Useful in various cutaneous eruptions.

JOSEPH PARRISH.

908. *Ointment of Rhubarb, Opium, etc.*

℞. Pulveris Rhei gr. x;
Pulveris Opii gr. v;
Unguenti Adipis ℥jss.
Fiat unguentum.

In indolent ulcers.

909. *Ointment of Tar, and Citrine Ointment.*

℞. Unguenti Picis Liquidæ ℥j;
Unguenti Hydrargyri Nitratis ℥ss.
Fiat unguentum.

In tinea capitis.

[910. *Ointment of Coal Tar.*]

℞. Picis Mineralis ℥ij;
Glycerinæ puræ f℥iij;
Adipis Benzoati (Formula 866) ℥jss.
Misce, fiat unguentum.

For application to chronic eczema. To be melted a little, and rubbed in three or four times daily. ANDERSON.

[911. *Ointment of Mercury and Carbolic Acid.*]

℞. Hydrargyri Ammoniati ℥j;
Adipis Benzoati (Formula 866),
Plasmatis (Formula 867), āā ℥vj;
Acidi Carbolici ♏xx.
Fiat unguentum.

In chronic eczema. To be applied three or four times daily.

[912. *Olive Ointment.*]

℞. Ceræ Flavæ ℥iv;
Olei Olivæ f℥viij;
Mellis ℥j.
Emplastri Galbani Compositi ℥iv.
Fiat unguentum.
This should be melted, strained, and stirred till cold.

A stimulant application for indolent ulcers and boils.

913. *Ointment of Tar and Opium.*

℞. Pulveris Opii ℥ij;
Unguenti Picis Liquidæ ℥j.
Fiat unguentum.

For hæmorrhoids.

914. *Ointment of Oil of Cade.*

℞. Olei Juniperi Oxycedri Pyrolignei ℥j;
Olei Anisi gtt. iij;
Adipis ℥ij.
Fiat unguentum.

The oil of cade is an empyreumatic product obtained by the destructive distillation of the Juniperus Oxycedrus.

It has proved highly beneficial in many forms of skin disease, especially in eczema and tinea. DEVERGIE.

[915. *Chloroform Ointment.*]

℞. Chloroformi ℥j;
Adipis Benzoati (Formula 866) ℥ij;
Cocci gr. ½.
Misce, fiat unguentum.

For eczema, with burning heat of skin.

McCALL ANDERSON.

[916. *Benzoic Acid and Lead.*]

℞. Acidi Benzoici ℥j;
Cerati Plumbi Subacetatis ℥j.
Misce, fiat unguentum.

For application to erythematous affections of the skin, or erosions.

917. *Kirkland's Neutral Cerate.*

℞. Emplastri Plumbi ℥iv;
Olei Olivæ,
Cretæ Præparatæ,
Acidi Acetici diluti, āā ℥ij;
Plumbi Acetatis ʒjss.

The plaster and oil are first to be melted over a gentle fire. The prepared chalk is then to be briskly stirred in, and when the mixture is sufficiently cooled, the acetic acid and acetate of lead are to be added, and the whole stirred until nearly cold.

This non-officinal cerate is well adapted to abraded irritable surfaces, and the later stages of burns.

918. *Aromatic Compound Sulphur Ointment.*

℞. Potassæ Carbonatis ℥ss;
Aquæ Rosæ f℥j;
Hydrargyri Sulphureti Rubri ℥j;
Olei Bergamii f℥ss;
Sulphuris loti,
Adipis, āā ℥x.

Misce secundum artem.

Used in scabies. BATEMAN'S *Synopsis.*

919. *Naphthaline Ointment.*

R. Naphthalinæ ϑij;
Adipis ℥j.

Fiat unguentum.

Recommended by Dr. Lodge in the treatment of itch. Dr. Emery has found it effectual in cases of dry tetter, lepra, and psoriasis.

920. *Ointment of Carbonate of Ammonia.*

℞. Ammoniæ Carbonatis ʒss;
Unguenti Adipis ℥ss.

Fiat unguentum.

Applied to indolent ulcers of a scrofulous character.

921. *Ointment of Verdigris, etc.*

℞. Cupri Subacetatis,
Cupri Sulphatis,
Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri āā ʒij;
Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi ʒj;
Adipis ℥v.

Fiat unguentum.

This may be spread on lint, and one or two applications will be sufficient to destroy a very large mass of fungous granulations. B. C. BRODIE.

922. *Ointment of Ipecacuanha.*

℞. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ ℥ij;
Olei Olivæ f℥ij;
Adipis ℥ss.
Misce, et fiat unguentum.
Useful as a counter-irritant. TURNBULL.

923. *Ointment of Calomel and Tar.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis ℥j;
Unguenti Cetacei, *Lond.* ℥j;
Unguenti Picis Liquidæ ℥ss.
Fiat unguentum.

Used in lepra. A. T. THOMSON.

924. *Ointment of Creasote and Charcoal.*

℞. Creasoti f℥ss;
Alcoholis f℥jss;
Carbonis Animalis purificati ℥j;
Unguenti Cetacei, *Lond.* ℥jss.
Fiat unguentum.

Used in cases of burns and scalds. "For children under five years, the ointment should be weakened by mixing it with four times its bulk of spermaceti; for children from five to ten years, with twice its bulk of spermaceti; and so on, gradually increasing the strength of the ointment according to the age of the patient." S. SUTRO.

[925. *Ointment of Carbolic Acid and Castor Oil.*]

℞. Ol. Ricini f℥j;
Balsami Abietis ℥ss;
Ceræ Albæ ℥ij.
Misce cum calore, dein adde—
Acidi Carbolici liquidi f℥ss.
Misce, fiat unguentum.

To be used in suppurating surface from burns, chronic ulceration, or wounds.

To the above may be added with advantage, sometimes, Zinci Oxidi puri ℥j.

926. *Oxide of Silver Ointment.*

℞. Argenti Oxidi ʒj;
Unguenti Adipis ℥j.
Fiat unguentum.

Used for sore nipples.

927. *Ointment of Slaked Lime, Zinc, etc.*

℞. Calcis Hydratis ʒj;
Camphoræ ℈j;
Unguenti Zinci Oxidi ℥j.
Fiat unguentum.

This is the "topique contre acne" of the
HÔPITAL S. LOUIS.

928. *Depilatory Ointment.*

℞. Sodæ Carbonatis ʒij;
Calcis, ʒj;
Adipis ℥j.
Fiat unguentum.
Used in porrigo. BIETT.

929. *Veratria Ointment.*

℞. Veratriæ gr. x;
Acidi Acetici ♏x;
Adipis ℥j.
Fiat unguentum.

Veratria has been used externally in neuralgia, in twitching and drooping of the eyelids, and in other nervous disorders, with the most marked success.

930. *Veratria and Morphia Ointment.*

℞. Veratriæ,
Morphiæ Sulphatis, āā gr. x;
Adipis ℥j.
Fiat unguentum.

Used in incontinence of urine, by rubbing a portion of the ointment on the perineum three times daily.
T. KENNARD.

931. *Ointment of Nitrate of Silver.*

℞. Argenti Nitratis ʒss;
Adipis loti ℥ss.
Fiat unguentum.

Used to smear over bougies in the treatment of gonorrhœa.
MACDONALD.

[932. *Ointment of Copper, Lead, and Copal Varnish.*]

℞. Cupri Sulphatis gr. iij;
Plumbi Acetatis gr. x;
Spiritûs Resinæ Copal f℥j;
Cerati Simplicis ℥ij.
Misce, fiat unguentum.

An admirable application for chronic piles.

L. C. HEYL.

[933. *Ointment of Opium and Tannin.*]

℞. Extracti Opii Aquosi gr. x;
Acidi Tannici ℥j;
Cerati Plumbi Subacetatis ℥j.
Misce, fiat unguentum.

For piles—to be introduced in quantity about size of a pea within the sphincter.

934. *Ointment of Tannin.*

℞. Acidi Tannici ℥j;
Glycerinæ ♏l;
Adipis ℥j.
Fiat unguentum.

Used for the same purposes as the astringents generally.

935. *Ointment of Tannate of Lead.*

℞. Plumbi Tannatis ℥j;
Unguenti Aquæ Rosæ ℥j.
Fiat unguentum.

A sedative and astringent application to sore nipples, chapped surfaces, etc. M. LEON.

[936. *Discutient Plaster.*]

℞. Olei Lini,
Olei Olivæ,
Plumbi Oxidi Rubri, āā partes equales.
Misce secundum artem, fiat emplastrum.

For rubefacient and resolvent effect. C. D. MEIGS.

Powders.

Sometimes the practitioner prefers dusting medicinal agents directly upon diseased surfaces, instead of incorporating them

with lard in the form of an ointment. Hundreds of such formulas might be given, but we limit our selection to a few.

937. *Powder of Verdigris and Calomel.*

℞. Cupri Subacetatis,
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis, āā ℈j.
Fiat pulvis subtilissimus.

For chancres and indolent ulcers.

938. *Powdered Rhubarb and Ipecacuanha.*

℞. Pulveris Rhei,
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, āā 3j.
Fiat pulvis.

To be dusted on sarcomatous and watery tumors.

Rhubarb alone forms an excellent application to indolent ulcers.

939. *Powder of Savin and Verdigris.*

℞. Pulveris Sabinæ,
Cupri Subacetatis, āā 3j.
Fiat pulvis.

To be dusted on sores accompanied with fungous excrescences.

[940. *Depilatory Powder.*]

℞. Sodii Sulphureti 3iij,
Pulveris Calcis (non hydrata),
Pulveris Amyli, āā 3x.
Misce.

To be mixed, when required for use, with a little water, applied to the skin, and removed in a few minutes with a *wooden* knife.

For the removal of hair. P. SQUIRE.

941. *Powder of Sanguinarina.*

℞. Sanguinarinæ Sulphatis 3j.
Tere in pulverum.

Employed for the removal of venereal warts, by dusting the surface of the warts thickly with the powder, and then applying collodion to retain the powder in direct contact with the skin.

G.—CATAPLASMS.

942. *Bread-and-Milk Poultice.*

Remove the crust from a part of a loaf of stale bread, and crumble the bread into a bowl. Pour over it sufficient sweet milk to cover it, and simmer over a fire, occasionally stirring, until the bread is reduced to a pulpy consistence. The poultice is to be applied as warm as the patient can bear it.

Water may be substituted for the milk without much if any disadvantage.

943. *Flaxseed Meal and Bran Poultice.*

Take equal parts of ground flaxseed and bran. Pour boiling water upon them, and stir constantly until the poultice has a pulpy consistence.

In the Northern and Middle States it is customary to use the common flaxseed meal, which contains both the oily and mucilaginous principles; but in New York city and some other places, the ground oil-cake is preferred. Equal parts of the latter and bran form an elegant poultice.

944. *Mush Poultice.*

This is made by stirring Indian meal, in small quantities, into water kept boiling in a pan, until the whole has acquired the proper degree of consistence.

945. *Yeast Poultice.*

℞. Farinæ, *Ed.*, ℔j;
Fermenti, Oss.
Misce.

This cataplasm is useful in stimulating foul ulcers and gangrenous wounds, and removing the unpleasant odor. It should be made with fresh yeast, and applied warm.

946. *Charcoal Poultice.*

This cataplasm is made by stirring into the common bread-and-milk poultice as much finely-powdered charcoal as it will bear, and then sprinkling upon the surface of the poultice, when ready for application, some more of the powder. It is a very useful application to offensive ulcers; removing in a short time the fetor, and giving them a more healthy aspect.

947. *Slippery Elm Poultice.*

This poultice is made from the inner bark of the slippery elm, ground into a fine powder, and moistened with hot water.

Cataplasms are also made of carrots or turnips, by simply boiling them to softness, and beating them to a pulpy mass. Either furnishes a good poultice for cancerous and other painful sores.

948. *Emollient Cataplasm.*

℞. Lini Farinæ,
Hordei Farinæ, āā partes æquales;
Aquæ q. s. ut fiat cataplasma.

The water may be warmed if desirable. Applied to inflammatory tumors. HÔTEL DIEU.

[949. *Another Form.*]

℞. Pulveris Lini,
Pulveris Fœnigrec, āā partes æquales;
Aquæ bullientis q. s. ut fiat cataplasma.

Applied very efficiently for the evacuation of slow abscesses.

950. *Antiseptic Cataplasm.*

℞. Cataplasmatis Emollientis (*vide supra*, 948) ℥viij;
Pulveris Kino,
Camphora, āā ℥ij.
Fiat cataplasma.

Applied to unhealthy wounds and ulcers. HÔTEL DIEU.

951. *Resolvent Cataplasm.*

℞. Cataplasmatis Emollientis (*vide supra*, 948) ℥iv;
Plumbi Acetatis ℥j;
Ammoniæ Muriatis ℥ss.
Fiat cataplasma.

Applicable to tumors that require gentle stimulation.
RATIER'S *Formulary.*

952. *Cataplasm of Common Salt, etc.*

℞. Lini Farinæ,
Micæ Panis, āā partes æquales.
Misce, dein adde gradatim—
Liquoris Sodii Chloridi saturati q. s. ut fiat cataplasma.

To be applied to indolent strumous swellings, and enlargements of the joints. When it produces irritation or inflam-

mation the common bread-and-milk poultice must be substituted; and the other reapplied when circumstances permit.

953. *Iodine Cataplasm.*

℞. Tincturæ Iodinii f℥ss;
Lini Farinæ ℥j;
Avenæ Farinæ ℥iij;
Aquæ q. s. ut fiat cataplasma.

Applied to indolent ulcers (especially those of a scrofulous character), and to tumors of the same class.

H.—BATHS.

The ordinary application of cold, tepid, and shower-baths, is too well known to require any particular notice. The hot bath should be of a temperature of 93 to 96 degrees of Fahrenheit. It is designed to alleviate general or local irritation, and to induce repose and sleep. It is especially adapted to fevers with deficient capillary circulation, rheumatism, herpetic eruptions, paralytic affections, etc. The lower temperature is best adapted to cutaneous complaints, and to bring on relaxation of the skin during febrile irritation; the warmer temperature is suited to paralysis; and, as a general rule, more heat is desirable to act upon deep-seated than on superficial diseases.

Vapor Baths are produced by the evaporation of boiling water in a suitable apparatus. They are used, like ordinary warm baths, in rheumatic and cutaneous affections, and in every case wherein profuse perspiration is desirable. They are avoided in persons laboring under pulmonary or cardiac disease, and in exhaustion from any cause.

Local Baths are admirably adapted to parts which are swelled and painful, and may consist of tepid water only, or their strength may be increased by the addition of saline, emollient, narcotic, or stimulant substances. Among these salt and mustard are preferable.

954. *Sulphurous Water, or Artificial Bareges Bath.*

℞. Potassii Sulphureti ℔j;
Aquæ Cong. xxx.
Solve.

In cutaneous eruptions.

955. *Sulphureo-gelatinous Bath.*

℞. Potassii Sulphureti ℥iv;
Aquæ Cong. xxx.
Fiat solutio et adde—
Ichthyocollæ ℔j.
In Aquæ bullientis ℔x solutæ.

This bath, according to Dr. Green (*Diseases of the Skin*, p. 240), "is preferable to the artificial Bareges bath, as it is neither irritating nor apt to occasion feverishness, which the common sulphurous water-bath is. A cheaper and not less efficacious gelatine may be procured by dissolving from a pound and a half to two pounds of parchment-clippings in water by long boiling, or by using a neat's or a calf's foot for the purpose."

956. *Emollient Bath.*

℞. Glycerinæ ℥j;
Pulveris Tragacanthæ ℥j;
Aquæ tepidæ Cong. xv.
Misce.

Useful in prurigo eczema, lichen, impetigo, and other forms of cutaneous disease. HOSP. *for Skin Diseases.*

957. *Nitro-muriatic Acid Bath.*

℞. Acidi Nitrici f℥ij;
Acidi Hydrochlorici f℥iij;
Aquæ Cong. ijss.
Misce.

Used for syphilitic affections, and various obstinate skin diseases. ST. GEORGE'S HOSP.

958. *Corrosive Sublimate Bath.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi ℥ij;
Aquæ tepidæ Cong. xxx.
Solve.

Prescribed by the French physicians in syphilitic affections, when it is desirable to avoid the action of the medicine on the stomach. This plan is seldom resorted to, on account of the great risk of employing corrosive sublimate in such large quantity.

959. *Alkaline Baths.*

℞. Potassæ Carbonatis Impuræ ℥viij;
Aquæ tepidæ Cong. xxx.
Solve.

For promoting desquamation from the skin, and to allay itching in various forms of prurigo.

960. *Iodurettted Baths.*

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
℞. Iodinii	ʒij.	ʒiij.	ʒiv.
Potassii Iodidi	ʒiv.	ʒv.	ʒviij.
Aquæ destillatæ	f℥vj.	f℥vj.	f℥vj.

Fiant solutiones.

One of these solutions, according to the strength required, is added to a tepid bath in a wooden tub. For children, the drachms may be reduced to scruples. Used in scrofula.

961. *Artificial Harrowgate Bath.*

℞. Sodii Chloridi ℔ij;
Magnesiæ Sulphatis ʒiij;
Potassii Sulphureti ℔j;
Aquæ Cong. xxx.
Solve.

I.—FOMENTATIONS.

Fomentation is a more restricted mode of applying fluids to the surface of the body, and is best accomplished by means of a sponge, flannel, or soft cloth. To be efficacious it should be often repeated.

962. *Stimulant Fomentation.*

℞. Vini Portensis Oij;
Mellis ℥iv.
Misce.

This is an active fomentation, adapted to parts in a low state of vitality. RATIER.

963. *Saponaceous Fomentation.*

℞. Alcoholis Oij;
Saponis ℥j.
Misce.

A resolvent in indolent tumors and in sprains.

RATIER.

964. *Anodyne Fomentation.*

℞. Extracti Opii ʒj;
Aquæ Oj.
Solve.

For painful affections of the joints, as chronic rheumatism, etc. RATIER.

965. *Fomentation of Bitter Sweet and Poppy.*

℞. Dulcamaræ ℥ij;
Papaveris ℥ij;
Aquæ ferventis Oj.
Fiat infusum.

Employed as a soothing application to irritable surfaces.

966. *Mustard Fomentation.*

℞. Sinapis Farinæ ℥iv;
Aquæ ferventis Oj.
Misce.

By wetting cloths in this fluid and applying them to the skin, irritation may be prolonged to any requisite degree.

967. *Tobacco Fomentation.*

℞. Tabaci ʒij;
Aquæ ferventis Oj.
Misce.

Employed in psora, but is apt to produce nausea and vomiting. Its use requires great care.

K.—FUMIGATIONS.

Fumigations are for the most part used to purify infected air by absorbing or otherwise counteracting deleterious gases. They are also employed in diseases of the skin, and may be sometimes substituted for a local bath.

968. *Fumigation with Sulphur, Cinnabar, and Iodine.*

℞. Sulphuris Præcipitati ʒiij;
Hydrargyri Sulphureti Rubri ℈ij;
Iodinii gr. x.
Fiant pulveres vj.

One of the powders to be used in the following manner: "If the disease is seated on the limbs, a tin case, or even a common jar, should be procured. A heated iron is to be placed at the bottom of this apparatus, with a grating above it to protect the foot or hand. One of the powders being placed on this heated iron, the limb is to be instantly put into the bath, the top of which should be covered over, to prevent the vapor from escaping. The limb may be continued in the bath from fifteen to twenty minutes, according to circumstances." Used in lepra. T. H. BURGESS.

969. *Mercurial Vapor Bath.*

℞. Hydrargyri Oxidi Nigri ʒj;
vel
Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri ʒj;
vel
Hydrargyri Sulphureti Rubri ʒj.

Place the mercurial upon a plate suspended over a spirit-lamp; and suspend a small vessel containing boiling water over a second spirit-lamp. Both are to be deposited under a chair, on which the patient is seated, having an oil-cloth or a coverlet thrown around him in such wise as to envelop the apparatus, chair, and his entire person, excepting the face. When the lamps are lighted, mercurial fumes and steam are both generated, and mercury is thus directly applied to the whole surface of the body in a moist state. The bath should not continue longer than twenty minutes, when the patient should be rubbed dry and be removed to bed.

This plan of medication is particularly serviceable in the treatment of constitutional syphilis, and obstinate skin diseases. L. PARKER.

970. *Chlorine Fumigation.*

℞. Calcis Chlorinatæ ʒiv:
Aquæ fʒviij.
Misce, et adde gradatim—
Acidi Sulphurici ʒj.

The irritant properties of chlorine preclude its employment in disease by inhalation, except in occasional cases of aphonia, but it is often used for disinfecting purposes. A small quantity may be set free in a sick-chamber, or the ward of an hospital, to remove offensive odors.

L.—DISINFECTANTS.

Under this head are included all substances which have the power of acting upon noxious effluvia in the atmosphere, and, either by combining with them chemically, or destroying the vitality of the germs of disease, neutralizing their influence upon living beings.

Apart from mere medicinal agents, as sold in the shops, there are natural and artificial means of purifying the atmosphere of more importance, and in themselves essential, without which all other means are futile. Ventilation, drainage, sunlight, and cleanliness are so intimately connected with pure air that they suggest themselves as necessary in all cases where disinfectants are needed. In hospital and private practice these conditions should be thoroughly looked into, and it will be found that seldom will chemical disinfectants be required if proper attention be paid to having a well regulated supply of fresh air; the rapid removal by sewage of all refuse matters, either in the form of discharges from patients or decaying animal or vegetable matters of any sort; a full supply of sunlight; the immediate removal from the person and from the room of all discharges of secreta or excreta, the protection of the bed against absorption of foul liquids, and the frequent change of clothing on the person and on the bed; the subjection of such clothing to a high heat in an oven, say 220° F., with their subsequent exposure to the direct rays of the sun; and frequent ablutions with soap and water of the patient's body, when practicable. The simple means of disinfection thus indicated should be aided by the use of purifying agents which will not in themselves contaminate the air.

Charcoal, recently burned, placed about a room; lime, in the form of whitewash, applied to the walls, especially where rooms are to be purified after the removal of patients with infectious diseases; clothes steeped in a strong solution of permanganate of potassa and hung about the bed, are all efficient means of preserving the freshness of the atmosphere in rooms containing patients with diseases of an offensive character, and in themselves means attended with no disagreeable accompaniments.

The preparations of chlorine, chloride of lime placed in saucers with a little dilute sulphuric acid poured over it, or Labarraque's solution of chlorinated soda placed in vessels around the room, will have the desired effect, and may be necessary in extreme cases attended with profuse fetid dis-

charges; but they are so offensive themselves that they often disgust the patient, and may, in some instances, act as Abernethy considered all disinfectants to do in his day, by driving the patient out of the room.

The importance of preventing exhalations from the excreta of patients is now well recognized, and even where they can be removed rapidly, it is very desirable that the vessels into which they are passed should be previously purified by some of the various disinfectants mentioned below. In some cases, however, the physician may desire to inspect the discharges unchanged by any chemical agent, in which case he should never forget to see that they are not retained in the patient's room, which is not unfrequently done, especially in the case of children's napkins, by people of otherwise good sense. They should be placed, if possible, out of doors, or, at any rate, where there is good ventilation.

Carbolic acid and creasote, while they are powerful antiseptics, have scarcely any claims to the place of disinfectants; their power of destroying the effects of putrefaction extending little, if any, beyond masking the smell by another, which, to many persons, is equally disagreeable. Sulphurous acid is applicable only to the disinfection of unoccupied places, and mainly useful in destroying the poison of contagious diseases.

Fumigations with balsamic substances, the burning of sugar or coffee, the diffusion of volatile perfumes, and all similar methods of deodorizing, have no influence whatever in neutralizing poisonous effluvia, merely covering the smell and concealing the presence of noxious matters; so that, if relied upon at all as a substitute for efficient disinfectants, they become rather dangerous than useful.

A number of combinations have been suggested of substances having the power of destroying effluvia.

M. Bonjean directs charcoal, well powdered, two pounds, sulphate of iron one pound, to be mixed; of which two or three tablespoonfuls are to be placed in the chamber vessels used by the sick.

Dr. Procter has great confidence in iodine placed in open saucers about the room, or gently volatilized by moderate heat.

Burnett's fluid consists of a saturated solution of chloride of zinc.

Collins's disinfecting powder contains dry chlorinated lime two parts, burnt alum one part; used dry or moistened with water.

Condy's fluid is a solution of the alkaline permanganates.

Ellermann's deodorizing fluid consists of a solution of the perchloride of iron and the chloride of manganese.

Ledoyen's disinfectant is a solution of two troyounces of nitrate of lead in a pint of water.

Siret's disinfecting compound (No. 1) is a mixture of sulphate of lime 53 lbs., sulphate of iron 40 lbs., sulphate of zinc 7 lbs., and peat charcoal 2 lbs., made into balls.

Siret's compound No. 2 contains sulphate of iron 20 parts, sulphate of zinc 10 parts, oak bark, powdered, 4 parts, tar and oil each one pint, made into balls. Used for deodorizing cesspools.

Professor R. E. Rogers advises a mixture of quicklime and sulphide of iron.

The *U. S. Army disinfectant* consists of a powder of common salt and binoxide of manganese in packages, upon which is to be poured in a shallow dish a solution of sulphuric acid and water. The exact proportions and details are found in the last edition of Parrish's *Practical Pharmacy*.

BOOK III.

OF

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS, AND POISONS.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS AND BEVERAGES FOR THE SICK.

THE importance of an acquaintance with those preparations of diet peculiarly designed for the patient during disease and convalescence, is so obvious that it requires little or no comment. It was remarked by the late Dr. Rush, in his lectures, that a physician should spend six months in a kitchen before entering upon his practical career. As the medical attendant, therefore, is called upon frequently to give directions and rules for preparing the diet of the sick, we have inserted a few formulas for those articles which are in daily use. However apparently trifling such a class may appear, the physician will find that an attention to it will place the patient more completely under his own control, and inspire greater confidence in the relations and attendants. The rules to be observed in giving nourishment to the sick, will generally present themselves; but there is one in particular which should not be overlooked. In all low diseases, the nurse should be directed never to give too much at once, but frequently to repeat a small proportion. The lapse of a very short time without food will frequently, in cases of great prostration, reduce the patient very low, and may endanger his life.

The rule is not intended to be applied to those chronic derangements of the digestive functions which are to be remedied principally by a regulation of diet, and in which the old adage, "a little and often," has too frequently, we are convinced, been perniciously advised.

971. *Barley Water.*

Take of

Pearl Barley	2 ounces,
Boiling Water	2 quarts.

Before adding the boiling water, let the barley be well washed. Then boil it to one-half, and strain the liquor. A little lemon-juice and sugar may be added, if desirable.

To be taken freely in inflammatory diseases.

972. *Rice Water.*

Take of

Rice	2 ounces.

Let it be well washed, and add to it—

Water	2 quarts.

Boil for an hour and a half, and then add as much sugar and nutmeg as may be required. To be taken freely.

Rice, when boiled for a considerable time, assumes a gelatinous form, and, mixed with milk, is a very excellent diet for children. It possesses, in some measure, a constipating property, which may be increased by boiling the milk.

973. *Flaxseed Tea.*

Take of

Flaxseed	1 ounce,
Boiling Water	1 pint.

Pour the boiling water on the unbruised seed. Cover the vessel, and stand it near the fire for an hour or two. The seeds must not be crushed or boiled, lest the oil in the interior should be extracted.

Having strained the infusion, add to it a little lemon-juice, if no contra-indicating circumstances exist.

Flaxseed tea is a mild demulcent, and is much used in diseases of the throat, chest, and urinary passages.

974. *Toast Water.*

Cut a slice, half an inch thick, from a loaf of stale bread, remove the crust, and carefully toast the slice on both sides. Place the toast and a small piece of orange or lemon-peel in a suitable vessel, add a pint of boiling water, cover the vessel, and, when cold, strain off the water.

This forms an agreeable drink in febrile diseases.

975. *Apple Water.*

Slice two large apples, and pour over the slices a pint of boiling water. Infuse for an hour, decant, and sweeten with white sugar.

976. *Currant Jelly Water.*

Boil together equal weights of white sugar and the juice of ripe currants, until the mixture gelatinizes by cooling, as shown by dropping a few drops on a cold plate. Remove the scum, and form the jelly in suitable vessels.

A tablespoonful of this jelly, diffused through half a pint of cold water, makes a delightful acidulous drink, which is much relished by invalids.

977. *Mucilage of Gum Arabic.*

As an article of diet, the proper proportions are an ounce of Gum Arabic to a pint of boiling water. The solution is allowed to cool before it is used.

Gum Arabic is very nutritive, and life can be sustained on it alone for some time.

978. *Bran Tea.*

Take of

Fresh Wheat Bran	1 pint,
Water	3 quarts.

Boil to two quarts, strain off the liquor, and add sugar, according to the taste of the patient.

979. *Sage Tea.*

Take of

The dried leaves of Sage . . .	half an ounce.
Boiling Water	1 quart.

Infuse for half an hour, and then strain. Sugar and lemon-juice may be added in the proportion required by the patient. In the same manner, balm and other teas may be made.

These infusions form very agreeable and useful drinks in fever, and their diaphoretic powers may be increased by the addition of sweet spirit of nitre or antimonial wine.

980. *Infusion of Malt.*

Take of

Ground Malt	1 pint.
Scalding Water	3 pints.

Infuse for two hours, and strain off the liquor, to which may be added sugar or lemon-juice, if required.

This was a favorite preparation with the late Dr. Joseph Parrish, in inflammatory fevers.

981. *Lemonade.*

Take of

Fresh Lemon Juice	4 ounces,
Fresh and very thin Peel of Lemon	half an ounce,
White Sugar	4 ounces,
Boiling Water	3 pints.

Let them stand until cold, then strain off for use. When employed in fevers, a little nitrate of potassa or sweet spirit of nitre may be added. It can be further diluted to the taste of the patient.

When fresh lemon-juice cannot be procured, an excellent lemonade can be prepared from lemon syrup made as follows: Dissolve ten drachms of tartaric or citric acid and eight pounds of loaf sugar in a gallon of water. Then rub twenty drops of fresh oil of lemon with a portion of the syrup, and afterwards carefully mix it with the remainder.

Lemonade, when freely taken, sometimes produces pain in the bowels. It must, therefore, be used with some reserve as a daily drink.

982. *Oatmeal Gruel.*

Rub two ounces of oatmeal into a paste with a little water, and gradually add a quart of boiling water. Let the whole boil for fifteen minutes, stirring frequently. Add a little salt, remove from the fire, and sweeten to the taste.

If no reason to the contrary exists, the flavor of the gruel is much improved by adding some nutmeg, with wine or brandy, or a few raisins.

983. *Cornmeal Gruel.*

Indian meal gruel is made in the same manner as oatmeal gruel. It is necessary, however, to boil it a few minutes longer.

984. *Rice Flour Gruel.*

Take of

Ground Rice	1 ounce.
Cinnamon	1 drachm.
Boiling Water	1 quart.

Having rubbed the rice flour into a paste with a portion of the water, add the remainder gradually, and boil for forty minutes, adding the aromatic near the conclusion. Strain and sweeten. Wine may be added if necessary.

985. *Panado.*

Take of

Wheat Bread	1 ounce,
Cinnamon	1 drachm,
Water	1 pint.

Boil them until well mixed, then add a little grated nutmeg and sugar. Wine or butter may also be added, if desirable.

986. *Compound Salep Powders* (*Castanello's Powders*).

Take of

Salep,
Tragacanth,
Sago, each four ounces;
Cochineal thirty grains;
Prepared Oyster-shells one ounce.

Mix carefully, and divide into powders of a drachm each. Stir one of these powders into a pint of milk, and boil them together for ten or fifteen minutes.

To be drunk freely in dysentery and diarrhœa.

These are the dysenteric powders of Dr. Castanello. A somewhat analogous preparation, sold under the same name, is prepared as follows:—

Take of

Gum Arabic,
Tragacanth,
Arrowroot,
Sago,
Tapioca, each two drachms.

Mix them well together, and boil in a pint of milk, flavored with nutmeg or cinnamon.

Used as a diet in dysentery, diarrhœa, etc. etc.

987. *Racahout des Arabes.*

Take of

Dried Cocoa, in powder ℥iv;
Potato Starch (or Arrowroot),
Rice Flour, each ℥x;
Sugar ℥xv;
Vanilla ℥ss.

Mix carefully.

This is prepared for the sick by pouring half a pint of boiling milk on a tablespoonful of the powders, and boiling for a few minutes.

988. *Diabetic or Bran Bread.*

Boil two or three quarts of wheat bran in two successive waters for ten minutes, each time straining through a sieve, and wash well with cold water until the water runs off clear. Squeeze the bran as dry as possible in a cloth, spread it thinly on a dish, and dry it in a slow oven. When perfectly dry, grind it in a mill, and sift it through a fine sieve.

Take six ounces of this ground bran, six eggs, three ounces of butter, and one pint of milk. Mix the eggs with a part of the milk, and warm the butter with the other portion. Then stir the whole well together, adding a little nutmeg or ginger, or any other agreeable spice. Immediately before putting into the oven, stir in seventy grains of bicarbonate of soda; and then six drachms of dilute hydrochloric acid. Bake for an hour, or until thoroughly done.

As thus prepared, bran bread contains but a small amount of starchy matter. It has the further advantage of being quite palatable. CAMPLIN.

989. *Sago.*

Take of

Sago	2 tablespoonfuls,
Water	1 pint.

Boil gently until it thickens, frequently stirring. Wine, sugar, and nutmeg may be added, according to circumstances.

990. *Tapioca Jelly.*

Take of

Tapioca	2 tablespoonfuls,
Water	1 pint.

Boil it gently for an hour, or until it assumes a jelly-like appearance. Add sugar, wine, and nutmeg, with lemon-juice, to suit the taste of the patient and the nature of the case.

991. *Carrageen, or Irish Moss Blanc-mange.*

Take of

Carrageen	half an ounce,
Fresh milk	a pint and a half.

Boil them down to such a consistence as to retain a form when cold; remove any sediment by filtering, and then add the requisite quantity of sugar, with lemon-juice, or peach-water, to give an agreeable flavor.

The moss, before being used, should be well washed in cold water, to remove its saline taste.

992. *Iceland Moss Jelly.*

Take of

Iceland Moss	two parts,
Water	twenty parts.

Boil down to six parts and strain. Then add—

Sugar	four parts.

Dissolve and set aside to cool.

In consequence of its bitter principle, Iceland moss is more tonic than the other mosses.

993. *Arrowroot.*

Take of

Arrowroot	1 tablespoonful,
Cold Water	sufficient,
Boiling Water	half a pint.

Mix the Arrowroot with just sufficient cold water to soften the lumps, then pour on the boiling water, and stir continually until the solution is gelatinous and transparent. Sweeten to the taste and grate in a little nutmeg.

994. *Tous les Mois, or Canna Starch.*

This article is prepared like arrowroot. It is very delicate and valuable as a dietetic agent.

When intended for infants, both this and the arrowroot are rendered more nutritious by the addition of fresh milk to the translucent jelly, made as directed above. In this case, however, it is better to make the jelly more stiff by using a larger quantity of arrowroot, and then reducing it by milk to the proper consistence.

995. *Maizena, or Corn Starch.*

To one quart of boiling milk add gradually four tablespoonfuls of the starch, previously rubbed into a paste with a little cold milk, add some salt and boil for five minutes, stirring briskly. Sweeten to the taste, and flavor with essence of vanilla, lemon, or orange. Then set aside to cool.

996. *Boiled Flour.*

Take of

Fine Flour . . . . . a pound.

Tie it up in a linen cloth as tight as possible, and after frequently dipping it in cold water, dredge the outside with flour till a crust is formed round it, which will prevent the water soaking into it while boiling. It is then boiled until it becomes a hard dry mass.

Two or three tablespoonfuls of this may be grated and prepared in the same manner as arrowroot, for which it forms an excellent substitute.

This is an admirable food for children, nutritious and wholesome.

When the bowels are constipated, the editor has found great advantage in substituting for the white flour bran meal, or unbolted flour of fine quality, treating it in the same way; and by the continuous or even occasional use of this, the bowels are kept regular, with even more nourishment afforded. In the constipation of tubercular children, this latter is especially useful.

[997. *Meigs' Food for Infants.*]

"Is made by dissolving a small amount of prepared gelatine or Russian isinglass in water, to which is added milk, cream, and a little arrowroot or other farinaceous substance that may be preferred. The mode of preparation and the proportions are as follows: A scruple of gelatine (or a piece two inches square of the flat cake in which it is sold) is soaked for a short time in cold water, and then boiled in half a pint of water until it dissolves—about ten or fifteen minutes. To this is added, with constant stirring, and just at the termination of the boiling, the milk and arrowroot, the latter being previously mixed into a paste with a little cold water. After the addition of the milk and arrowroot, and just before the removal from the fire, the cream is poured in, and a moderate quantity of loaf-sugar added. The proportion of milk, cream, and arrowroot must depend upon the age and digestive power of the child; for a healthy infant within the month, I usually direct from three to four ounces of milk, half an ounce to an ounce of cream, and a teaspoonful of arrowroot to the half pint of water. For older children the quantity of milk and cream should be gradually increased to a half or two-thirds milk, and from one to two ounces of cream. I seldom increase the quantity of gelatine or arrowroot." JNO. F. MEIGS.

998. *Vegetable Soup.*

Take one turnip, one carrot, two potatoes, and one onion. Let them be sliced, and boiled in one quart of water for an hour. Add as much salt as is agreeable, flavor with a small portion of potherbs, and pour the whole upon a piece of dry toast.

This preparation forms an agreeable substitute for animal food, and may be given when the latter is inadmissible.

999. *Mutton Broth.*

Select two tender mutton chops, put them into a saucepan, add one quart of cold water and a little salt, cover the pan, and cook slowly for two hours. Then skim off all the fat, and add one tablespoonful of rice, one white potato, one turnip, and a little parsley chopped fine. Simmer for three-quarters of an hour, then pour into a bowl and remove the chops and all of the remaining fat.

This broth is nutritious and palatable.

1000. *Beef Tea.*

Take of

Lean Beef, cut into shreds . . . . . 1 pound,
Water . . . . . 1 quart.

Boil for twenty minutes, taking off the scum as it rises. Strain the liquor, and add salt according to the taste.

This preparation is more nourishing than ordinary broths, and very palatable.

1001. *Liebig's Beef Tea.*

"One pound of lean beef, free of fat, and separated from the bones in the finely-chopped state in which it is used for mince-meat, is uniformly mixed with its own weight of cold water slowly heated to boiling, and the liquid, after boiling briskly for a minute or two, is strained through a towel, from the coagulated albumen and fibrin, now become hard and horny. Thus we obtain an equal weight of the most aromatic soup, of such strength as cannot be obtained even by boiling for hours from a piece of flesh." This is to be seasoned to taste. DR. BENEKE.

1002. *Essence of Beef.*

Put a sufficient quantity of lean beef, sliced, into a porter bottle to fill up its body, cork it *loosely* and place it in a

pot of cold water, attaching the neck to the handle of the vessel by means of a string. Boil for an hour and a half or two hours, then decant the liquor and skim it.

To this preparation may be added spices, salt, wine, brandy, etc., according to the taste of the patient and nature of the disease.

[1003. *Marcet's New Process of Beef-tea.*]

Take one pound of lean beef, cut into small pieces; put into a pint of cold water.

To this add—

Hydrochloric Acid (sp. gr. 1.15)	58 grains, or about 50 minims,
Boudault's Pepsine	15 grains.

Bring it up to about 100° Fahrenheit, and maintain it at that temperature in a water-bath until the meat becomes disintegrated; strain it then, and neutralize with 80 grains of bicarbonate of soda.

This makes a palatable and exceedingly digestible nourishment. In cases of fever, where the acid is rather desirable than not, the editor has found it quite agreeable to the patient, without the addition of the soda.

[1004. *Eggs, Cream, and Extract of Beef.*]

Wash two ounces of the best pearl sago, until the water poured from it is clear; then stew it in a half pint of water until it is quite tender and very thick; mix with it half a pint of good boiling cream and the yelk of four fresh eggs, and mingle the whole carefully with one quart of good beef-tea, which should be boiling. Let cool sufficiently, when it is ready for use. T. H. TANNER.

The editor has used this elegant preparation among his patients when nothing else could be taken and retained.

[1005. *Preparation of Raw Beef.*]

"Take of

Fresh lean beef free from fat or bones	3 lbs. avoirdup.,
Water	8 fluidounces,
Inodorous Glycerine	6 fluidounces,
Pure Brandy	4 fluidounces,
Sulphate of Quiniæ	8 grains,
Oil of Ceylon Cinnamon	4 drops,
Dilute Phosphoric Acid	sufficient quantity.

Cut the beef finely, chopping or dividing in a sausage-cutter, add the water and expose the mixture to the heat of a water-bath, with constant stirring, till it attains a temperature of about 145° F.; transfer to a strong muslin drilling bag, and express the juice with powerful pressure; set this juice in a cool place until the floating fat solidifies, then skim carefully. Take of this juice about half a fluidounce, and add to it in a mortar the sulphate of quinia, rub it up smooth, and add sufficient dilute phosphoric acid to make a clear solution; then return this solution to the remainder of the juice, and pour in the glycerine, brandy, and oil of cinnamon previously mixed.

"If force has been used in the expression of the juice, the finished preparation will measure about 32 fluidounces, varying a little according to the juiciness of the beef. As thus prepared it is an agreeable article as respects appearance and taste, the raw flavor of the beef being effectually masked. It will keep perfectly sweet for two weeks, and probably longer."

The above formula was furnished by my friend J. E. Carter, manufacturing chemist of this city, and I can say that I have used the preparation as a nutriment in advanced phthisis, when it was found acceptable to the stomach, and seemed to maintain vitality when it was at a very low ebb and all other food disgusted. It may be given in doses of a wineglassful after meals.

1006. *Hartshorn Jelly.*

Take of

Hartshorn Shavings	4 ounces,
Water	1 quart.

Boil over a gentle fire until one pint of the water be dissipated. Strain, and add lemon-juice, sugar, and half a pint of wine.

This forms, either with or without the last-named ingredients, a very nourishing diet for convalescents; and, when mixed with an equal portion of milk, is well adapted to the bowel complaints of children.

Isinglass may be used instead of the hartshorn shavings, if preferred.

1007. *Calves' Feet Jelly.*

Take a set of four feet, break them in small pieces, add to them one gallon of water, and reduce by boiling to one quart. Strain, and when cold, skim the fat entirely off. Add to this the shells and white of six eggs, well beaten, a pint of wine, a pound of loaf sugar, and the juice of four

lemons, and let them be well mixed. Boil the whole for a few minutes, stirring constantly, and then pass the jelly through a flannel strainer.

This forms a very nutritious article of diet for the sick and convalescent.

1008. *Gelatine Jelly.*

Soak one ounce of gelatine for ten minutes in half a pint of cold water; then add the same quantity of boiling water, and stir till the gelatine is dissolved, applying heat, if necessary. Add half a pint of good wine, the peel and juice of two lemons, and sugar, according to the taste. Then add the shell and white of one egg, well beaten together; boil the jelly for five minutes, and strain while hot through a piece of felt or flannel. Set aside in a cool place until the jelly becomes stiff.

This is both palatable and nutritious.

1009. *Blanc Mange.*

Boil one ounce of shred gelatine in a quart of milk for ten minutes, stirring constantly. Sweeten to the taste, flavor with peach-water, or essence of vanilla, and strain into a mould.

1010. *Chicken Water.*

Take one half of a chicken divested of all fat, and break the bones; add to this half a gallon of water, and boil for half an hour. Strain, and season with salt.

This water is directed by some physicians in the early stages of cholera. Taken warm it promotes vomiting and washes out the stomach.

1011. *Chicken Broth.*

Clean half of a chicken, and pour on it one quart of cold water; add a little salt, and one tablespoonful of rice. Cover the vessel closely, and boil for two hours. Throw in near the end of the boiling a little parsley, chopped fine. Skim the broth before using.

This is one of the most valuable articles of diet at the command of the physician in the low stages of disease, when the patient's system requires support, but his digestive powers will not admit of solid food.

1012. *Suet Ptisan.*

Take of

Mutton Suet	2 ounces,
Milk	1 pint,
Starch	half an ounce.

Boil slowly for half an hour.

This may be used warm as a common drink in dysentery.

1013. *Mucilage of Starch, etc.*

Take of

Starch	1 ounce,
Powdered Cinnamon	1 drachm,
Gum Arabic	1 ounce,
Boiling Water	3 pints.

Boil until reduced one-third, and strain.

The above may be taken for a common drink in dysentery.

1014. *Mulled Wine.*

Take two drachms of bruised cinnamon, half a nutmeg, grated, ten bruised cloves, and half a pint of boiling water. Infuse one hour, strain, and add of hot port, or hot sherry wine (or of good domestic wine), one pint, and white sugar, one ounce. Mix.

This is a mild stimulant drink, used in the convalescence from low forms of disease.

Wine Whey.

(See Formula No. 342.)

Mustard Whey.

(See Formula No. 341.)

1015. *Rennet Whey.*

Take of

New Milk	1 quart,
Rennet	a large spoonful.

Heat the milk and then add the rennet. Boil until the curd separates and is all taken off.

To many persons this forms a very agreeable nutriment.

[1016. *Brandy Mixture.*]

Take of

Brandy	4 fluidounces,
Cinnamon Water	4 fluidounces,
The yelks of two eggs,	
Sugar	½ ounce,
Oil of Cinnamon	2 minims.

Beat the eggs perfectly light, add the sugar and cinnamon water; then the brandy with the oil of cinnamon in solution; beat the whole together.

A delightful nutriment in prostration or low fevers.

From one to three tablespoonfuls to be taken as required.

P. SQUIRE.

1017. *Vinegar Whey.*

Take of

Milk	1 pint,
Vinegar	half an ounce.

Boil for a few minutes, and separate the curd.

1018. *Tartar Whey.*

Take of

Milk	1 quart,
Cream of Tartar	half an ounce.

Boil until the curd separates.

OF POISONS.

CASES of poisoning are so sudden and so awful that no time is to be lost in administering relief. To do this with judgment and effect, it is requisite to be familiar with all the usual antidotes; and of these, we have accordingly selected some which possesses an acknowledged efficacy, omitting at the same time many others that are unworthy of confidence. For the purpose of convenience we have arranged the Poisons alphabetically, with the appropriate antidotes attached to each. But, as has been remarked when speaking of Emetics, our chief reliance in these cases is upon free vomiting, induced by those articles which are most speedy in their effect. Dr. Beck prefers sulphate of zinc, whenever it can be procured, and adds, "but if vomiting be present, we may aid it by diluents or a vegetable emetic. Tartrate of antimony should never be given." Yet, even from this treatment, little can be expected when the deleterious substance has remained long in the stomach; and the stomach-tube and syringe will be indispensable.

To protect the stomach and intestines from the direct operation of poisons, it is generally recommended to give milk, lime-water, soap, or drinks sweetened with sugar or honey. Oils and other fatty substances are found to be injurious.

When the vomiting has ceased, and retching and pain continue, Mr. Hume advises the free administration of carbonate of magnesia with tincture of opium, suspended in water.

A general antidote for poisoning, in which the nature of the poison is unknown, consists of equal parts of calcined magnesia, pulverized charcoal, and hydrated peroxide of iron, which are to be diffused in water, and be given freely. Although these articles are simple and innocent in their operation on the system, they will probably prove efficient, as one or another of them is an antidote to most of the mineral poisons.

The albumen of eggs and tannic acid are also general antidotes of great value. The former neutralizing corrosive sub-

limate and other salts, and the latter precipitating all of the vegetable alkaloids as tannates.

ALCOHOL.

Large quantities of alcoholic liquors, taken by persons unaccustomed to their use, often produce fatal effects.

The treatment in such cases is to evacuate the stomach as soon as possible; but from the rapidity of absorption this may not always be effectual. The patient must be kept roused and cold affusion plentifully used. Large draughts of tea or coffee ought to be taken until the stomach is thoroughly evacuated.

ALKALIES.

Ammonia, *potassa*, *soda*, and their carbonates, are seldom taken in poisonous quantities. When it so happens, the best antidote is common vinegar; it is always at hand, and its affinity for these substances is sufficiently strong to neutralize them. Also, a fixed oil, as olive oil, should be given in large quantity—several pounds being required where a large portion of the alkali has been taken; it acts partly by rendering the vomiting easy and free, and partly by converting the alkali into a soap.

ANTIMONY.

The preparation of this mineral, by which poisoning is most commonly produced, is *tartar emetic*. This of itself produces violent vomiting, and therefore our first efforts should be directed to keeping up the emesis by means of mild diluents and mucilaginous preparations. Its antidotes are the alkalies, tannin, and astringent vegetable infusions, such as common tea, Peruvian bark, infusion of galls, etc. These decompose the antimonial salt. When the vomiting is excessive, opium by injection will assist in allaying it.

ARSENIC.

Until the present century there was no known antidote to this deadly poison, and the sole dependence of the practitioner was upon mild diluents, albumen (such as the whites of eggs suspended in milk), or warm water and sugar. In the treatment of poisoning by arsenic, it is best first (if vomiting has

been delayed) to give an emetic of mustard, or of the sulphate of zinc, and milk should be drunk liberally both before and after vomiting has begun. The patient should never be allowed to exhaust his strength in retching, without some milk or other fluid in his stomach to act on. The Cornish miners rely upon olive oil as an emollient to the stomach.

THE HYDRATED PEROXIDE OF IRON, freshly prepared, was announced in the year 1834, by Dr. Bunsen, of Göttingen, as an antidote for poisoning by arsenic; and its efficacy has been confirmed by MM. Orfila, Lesueur, Soubeiran, and Miguel, and also in this city by various chemists, and by experiments upon the inferior animals. The antidote is now officinal, and should always be kept on hand.

The following direction will enable the most ignorant person to make use of this antidote until medical advice can be obtained. It must be administered as soon as possible after the discovery that arsenic has been taken, and as it causes no bad effect itself, should be given EVERY FIVE OR TEN MINUTES, UNTIL ENTIRE RELIEF IS OBTAINED. It is said that twelve parts of it are necessary to neutralize one of arsenic. The dose for a grown person is a tablespoonful; for children a teaspoonful. The bottle TO BE WELL SHAKEN BEFORE EACH DOSE. IN CASES OF EMERGENCY, IT MAY BE PREPARED BY SIMPLY PRECIPITATING THE MURIATED TINCTURE OF IRON, OR A SOLUTION OF THE PERSULPHATE OF IRON, BY AMMONIA, and washing the precipitate.

Should the patient survive (and the probability is in his favor if the antidote be given early and faithfully), the inflammatory symptoms must be combated on the general principles for treating inflammation. The diet should consist exclusively of milk, gruel, cream, rice, and similar bland articles for several days.

In a case of poisoning in this city, where half an ounce of the powdered arsenic had been taken, and was followed by extreme thirst and vomiting, all the symptoms were allayed by freely taking the hydrated peroxide of iron. Only a slight gastritis followed, which was readily subdued.

The hydrated oxide forms with the arsenious acid an insoluble salt.

In place of the hydrated oxide, the rust of iron and precipitated carbonate should be resorted to in cases of emergency, possessing as they do, to a certain extent, the power of antidotes. Magnesia, in the gelatinous or hydrated state, if given in large doses, acts also as an antidote, and in several cases lately reported was used with complete success. It can be

rapidly prepared by precipitating a solution of Epsom salts by ammonia.

When the poison has been taken in the form of Fowler's solution, Dr. Dunglison recommends copious draughts of lime-water to be used; but this should not preclude the employment of the hydrated oxide of iron.

BARYTA.

The carbonate of baryta and the chloride of barium are poisonous, and the latter has been taken by mistake for Glauber's salts. In cases of poisoning with either, the alkaline sulphates should be given freely, and resort be had to the stomach-pump and emetics. The true antidote is sulphate of magnesia or soda; with these a sulphate of baryta is formed, which is perfectly insoluble, and may be brought off by emetics and copious diluents, oleaginous or albuminous.

COPPER.

The sulphate (blue vitriol) and subacetate (verdigris) are the salts of this metal from which poisoning most frequently results; the latter often from the careless use of culinary vessels or mineral-water fountains.

Vomiting should be encouraged by the free use of tepid water, milk, and mucilages.

According to Orfila, albumen in the form of white of eggs is the best antidote, and sugar, formerly in much repute, acts only as an emollient. In the absence of eggs, milk or wheaten flour should be employed. Vinegar in all cases must be avoided. The French physicians have tried iron-filings, in consequence of the power possessed by this metal of reducing the salts of copper; and the results they obtained, in some experiments performed on animals, are such as to justify considerable confidence in the antidote. The iron decomposes the cupreous salt, and precipitates the copper in a metallic and consequently in an inert state.

GOLD.

The nitro-muriate or terchloride of gold is a powerful poison. Its antidotes are sulphate of iron (which throws down the gold in a metallic state), and albuminous substances, followed by the free use of mucilaginous drinks.

IODINE.

Ten or twenty grains of iodine sometimes, though not always, produce constriction of the fauces, nausea, vomiting, and severe colic pain. Larger doses endanger life. The best antidote for its preparations is starch freely given, or, what answers the same purpose, flour mixed with water. Magnesia is also recommended. Vomiting should be induced by mustard or some other prompt emetic.

LAUDANUM.

Laudanum, when taken in large quantity, must be withdrawn from the stomach by active emetics, such as mustard, sulphate of zinc, sulphate of copper, or alum, or by tickling the fauces. The stomach-tube should then be used to remove whatever remains of the laudanum in the stomach. This should be followed by a purgative, to carry off any of the poison that may have entered the bowels. The free use of vegetable astringents and strong coffee will also be serviceable. An important part of the after-treatment is the maintenance of artificial respiration, besides which active stimulants are often required. Iodine, bromine, and chlorine are stated by M. Donné, of Paris, to be antidotes for poisoning by nux vomica and opium. M. Orfila thinks that the decoction of galls may with propriety be used as an imperfect antidote, until the narcotic can be evacuated from the stomach. (See *Opium.*)

LEAD.

The acetate is the only preparation which is resorted to as a poison. The sulphate of magnesia or soda is its true antidote, as it converts the poison into a sulphate, which is inert. The alkaline carbonates and bicarbonates and the phosphate of soda are also good antidotes. If the patient does not vomit, give an emetic of the sulphate of zinc, which will not only empty the stomach, but convert any remaining soluble lead into an insoluble sulphate.

Milk or albumen should also be given in large quantities, as it has been found that the albuminous principle of milk is a very effectual precipitant of the oxide of lead; a compound which, though not entirely inert, is far less active than the acetate, and tends to prevent the action of the poison as a corrosive on the stomach.

MERCURY.

All the preparations of this metal are poisonous, and corrosive sublimate in particular. Our chief and only dependence, according to M. Orfila, is upon the albumen of eggs, copiously swallowed, or introduced through the stomach-tube, which should be resorted to when the patient cannot swallow or vomit. Enemata of the same should also be used.

If the albumen be taken in sufficient quantities, it decomposes the sublimate, forming a triple compound of albumen, muriatic acid, and calomel. If the remedy excites fresh vomiting, so much the better; and if symptoms of gastritis appear, they are to be treated in the usual way. M. Orfila has also established that a fatal dose of corrosive sublimate may be swallowed by animals with impunity, provided the white of egg, or any other kind of fluid albumen, be introduced shortly before or after into the stomach. Cases are also upon record which establish that it possesses an equal efficacy in man.

The gluten of wheat flour is also strongly recommended on the same principle, as an antidote to corrosive sublimate. To administer it, nothing more is requisite than to mix the flour with water. The quantity taken must be very considerable. It is said to reduce the sublimate to the state of calomel.

Gluten of wheat flour is also given in the form of an emulsion with soft soap, by mixing partly in a mortar and partly with the hand 5 or six parts of fresh gluten with 50 parts of soft soap.

When neither albumen nor gluten is at hand, milk forms a good substitute.

The only other antidotes deserving of mention here are a mixture of two parts of iron filings and one of zinc, meconic acid, and the hydrated proto-sulphuret of iron. The first was recommended by Dumas, and must obviously operate by bringing the mercury to the metallic state. The meconic acid, particularly when combined with an alkaline base, affords, with corrosive sublimate, an insoluble and inert permeconate of mercury. The meconates of the ordinary alkalies, however, can scarcely be obtained in sufficient quantity to be applied to such a purpose; and from the smallness of the saturating power of meconic acid, it would be hazardous to administer the quantity of opium which would be adequate to the decomposition of a few grains of corrosive sublimate, inasmuch as the muriate of morphia, which would be contemporaneously formed, is a narcotic medicine of very considerable energy.

The hydrated proto-sulphuret of iron was proposed by Mialhe, and confirmed by Orfila, who says that if it be taken *immediately* after the ingestion of the poison, it completely destroys the poisonous quality of corrosive sublimate.

MINERAL ACIDS.

The first, because the most ready method of counteracting the action of the mineral acids, is the copious use of water, warm or cold, milk, oil, or mucilage, which, by simply diluting them, renders them less acrid, and at the same time assists the stomach in rejecting them. This course should be followed until the proper antidotes are prepared. These are the alkalies, alkaline earths and soaps, common pearlash or carbonate of potassa, carbonate of magnesia, chalk, and soap in solution. Calcined magnesia, though advised by some authors, is objectionable, inasmuch as the rapidity with which it would combine with acid in the stomach, might alone produce inflammation of that organ.

The smallest quantity of nitric acid which is known to have destroyed life is two drachms; the smallest fatal dose of muriatic acid was one ounce.

NARCOTICS.

The remedies employed in all cases of poisoning from this class of substances, are nearly the same, viz., the most active emetics, as sulphate of zinc, alum, and mustard in large doses. In all cases where it is possible, the stomach-tube should be employed. After these evacuations, tannic acid or strong decoctions of tea, coffee, or the vegetable astringents, with cold affusion, are proper. Electro-magnetism is also serviceable, together with brandy, ammonia, and other powerful stimulants, and artificial respiration.

There is no positive antidote to any of the vegetable alkaloids. Tannic acid combines with all of them, and forms salts which are insoluble in water, but are soluble in vinegar and the gastric juice. Hence, the administration of this acid is beneficial, time being gained for the removal of the poison in the form of a tannate from the stomach. If not removed, the tannate will be dissolved by the gastric fluids. After emesis, charcoal may be given freely, as it possesses the singular property of absorbing and retaining coloring matters, vegetable acids, and the alkaloids.

NITRE (*Nitrate of Potassa*).

This salt is sometimes taken in mistake for Epsom or Glauber's salts. When this happens, vomiting should be excited as speedily as possible, followed by the free use of mucilaginous drinks, hot gin-toddy, brandy and water, etc.

As there is no antidote to this poison, in case these means should fail we must resort to the stomach-pump.

OPIUM.

We cannot do better in this place than transcribe what Dr. T. R. Beck, of Albany, says of the antidotes to opium.

"The experiments of Orfila have demonstrated that the administration of vinegar, or rather vegetable acids, previous to the evacuation of the poison by vomiting, will accelerate and aggravate the action of the opium; but that when the opium has previously been expelled, water acidulated with vinegar, or any other vegetable acid, will tend to diminish and correct the effects. Coffee, when prepared in strong decoction or infusion, rapidly lessens the symptoms, but cannot be considered as an antidote. The result of his experiments led him to give the following directions for the treatment of a person poisoned by opium. Induce vomiting, if possible, with sulphate of zinc, or sulphate of copper; but the administration of watery liquids with the view of promoting the vomiting, should be forbidden, as they dissolve the opium and promote its absorption. In order to insure the action of the emetic, the patient must be kept roused by discharging cold water over the head and breast; yet cold affusion must be avoided in the advanced stage, when the body is cold, and the breathing scarcely perceptible. To insure success, in every case the patient must be kept awake, either by dragging him up and down between two men, or by flagellation on the back and soles of the feet. Artificial respiration may be used in desperate cases with propriety. Bleed the patient immediately after the rejection of the poison, and repeat this if necessary. Afterwards administer alternately water acidulated with any vegetable acid and a strong infusion of coffee[1] warmed, and in ten or twelve hours exhibit an enema, and let the arms and legs of the patient be well rubbed. Purgative clysters should be continued, if it be

[1] Dr. R. F. Campbell reports a case in which an injection of twenty grains of caffein in an infusion of coffee was attended with the happiest effect.

suspected that any of the opium still remains in the large intestines."—BECK, *Med. Jurisprudence*, vol. ii. p. 403.

These remarks are applicable to the poisonous effects induced by other articles of the Narcotic class, as belladonna, hyoscyamus, stramonium, etc. Yet as these are not often taken with suicidal intentions, the quantity is seldom inordinately large. Emetics, if given soon after the poison has been swallowed, will at least remove a part of it; after which the practitioner must necessarily be governed in the treatment by the nature of the peculiar poison, the amount taken, and the patient's constitution. Stimulants are occasionally necessary from the first; in other instances, depletion; but more frequently, each is in turn called for.

As belladonna and opium manifest a different, and in some respects an opposite effect upon the brain, they have been recommended as antidotes to each other in cases of poisoning. This recommendation, however, should not interfere with the measures above described. It may be received as an adjuvant, but not as a substitute for the usual plan of treatment.

OXALIC ACID.

Death from this poison is generally sudden. Lime-water, or a mixture of chalk and water, is recommended by Dr. Thompson, for the purpose of converting the acid into oxalate of lime. The carbonate of magnesia, also, has been found by experiment to counteract the poison; but the alkalies must be avoided, as they act with an energy little inferior to the acid itself.

It is advisable to avoid giving *warm water* with a view to accelerate vomiting; for dilution promotes the absorption of the poison.

PHOSPHORUS.

This substance acts so immediately and so powerfully in decomposing the animal tissues, that no available antidote has hitherto been suggested. A small portion is sufficient to destroy life. Nevertheless, large quantities of mild demulcent liquids should be exhibited to shield the alimentary canal, and magnesia to neutralize the phosphorous and phosphoric acids which may be formed.

PRUSSIC ACID.

This deadly poison, in its purity, acts with such rapidity as to leave no time for the administration of antidotes. When

taken in small quantities, much diluted, its action is less rapid, producing symptoms of excessive prostration, convulsions, and coma. Cold affusion to the head has been found very effectual in such cases, and when applied before the convulsive stage has passed, has often succeeded. The head should be kept elevated, and the water poured from a height upon the occiput and spine. The inhalation of ammonia is the antidote most to be relied on, many experiments having proved its efficacy. It should not be used of too great strength, which would endanger inflammation of the air-passages and stomach; the strong aqua ammonia, diluted with twelve parts of water, is recommended by Orfila.

Chlorine also possesses strong claims as an antidote, and, from the results of his experiments, is believed by Orfila to be the best which has yet been proposed.

In all cases, artificial respiration should be kept up while there is a hope of sustaining or restoring life.

Ether and chloroform have been recommended, and no doubt will eventually prove of great value from the rapidity with which they act.

Cases of poisoning with the oil of bitter almonds, cherry-laurel water, and other substances containing prussic acid, are not unfrequent, particularly among children. After evacuating the stomach, these require the same treatment as for prussic acid.

Poisoning by cyanide of potassium may be best treated, according to Dr. Alfred S. Taylor, by a strong solution of sulphate of iron.

SILVER.

The nitrate of this metal is sometimes taken by mistake; its antidote is comon salt, largely given, with copious draughts of mucilaginous drinks to promote vomiting. The salt produces an insoluble chloride, which has no power on the system.

TIN.

When any of the salts of tin are taken, albumen of eggs, flour, or milk, given freely, is the appropriate remedy. Milk forms a coagulum with the chloride of tin (*Dyer's spirit*), and renders it innoxious. Lime-water or the alkalies would decompose this salt, and thus render it inert.

VEGETABLE POISONS.

See "NARCOTICS" and "OPIUM."

ZINC.

The sulphate of this metal is occasionally taken in an overdose. Warm water and emollient drinks are proper in such cases; but milk is particularly useful, from its power of decomposing the sulphate; also albumen, magnesia, etc. Vegetable astringents may be beneficially used.

The crystallized sulphate of zinc very closely resembles the sulphate of magnesia, and has been mistaken for it—a fact to be borne in mind by apothecaries and physicians.

APPENDIX.

I. ON THE ENDERMIC USE OF MEDICINES.

"THE science of medicine," says Dr. Gerhard,[1] "has recently received an important auxiliary to its resources, by the discovery that remedial substances, when applied to the cutis, after the removal of the epidermis, produce their peculiar effects with nearly the same energy as if introduced into the alimentary canal. This mode of exhibition, which has received the name of the *endermic method* or *endermic medication*, is always found much more efficacious than the iatroleptic method of Christien, or the administration of medicines by means of frictions on the cuticle."

The endermic method requires the previous separation of the cuticle, which is best effected by a blister about four inches square. The cuticle should then be punctured or removed in very small patches, so that the medicine may come in contact with the vesicated surface. Substances used in this way must be applied in two or three times the quantity requisite when given by the mouth. "The remains of the substance applied are much less than the original quantity, and sometimes no trace of it can be perceived; the whole appearing to be absorbed or mingled with the secretions."

We avail ourselves of Dr. Gerhard's valuable paper for the following facts in relation to those medicines which act most effectually in the endermic method.

Sulphate of Quinia.—A blister to be applied to the epigastrium during the apyrexia; and if the paroxysm returns before the quinia can be used, defer it until the next apyrexia. Apply four grains of powdered sulphate of quinia (either alone or with an equal quantity of starch), four times a day, for two successive days. A less irritating plan, however, is

[1] North Amer. Med. and Surg. Journ., April, 1830.

to dissolve sixteen grains of the sulphate in two ounces of water, with which the blistered surface is to be repeatedly wet during the day by means of a soft linen cloth. There is no occasion to *remove* the loose epidermis; it is all-sufficient to *puncture* it in several places to allow the solution to touch the denuded surface.

Morphia.—The acetate and sulphate act readily and effectually; the latter is preferable, because more soluble and less irritating. It may be applied in powder, in solution, or in the form of cerate. The dose varies from half a grain to two grains, and its effects are speedily perceptible.

Digitalis.—Dose, two grains three times a day.

Aloes.—This medicine acts on the bowels with nearly the same certainty as if taken internally. Dose, ten grains, to be repeated, if necessary, in a few hours.

Gamboge, owing to its solubility, purges freely in the endermic method. Dose, from five to eight grains.

Rhubarb, *jalap*, *elaterium*, and *croton oil*, contrary to what might be expected, do not produce catharsis, although they excite severe local irritation.

Squills.—This medicine in powder, sprinkled on a blistered surface three times a day, in the quantity of four grains at each application, causes copious diuresis. Its power is increased by combination with *digitalis*, in the proportion of four grains of the former to one of the latter.

Emetics from the *vegetable* kingdom all produce their effect in the endermic method; and tobacco does so without any previous irritation of the skin. The same remark is applicable to mercury and iodine, which last is best applied in the form of ointment, made by rubbing a drachm with an ounce of cerate.

Emetics derived from the mineral kingdom exert no specific action. B. E.

II. ON THE USE OF ETHER AND CHLOROFORM.

THE employment of anæsthetic agents has now become so general, and their great value so fully attested by many eminent physicians and surgeons in all parts of the world, that we shall here give a brief account of their uses and mode of application.

Indeed, the discovery of a means by which to give complete insensibility to pain during the performance of tedious

surgical and dental operations, as well as to mitigate the spontaneous sufferings attendant on many diseases, must be considered one of the most important in the annals of medicine. That pain is useful in indicating the seat and progress of disease, cannot be denied; yet, on the other hand, its severity may exhaust life, and to allay it is often the most difficult and necessary part the physician is called upon to perform. The inhalation of ethereal substances now gives the practitioner more or less control over these "ills that flesh is heir to," enabling him to alleviate some, and wholly to prevent others.

Notwithstanding the benefit to be derived from its judicious use, the mode of inhalation is also capable of producing much evil in the hands of the unskilful and ignorant; and it should, therefore, be employed by those only who are acquainted with its diversified operation.

Ether and chloroform produce essentially the same effects, but the latter is much the more powerful and rapid in its action.

The progressive stages of etherization seem to be pretty much as stated by Mr. Sibson, viz:—

1. Cerebral excitement.
2. Cerebral derangement, staggering intoxication.
3. Cerebral sleep (sopor); pupils contracted; dreams; reflex functions of the brain and spinal marrow still active.
4. Cerebral death (coma); reflex functions of the medulla and spinal marrow still active.
5. Death of spinal marrow; cessation of respiration (heart's action generally still present).
6. Cessation of heart's action.

He also says: "It is very important to be able to tell easily when the stage of safety—sopor, is about to merge into that of danger—coma. The action of the pupils is the key to this knowledge. Inhalation should not be continued one instant after the pupils, previously contracted, have begun to dilate.

"If unconsciousness can be secured by sopor, the inhalation should not be carried on to produce coma. If complete muscular relaxation be sought for, as in hernia, to facilitate taxis; in dislocation, to make reduction easy; and in tetanus, then it will be needful, in general, to urge the patient from sopor into coma; but as soon as the muscular relaxation is secured, the inhalation should cease. When chloroform or ether is employed in chorea, delirium tremens, or other affections, it should never be urged beyond sopor. In neuralgia,

it is not usually needful to produce unconsciousness. Whenever the pain disappears, the inhalation ought to cease."

According to Dr. Snow, a necessary precaution for watching the effects of ether and chloroform is, that they possess an accumulative property; their influence sometimes increasing for twenty seconds after the inhalation is discontinued. It is seldom necessary to carry the process farther than the production of sopor; in this dreamy state insensibility to pain is perfect, and in some persons much earlier. Many patients seem to be perfectly awake to all mental impressions, and even take an interest in the progress of the operation, without feeling the slightest pain, and, indeed, in some instances, experiencing agreeable sensations.

The influence of these agents being transmitted by the blood, pervades the whole system simultaneously, and particularly excites the capillary circulation, as evinced by the injected conjunctiva, increased lachrymal and salivary secretions, and turgidity of the face and neck, the redness of which, however, soon gives place to pallor.

Although used heretofore only to produce general effects, it has lately been discovered by Mr. T. Nunneley, of Leeds, that local anæsthesia may be caused by these agents; and that the brain and other parts of the body not subjected to their influence remain unaffected. After an extensive series of experiments on different animals, he finds that, by immersion in a small quantity of the fluid, or by applying the vapor locally for a limited period, a limb may be rendered perfectly motionless and senseless, and, what may be an additional advantage, fixed in any desired position. The benefits likely to be derived from this new and valuable discovery promise to be very great.

As regards the mode of applying these vapors, the principal thing to be observed is, that they be freely diluted with atmospheric air. Many instruments for inhalation have been invented, but most of them have given place to a simple sponge; and in the case of chloroform, a towel or handkerchief is perhaps as good as anything yet proposed. The degree of etherization does not depend so much upon the amount respired, as upon the peculiar constitution of the individual, and the physician is thus better able to regulate the amount, and judge of its effect. A drachm of *chloroform*, or even half a drachm, poured upon a handkerchief, and gradually brought close to the mouth and nose, will, in about two minutes, more or less, produce the required effect. Of *ether*, half an ounce may be poured upon a sponge, and more

added from time to time if required. The full effect of ether is not generally obtained in less than four or five minutes. As regards their comparative merits, it may be said of chloroform that it is less pungent, and requiring a less amount is more easily inhaled; but it is also said to have a greater tendency to produce involuntary muscular contraction, and exerts a more direct and powerful action on the heart than ether. As far as present experience goes, ether has been found the milder and safer of the two; and in the case of children, from their greater susceptibility, should always be given in preference to chloroform; etherization, in them, occurring in about two minutes.

According to Dr. Snow, the immunity from pain does not correspond exactly with the degree of narcotism, but is greater as the patient is recovering from the effects of the vapor than in the corresponding degree as he is getting under its influence; this is more particularly the case with ether, which he considers to possess superior anæsthetic effects to chloroform in proportion to the narcotism produced. When ether is inhaled, the patient sometimes completely recovers his mental faculties, although insensibility to the operation still continues.

The use of ether or chloroform is contra-indicated by the existence of any disease of the heart, tendency to engorgement of the lungs, or aneurism of any of the great vessels; nor should it ever be used either during the existence of shock resulting from a severe injury.

The existence of extreme debility is not always a contra-indication; for, acting as a stimulant, the inhaled vapor seems to possess a sustaining power, and has been successfully used in a state of great collapse, as well as for its sedative influence in low cases of typhus fever.

Perhaps one of the most important uses of ether and chloroform is that for the relief of stricture, and to render easy the introduction of the catheter; here, in old and sensitive cases, as well as in retention of urine and the passage of calculi, they are invaluable.

The physician, in using these vapors, should bear in mind that he is administering an agent of great power, of which he must carefully observe the effect; for the life of the patient is in his hands. In some constitutions, six or seven inspirations of chloroform have produced complete insensibility, and we should always be on our guard lest alarming symptoms suddenly supervene. These are marked by suspended respiration, livid skin, widely dilated pupils, the eyes fixed, and the

iris immovable. The patient should be immediately laid upon the floor, cold water dashed upon the face, and the vapor of ammonia applied to the nostrils. These will generally restore animation; if, however, respiration has entirely ceased, it will be necessary to bring it about by artificial means. The abstraction of a few ounces of blood from the arm, or from the jugular vein, will also assist the renewal of the heart's action, by relieving distension.

We should be careful, also, not to endeavor to make the patient swallow anything while in this state of insensibility, as cough might induce suffocation and hasten death.

Besides sulphuric ether and chloroform, various other preparations have been found to possess anæsthetic properties; as Aldehyde, Benzoin, Acetic Ether, Bisulphuret of Carbon, etc., but sufficient experiments have not yet been made to determine their relative value.

As the action of chloroform depends upon its comparative purity, this may be tested by dropping it into the following mixture, viz: Sulphuric acid at 66° and distilled water, equal parts. When cool, this mixture will have a density by the areometer of 40°. (Sp. gr. 1.38.) Pure chloroform dropped into this liquid will fall to the bottom.[1] S. G. MORTON.

Dr. B. G. Richardson, of London, has recently brought to the notice of the profession a new anæsthetic, which he very highly extols as having all the good effect of chloroform, with greater safety and less disagreeable impressions subsequently; this is the Bichloride of Methylene, or, as it has been named by Spencer Wells, "Chloromethyl." Dr. R. says of it that, having tried it upon the lower animals, and very fully upon himself, he has arrived at the following conclusions, viz., that it is more rapid than chloroform in its effects, produces less prolonged second degree of narcotism, complete narcotism prolonged and easily reproduced, and the recovery from its effects very rapid; its power of destroying life in the lower animals much below that of chloroform. It is soluble in ether and chloroform in all proportions.

In the administration of anæsthetics, two very important points may be gained by proper attention to the method of its exhibition, viz., rapidity of action and economy of material. The former will be best insured by having a large evaporating surface, without much bulk of absorbing tissue,

[1] French Journal of Pharmacy, 1848.

upon which the liquid is poured for evaporation; the latter, by having the absorbing tissue completely covered by some impervious material, to prevent external evaporation. Both these ends may be very happily attained by a method which the editor has been in the habit of using for some time in his practice, as follows: Take a large India-rubber ball, such as are sold in the shops for foot-balls, say about six inches in diameter, and cut in it an opening large enough to receive the face from the chin to the bridge of the nose, shaping it so that when adapted to the face it will fit closely, there being a notch at the upper portion in which the upper part of the nose will rest, leaving the eyes clear of any contact with the inhaler; then take one or two thicknesses of patent lint, according to the quality or weight of it, and line the whole internal surface of the ball, within about an inch of the margin, fastening it by linen thread or silver sutures *partially* carried through the walls of the ball; the ridges of gum which are found upon the inside of these balls afford a good attachment for the lint. It is then ready for use, giving a portable inhaler which can be rolled up and put in the pocket, having a large evaporating surface, easily kept in position over the face without bringing the anæsthetic in contact with the skin (a point of no small importance in an irritable cuticle), allowing no more mixture of atmospheric air than you wish, no external evaporation; and giving great rapidity of action, with no waste of fluid. I have produced complete anæsthesia with a *fluidrachm* of a mixture of one to two of chloroform and ether, and believe half an ounce of *pure* ether will have the same effect in a very much shorter time than the old method of administration.

A. H. S.

GENERAL INDEX.

	PAGE
ABSORBENTS	220
Alcohol, as a poison	328
Alkalies, as poisons	328
Alteratives	192
Antacids	220
Antemetics	88
Anthelmintics	120
Anti-intermittents	164
Antilithics	72
Antimony, as a poison	328
Antispasmodics	156
Arsenic, as a poison	328
Astringents	196
Atomized fluids	111
BATHS	302
Baryta, as a poison	330
Beverages for the sick	313
Blisters	235
CATAPLASMS	300
Cathartics	42
Caustics	227
Chloroform, as an anæsthetic	340
Collyria	248
Copper, as a poison	330
DIAPHORETICS	77
Dietetic preparations	313
Diuretics	60
Disinfectants	307
EMETICS	88
Emmenagogues	113
Endermic use of medicines	339
Enemata	57, 127
Epispastics	235
Escharotics	227
Ether, as an anæsthetic	340
Expectorants	89
External applications	227, 248
FOMENTATIONS	304
Formulary proper	33–326
Fumigations	305
GARGLES	267
Gold, as a poison	330
INHALATION	106
Injections, for the rectum	57, 127
for the ear	256
for the nostrils	258
for the urethra	259
for the vagina	264
subcutaneous	265
Inoculation of medicines	265
Iodine, as a poison	331
Issues	233
LAUDANUM, as a poison	331
Lead, as a poison	331
Liniments	273
Lithontriptics	72
Lotions	273
MINERAL acids, as poisons	333
Medicated pessaries	265
Mercury, as a poison	332
Mouth washes	267
NARCOTICS	188
as poisons	333

PAGE

Nitrate of potassa, as a poison . 334
Nitrate of silver, as a poison . 336

OINTMENTS 285
Opium, as a poison . . 334
Oxalic acid, as a poison . . 335

PESSARIES, medicated . . 265
Phosphorus, as a poison . 335
Poisons and their treatment . 327
Poultices 300
Prussic acid, as a poison . . 335

RUBEFACIENTS . . . 239

PAGE

SETONS 233
Sialagogues 160
Stimulants 128
Suppositories . . . 59, 149
Syrups 93

TARTAR EMETIC, as a poison 309
Tin, as a poison . . . 336
Tonics 164

VAGINAL injections . . 264
Vegetable poisons . . 337

ZINC, sulphate of, as a poison . 337

INDEX OF THE FORMULARY PROPER.

The figures indicate the number of the Formula.

ACETIC acid and ammonia gargle, 802
and camphor liniment, 840
Acetate of ammonia and antimonial wine, 160
and camphor water, 732
and assafœtida, 227
and aconite, 170
and opium, 733
and spirits of nitre, 161
of potassa and ammonia, 124
and buchu, 125
and digitalis, etc., 116
Aconite and acetate of ammonia, 170
and carron oil, etc., 817
and colchicum, 169
and Dover's powder, 361
and veratrum viride, 171
Acorns, infusion, 506
Actual cautery, 650
Alcohol and vinegar collyrium, 716
Alkaline baths, 959
Almond and ipecac, 212
Aloes, canella, and serpentaria, 260
and canella, 281
enema of, 309
iron, and cloves, 269
and castor, 280
ignatia, and opium, 472
and gentian, pill, 55
jalap, and iron, 266
and blue pill, 39
alkaline mixture of, 82
and pepsin, 490
podophyllin, and iron, 478
guaiac, and rhubarb, 56
quinia, and blue pill, 537
zedoary, gentian, etc., 516
Aloin and podophyllin pill, 43
Alum, burnt, 658
and calomel ointment, 902
and catechu pessary, 786
Alum—
catechu, and opium, 596
collyrium, 712
compound powder of, 585
curd, collyrium, 718
douche, 757
gargle, 795
and oak bark gargle, 789
and opium, 589
powder of, 4
and pomegranate gargle, 796
sage, and honey gargle, 812
and sulphate of zinc mixture, 11
whey, 624
Amber, camphor, and carbonate of ammonia, 839
Amber oil and cloves liniment, 847
and croton oil liniment, 700
liniment of, 843
and tolu, 215
Ammonia and assafœtida, 331
cantharides, and gentian, 276
carbonate of, 317
and quinia, 438
effervescing mixture of, 318
and ginger, 320
glycerin, etc., 857
muriate of, injection, 764
mixture, 572
caustic, 669
phosphate of, 573.
and salt of tartar, 641
and tartar emetic liniment, 842
and valerian, 319
magnesia, etc., 645
Ammoniac, castor, etc., 240
conium, and squill, 188
and squill, 210
and nitric acid, 232
squill, and calomel, 189
and paregoric, 226

Ammoniac—
tolu, and senega, 209
Ammonio-sulphate of copper, 745
Ammoniated guaiac and copaiba, 279
soap liniment, 702
Ammonium, bromide of, 220
Anæsthetic pill, 357
Angustura decoction, 503
Anodyne fomentation, 964
plaster, 400
Anthelmintic clyster, 311
Anti-gout pill, 44
Anti-herpetic ointment, 897
Antiseptic poultice, 950
Anti-psoric lotion, 849
Antimony and calomel, 175
and colocynth pills, 47
Dover's powder, and calomel, 187
Antimonial powder, James', 149
Tyson's, 148
wine and spirit of nitre, 163
and tolu, 167
and acetate of ammonia, 160
spirit of nitre and laudanum, 164
Antidyspeptic pills, Chapman's, 54
Aperient pill, Mitchell's, 49
Apple water, 975
Arnica mixture, 336
Aromatic powder, and oxide of silver, 586
syrup of galls, 626
wine, 870
Arrowroot, 993
Arsenic, caustic ointment of, 665
and iron, 522, 528
iodide of, and conium, 542
and iodine, 566, 569
morphia, and cascarilla, 568
nux vomica, and iron, 491
and opium, 443
and perchloride of iron, 571
Arsenical inhalation, 254
powder, caustic, 667
paste for dentists, 666
Arsenious acid and pepper, 541
Arsenite of potassa and opium, 459
Arseniate of soda, 570
Asclepias, infusion of, 173
Asiatic pills, 541
Assafœtida and acetate of ammonia, 227
and ammonia, 331
camphor, etc., 360
and castor, 413
enema, 418
magnesia, and laudanum, 381
mixture, 223
and soap pills, 407
syrup of, 199, 200
Assafœtida—
valerian, and castor, 415
Atomized fluids for inhalation, 259
Atropia and tannin collyrium, 726
solution, 392, 393, 399
and nitrate of silver collyrium, 740
Ayer's cherry pectoral, 216

BALSAM of Peru mixture, 229
Barium, chloride of, and iron, 179
Barley water, 971
Bates' alum water, 744
camphorated water, 731
Baûme de vie, 516
Becquerel's anti-gout pill, 45
Beeberine, sulphate of, 446
Beef tea, 1000
Liebig's, 1001
Marcet's, 1003
Beef, preparation of raw, 1005
Belladonna and bitter almond liniment, 408
solution, 373
cannabis, etc., 356
mixture, external use, 391
ointment, 901
and tolu, 234
lobelia, and squill, 222
Benzoic acid and juniper, 119
acid mixture, 120
and lead ointment, 916
Benzoated lard, 871
Benzinated lard, 871
Bestucheffe's tincture and valerian, 529
Bibron's antidote, 563
Bismuth and creasote mixture, 25
and cubebs, 340
and calomel pills, 15
elixir of, 519
and iron, 467
lotion, 865
and magnesia, 590
mixture of, 520
opium, and calomel, 591
powders, 466, 592, 593
and strychnia, 492
and strychnia pills, 17
Bitter almond solution, 384
Blackberry syrup, aromatic, 612
Black wash, 830
draught, 78
Blanc mange, 1009
Blake's toothache solution, 794
Blistering ointment, 676
Blistering plaster, 675
Blister tissue, 672
Bloodroot and wild cherry, 216
and naphtha, 224

Blue mass, 426
squill, and digitalis, 104
and taraxacum, 101
jalap, and aloes, 39
rhubarb, and soda, 40
Boiled flour food, 996
Boneset, infusion of, 172
Borax and glycerin, 856
and honey wash, 792
and opium collyrium, 722
and morphia lotion, 868
and myrrh gargle, 791
savin, and ginger, 264
Bran tea, 978
and flaxseed poultice, 943
Brandy and chloroform, 20
gargle, 788
mixture, 1016
Bread and milk poultice, 942
Bretonneau's iron pill, 477
British oil, 844
Bromide of ammonium, 220
of potassium ointment, 906
of potassium, 564, 565
and iodide of potassium, 567
Bromine and bromide of potassium, 565
solution, 562
Buchu and acetate of potassa, 125
and uva ursi, 126
and iodide of potassium, 180
Burdock decoction, 176
Butternut and jalap pills, 46

CADMIUM, sulphate of, 753
sulphate, collyrium, 720
Cajeput and valerian, 322
and camphor, 742
Calabar bean, 394
Calomel, opium, and quinia, 536
opium, and nitre, 183
and opium collyrium, 710
opium, and ipecac, 152
opium, ipecac, and nitre, 151
bismuth, and opium, 591
and sulphuret of antimony, 153
and gamboge, 286
Venice turpentine, etc., 296
and conium, 358
camphor, and opium, 425
and pinkroot, 287
jalap, and rhubarb, 29
and carbonate of soda, 154
powders, 419
and oxgall, 545
squill, and tartar emetic, 190
and jalap powder, 26
and ipecacuanhæ, 7
and rhubarb powder, 27

Calomel—
and bismuth pills, 15
and colocynth pills, 41
and squill, 97
squill, and ammoniac, 189
and morphia powder, 16
nitre, and tartar emetic, 150
acetate of lead, and ipecac, 588
and sugar of lead, 587, 594
and soda powder, 28
powders, 535
antimony, and Dover's powder, 187
digitalis, and opium, 99
and verdigris powder, 937
and antimony, 175
injection, 773
and alum ointment, 902
and Goulard's cerate, 908
and sulphate of zinc ointment, 903
and tar ointment, 923
Calcined magnesia, 31
Calves' feet jelly, 1007
Camphor and opium collyrium, 728
and opium, 354
Dover's powder and nitre, 147
mixture, 274, 324
mixture, Parrish's, 605
mixture, Hope's, 606
and myrrh, 326
water and acetate of ammonia, 732
and ether, 328
julep of, 325
and musk, 409
carbonate of ammonia and amber, 839
and chloroform liniment, 404
assafœtida, etc., 360
and Hoffman's anodyne, 368
and olive oil enema, 310
and cantharides liniment, 838
and origanum liniment, 855
cantharides, and opium, 312
and poppies, 736
and chloroform, 327
and cajeput oil, 742
and lead, 821, 822
and opium plaster, 401
camphorated oil, 836
and acetic acid liniment, 840
and petroleum liniment, 854
and glycerine liniment, 859
and mercurial ointment, 688, 894
Camplin's diabetic bread, 988
Canella and aloes, 281
aloes, and serpentaria, 260
Canna starch, 994
Cannabis, belladonna, etc., 356

Cannabis—
tincture, 383
Canquoin's caustic paste, 660
Cantharides and camphor, 838
camphor, and opium, 312
and spirits of nitre, 117
myrrh, and hellebore, 277
and savin, 262
ammonia, and gentian, 276
extract of, 681
liniment, 697
compound liniment, 698
Cantharidal collodion, 680
ether, 679
Cantharidine, 678
and castor oil, 860
Capsicum, iron, etc., 479
concentrated tincture, 695
and gentian, 314
and salt, 338
gargle, 806
Carbolic acid and carron oil, 816
and castor oil ointment, 925
and cubebs inhalation, 258
and mercury ointment, 911
Carbonate of ammonia ointment, 920
Carminative for infants, 382
Carrageen blanc manage, 991
Carron oil, 817
aconite, etc., 815
and carbolic acid, 816
Cascarilla, morphia, and arsenic, 568
sage, and boneset, 493
Castanello's powders, 986
Castor, ammoniac, etc., 240
and assafœtida, 413
iron, and aloes, 280
and succinic acid, 408
valerian, and assafœtida, 415
Castor oil mixture, 62, 63
and turpentine mixture, 65
molasses, and salt enema, 85
and quinia hair-wash, 861
and carbolic acid ointment, 925
and cantharidine lotion, 860
Cathartic pills, Griffitts's, 38
Catechu, 750
and alum pessary, 786
alum, and opium, 596
and laudanum, 615
and logwood, 611
Caustic collodion, 661
of Filhos, 656
potassa, 652
Cerium, oxalate of, pills, 18
iron, and nux vomica, 19
Chalk mixture, 607
compound, 639
and opium, 632
Chamomile and orange-peel, 499
Chapman's anti-dyspeptic pill, 54
peristaltic persuaders, 53
Charcoal, magnesia, and ginger, 637
and creasote ointment, 924
poultice, 946
Chaussier's liquor anti-syphilitique, 428
Chenopodium mixture, 303, 304
and rhubarb, 302
Chicken broth, 1011
water, 1010
Chinoidine, 439
Chloride of zinc lotion, 823
Chlorate of potassa and pomegranate gargle, 797
injection, 771
Chlorine inhalation, 257
fumigation, 970
injection, 783
liniment, 832
Chloric ether mixture, 374
Chlorinated lime mixture, 337
Chlorodyne, 376, 377
Chloroform and aconite liniment, 406
emulsion, 380
and camphor, 327
and soda, 23
and brandy, 20
and sulphate of soda, 621
and cardamom, 379
mixture, 375, 378
ointment, 915
and soap liniment, 405
and cyanide of potassium ointment, 900
liniment, compound, 853
Cholera mixture, 608
Jackson's, 609
Chromic acid, 670
Cider mixture, 112
Cimicifuga, 417
Cinchona mixture, 448
decoction, 447
elixir of, 517
cloves and cream of tartar, 432
and citrate of potassa, 457
bark, 431
uva ursi, and opium, 133
valerian, etc., 515
ferrated elixir of, 518
and valerian, 505
and iron, 488
serpentaria and soda, 433
and sulphate of copper, 444
and cardamom, 458
and muriatic acid gargle, 799
Cinchonia and iron, 456
sulphate of, 440
Cinnabar and serpentaria, 174

Citrate—
of magnesia solution, 75
of potassa and cinchona, 457
solution, 158
Citrine ointment and tar, 909
Cloves and amber liniment, 847
iron and aloes, 269
Clove plaster, 687
Coal-tar ointment, 910
Cochineal and common salt, 269
mixture, 221
Cod-liver oil, 574, 575, 576
and iodine, 578
and quinia, 577
Colchicum and aconite, 169
and cream of tartar, 96
and digitalis, 122
digitalis and colocynth pill, 48
and quinia pill, 45
and elaterium, 121
Epsom salt and magnesia, 72
and laudanum, 83
and magnesia mixture, 71
morphia and colocynth pill, 44
Collodion of iodine, 877
Colocynth and antimony pills, 47
and croton-oil pills, 52
digitalis and colchicum pill, 48
and calomel pills, 41
morphia and colchicum pill, 44
and opium, 353
and podophyllin pill, 42
Columbo and ginger, 494
ginger, and iron, 462
and magnesia, 636
and phosphoric acid, 143
rhubarb, etc., 495
salt of tartar, etc., 646
Compound anodyne pill, 356
Conium and calomel, 358
and iodide of arsenic, 542
and Dover's powder, 185
squill, and ammoniac, 188
and lactucarium, 350
paregoric and tolu, 211
and iodine inhalation, 249
suppository, 390
Conia collyrium, 738
Conradi's collyrium, 730
Copaiba and ammoniated tincture of guaiac, 279
and bicarbonate of soda, 137
compound mixture of, 130
cubebs, etc., 128, 129
and cubeb pills, 100
and tolu, 228
mixture, 127
compound mixture of, 131
injection, 777
Copper, ammoniated, 778
pills of, 470
sulphate of, wash, 811
injection, 774
collyrium, 721
lead, and copal ointment, 932
Copal, lead, and copper ointment, 932
Cornmeal gruel, 983
Corrosive sublimate, 420
and conium, 422
Cowhage, electuary of, 301
ointment, 707
Cream, eggs, and beef, 1004
Cream of tartar and juniper berries, 106
and colchicum, 96
and sulphur, powdered, 34
and jalap powder, 32
tartar emetic and squill, 95
and lenitive electuary, 59
nitre and tartar emetic, 92
Creasote and charcoal ointment, 924
pills of, 315
and opium, 598, 599
and bismuth mixture, 25
mixture, 616, 617, 618
injection, 752, 782
liniment, 834, 835
Croton oil pills, 51
and colocynth pills, 52
and potassa, 706
mixture, 66
saponaceous, 67
and oil of amber liniment, 700
liniment, 699
Cubebs and bismuth, 340
and carbolic acid inhalation, 258
and copaiba pills, 100
copaiba, etc., 128, 129
and ergot, 94
and soda, 339
mixture of, 132
Currant-jelly water, 976
Cyanide of potassium, 238
lotion, 831
and chloroform ointment, 900

DENTAL anæsthetic, 396
Depilatory ointment, 928
powder, 940
De Valangin's solution and iron, 571
Dewees' tincture of guaiac, 278
carminative, 381
Diabetic bread, 988
Digitalin, 102
Digitalis, acetate of potassa, etc., 116
calomel and opium, 99
colchicum and colocynth pill, 48
and colchicum, 122

Digitalis—
myrrh and iron, 268
and opium, 355
podophyllin and iron, 98
quinia and colchicum pill, 45
squill and blue mass, 104
and juniper, 103
and spirits of nitre, 105
Discutient plaster, 936
Disinfecting mouth wash, 805
Diuretic wine, 114
drops, 113
Dogwood decoction, 504
Donovan's solution, 561
Dover's powder, antimony, and calomel, 187
and aconite, 361
and conium, 185
camphor and nitre, 147
Draught, effervescing, 159
Dulcamara and poppy fomentation, 965
Dupuytren's antisyphilitic pill, 421
antipsoric liniment, 849
Dyspeptic lye, 649

EGGS, cream, and beef, 1004
Egg-nogg, 344
Elaterin, tincture of, 84
Elaterium and colchicum, 121
pills, 50
Elixir of bismuth, 519
of cinchona, ferrated, 518
of cinchona, 517
Elm poultice, 947
Emetia, lozenges of, 2
mixture, 12
Emmenagogue suppository, 282
Emollient glycerin bath, 956
poultice, 948, 949
collyrium, 735
Enema of castor oil, molasses, and salt, 85
of oil of turpentine, 88
of ox gall, 87
of senna and Epsom salt, 89
of soap, 86
of tobacco, 90
Epsom salt and tartar emetic mixture, 68
magnesia, and colchicum, 72
and senna, 78
jalap, and nitric acid mixture, 69
Ergotine mixture, 275
Ergot and cinnamon, 613
and cubebs, 94
and savin, 263
Erigeron, oil of, 272
Essence of beef, 1002
Ether and camphor, 328
and turpentine, 144
Eupatorium, sage, and cascarilla, 493
infusion of, 172

FALK'S antacrid mixture, 584
Fennel seed and magnesia, 634
Ferrocyanide of iron and guaiac, 434
Firing, 651
Flaxseed and bran poultice, 943
Flaxseed and sage gargle, 787
tea, 235, 973
Fothergill's pills, 47

GALLS, aromatic syrup of, 626
decoction of, 610
syrup of, and hydrochloric acid, 627
Gallic acid and morphia, 625
and opium, 724
pills, 603
Gamboge and jalap powder, 33
and calomel, 286
Garlic cataplasm, 683
and tolu, 202
Gelatine jelly, 1008
Gelsemium, 168
Gentian and aloes pill, 55
aloes, zedoary, etc., 516
and carbonate of magnesia, 139
cantharides, and ammonia, 276
and capsicum, 314
compound infusion, 501
and iron, 484
and orange-peel, 514
and soda, 647
and tar, 191
Geranium mixture, 614
Ginger and ammonia, 320
columbo, and iron, 462
and colombo, 494
soda, and magnesia, 635
savin, and borax, 264
rhubarb, and senna, 77
Glycerin, ammonia, etc., 857
and borax, 856
and camphor liniment, 859
cream, 858
lotion, 862
and tannic acid lotion, 866
and morphia lotion, 863
and lead-water lotion, 864
morphia, and iodide of iron, 244
ointment, 873
Gondret's pommade ammoniacale, 693
Gossypium, decoction, 273
Granville's antidynous lotions, 692

Griffitts's cathartic pills, 38
Griffith's myrrh mixture, 507
Guaiac, aloes, and rhubarb, 56
compound powder of, 155
nitre, etc., 165
and soda, 278
and turpentine, 318
and paregoric, 329
Gum and molasses mixture, 818
Guthrie's ointment, 739

HARROWGATE bath, artificial, 961
water, artificial, 583
Hartshorn liniment, 701
jelly, 1006
Hellebore, myrrh, and cantharides, 277
Hemp, Indian, decoction, 109
Hoffman's anodyne and laudanum, 414
Honey and borax wash, 792
sage, and alum gargle, 812
and sulphuric acid gargle, 810
Hooper's pills, 266
Hope's camphor mixture, 606
Hops, infusion, 500
and iodine inhalation, 251
and potassa, 135
and tar, 246
Hydrochlorate of ammonia and mercury, ointment, 888
Hydrochloric acid and cinchona gargle, 799
and syrup of galls, 627
and iron, 141
gargle, 813
mixture, 142
Hydrangea arborescens, 138
Hydrarg. cum cretâ, iron, and ipecac, 464
Hydrastis, injection, 775
Hydrocyanic acid and morphia, 21
and potassa lotion, 824
and wild cherry, 201
squill, and morphia, 207
Hyoscyamus and opium, 352
squill, and myrrh, 192
and ipecac, 351
Hyposulphite of soda, 582
douche, 756
Hypophosphites of lime, soda, etc., 245

ICELAND moss, 236
jelly, 992
Ignatia, aloes, and opium, 472
Instantaneous vesicant, 677
Iodide of arsenic, ointment, 885
of barium, ointment, 881
of bromide of potassium, 567
Iodide—
of cadmium, ointment, 882
of iron, 552
of iron, ointment, 883
of mercury, enema, 311
of mercury and potassa, 556, 557
of mercury, pills, 423, 424
of potassium and buchu, 180
of potassium, liniment, 283
of potassium and manganese, 483
of potassium, mixture, 555
of potassium, ointment, 878
of potassium and opium, liniment, 284
of potassium and sarsaparilla, 550
of sulphur, ointment, 884
Iodine and arsenic, 566, 569
and collodion, 877
and conium inhalation, 249
caustic glycerole of, 668
and calomel ointment, 886
and cod-liver oil, 578
ethereal solution, 705
ethereal tincture of, 549
and hops inhalation, 251
inhalation, 250
and iodide of potassium collyrium, 713
liniment, 883
mercury, and sulphur fumigation, 968
ointment, 876
and opium ointment, 892
and opium gargle, 808
paint, 704
poultice, 953
preparations, 548
tincture of, mixture of, 551
and tannin, collodion of, 285
waters, 559, 560
Ioduretted baths, 960
biniodide of mercury, 558
Ipecac and almond, 212
calomel, and sugar of lead, 588
iron, and mercury, 464
and hyoscyamus, 351
and myrrh, 182
mercury, and chalk, 429
ointment, 922
opium, and calomel, 152
calomel, and nitre, 151
and rhubarb powder, 938
soda, etc., 219
squill, and paregoric, 197
veratrum, and spirits of nitre, 198
wine of, and morphia, 156
and calomel, 7
powder, 1
syrup and wine, 14

Ipecac—
and tartar emetic, powder of, 8
tartar emetic, and squill, 13
and tartar emetic, wine of, 9
and sulphate of zinc, 6
Iron, aloes, and cloves, 269
and castor, 280
and podophyllin, 478
and bismuth, 467
ammoniated, pills of, 473
ammonio-citrate, 524
ammonio-tartrate, 509
arseniate of, 540
bromide of, 544
colombo, and ginger, 462
capsicum, etc., 479
and cinchona, 456
carbonate of, mass, 468
and quinia, 476
and chloride of barium, 179
digitalis, and podophyllin, 98
and elixir of vitriol, 510
and gentian, 484
and hydrochloric acid, 141
iodide of, 552
injection, 769
and manganese, 532
by hydrogen, 463
ipecac, and mercury, 464
jalap, and aloes, 266
lactate of, 469
lozenges, 295
myrrh, and digitalis, 268
and myrrh, 265
nux vomica, and cerium, 19
pill, Bretonneau's, 477
perchloride of, 622
and arsenic, 571
douche, 758
and nitric acid, 526
potassio-tartrate, 527
pernitrate of, 530
podophyllin and santonin, 291
protoxide of, 508
pyrophosphate of, 531
and quassia, 485
and quinia, citrate of, 474
quinia, and strychnia, syrup of, 533
and strychnia, 270, 471
subsulphate of, injection, 767
sulphate of, collyrium, 714
injection, 768
lotion, 867
and quinia, 475
tincture of chloride, 523
and acetic acid, 525
Itch liniment, 845

JACKSON'S lozenges, 195
pectoral syrup, 203, 204
Jalap, aloes, and blue pill, 39
and butternut pills, 46
and calomel powder, 26
calomel, and rhubarb, 29
and cream of tartar powder, 32
and gamboge powder, 33
iron, and aloes, 266
nitre, etc. electuary, 61
James' powder, 149
Juniper berries and cream of tartar, 106
Juniper, squill, etc., 115
squill, and digitalis, 103

KAMEELA, 294
Kentish's ointment, 905
Kino and opium, 600
Kirkland's neutral cerate, 917
Kousso, infusion of, 299

LACTUCARIUM and hemlock, 350
syrup of, 205
Lafayette mixture, 131
Lapis divinus, 711
Lartigue's gout pill, 48
Laudanum, 362
antimonial wine, and spirit of nitre, 164
assafœtida, and magnesia, 381
and catechu, 615
and colchicum, 83
enema, 385
and Hoffman's anodyne, 414
and sulphate of zinc, 762
and tartar emetic, 218
and turpentine, 366
Lead, acetate of, 629
and calomel, 587, 594
calomel, and ipecac, 588
gargle, 803
enema, 630
and opium, 595
and sulphate of zinc, 763
and benzoic acid ointment, 916
and calomel ointment, 907
and camphor, 821, 822
copper, and copal ointment, 932
and opium liniment, 852
and rose water, 743
subacetate of, and opium collyrium, 715
water and glycerin lotion, 864
Lemonade, 981
Lenitive electuary and cream of tartar, 59

Liebig's beef-tea, 1001
Lime, chloride of, gargle, 804
syrup of, 643
and zinc ointment, 927
water and linseed oil, 815
and milk, 642
and sulphuret of potassium, 826
and zinc lotion, 814
Linimentum album, 837
crinale, 860
Linseed oil and lime water, 815
Liquid deodorant, 820
Lithia, carbonate of, injection, 146
Lobelia, squill, and belladonna, 222
and prussic acid, 239
Lobstein's phosphorated ether, 333
Logwood and catechu, 611
Lugol's solutions, 553
rubefacient solution, 703
Lunar caustic, 657
Lupulin pills, 348
mixture, 367

MAGNESIA, ammonia, etc., 645
assafœtida, and laudanum, 38
and bismuth, 590
calcined, 31
carbonate and gentian, 139
charcoal, and ginger, 637
citrate of, solution, 75
and colombo, 636
and colchicum mixture, 71
Epsom salt, and colchicum, 72
and fennel seed, 634
and rhubarb mixture, 70
and rhubarb powder, 30
soda, and ginger, 635
and sulphur, 35
water, 644
Magendie's iodine solution, 554
Maizena, 995
Male fern, mixture, 306
powder, 293
Malt infusion, 980
Manganese, iodide of, and iron, 532
and iodide of potassium, 483
Manna and senna, 79
senna, and rhubarb, 81
Marcet's beef tea, 1003
Mastich and pellitory, 430
Matico, 604
Meigs' food for infants, 997
Mel Ægyptiacum, 807
Mercurial cerate, 899
ointment and camphor, 688
gargle, 801
inhalation, 255
Mercurial—
pill, quinia, and aloes, 537
vapor bath, 969
Mercury, ammoniated, and sulphur, ointment, 895
acid nitrate, caustic, 664
bichloride of, 539
collyrium, 727
bath, 958
caustic of, 662
and tartar emetic, lotion, 691
injection, 761
lotion, 828
mixture, 579
and opium, 734
and camphor ointment, 894
and carbolic acid ointment, 911
chalk, and ipecac, 429
cyanide of, 428
ointment, 893
iodide of, and potassa, 556, 557
iodurettted biniodide of, 558
and muriate of ammonia ointment, 887
oxide of, and sulphate of zinc, ointment, 741
guaiacum, and turpentine, 584
red iodide of, 538
red oxide of, 427
red iodide of, ointment, 889, 890, 891
red oxide, ointment, 875
and oxide of zinc, collyrium, 709
sulphur and iodine fumigation, 968
Mettauer's aperient, 82
Mezereon decoction, 177
Milk punch, 345
Mitchell's aperient pill, 49
tonic pills, 480
Molasses and gum mixture, 818
Monsel's solution, 623
Monsel solution injection, 767
Morphia, arsenic, and cascarilla, 568
and borax lotion, 868
and calomel powder, 16
camphor, etc., 357
colocynth and colchicum pill, 44
and gallic acid, 625
glycerine and iodide of iron, 244
and glycerin lotion, 863
and hydrocyanic acid, 21
and naphtha, 225
and prussic acid, 21
and quinia enema, 460
spirit of nitre, etc., 162
squill and prussic acid, 207
and sulphuric acid, 22
sulphate of, pills, 349

Morphia, sulphate of,—
solution, 364
syrup, 365
squills and tolu, 242
suppository, 389
and tannic acid, 602
tolu and tartar emetic, 243
turpentine, etc., 241
wild cherry, etc., 217
and wine of ipecac, 156
and veratria ointment, 930
Moxa, 671
Mucilage of gum arabic, 977
Muriate of ammonia and acetic acid gargle, 802
Muriatic acid mixture, 142
Mush poultice, 944
Musk and camphor, 409
mixture, 411
Mustard fomentation, 966
injection, 784
pepper and ginger cataplasm, 685
plaster, 682
powder of, 5
whey, 341
Mutton broth, 999
Myrrh and borax gargle, 791
and camphor, 326
cantharides and hellebore, 277
and ipecac, 182
and iron, 265
iron and digitalis, 268
squill and henbane, 192
and sulphate of zinc, 184

NAPHTHA and bloodroot, 224
and morphia, 225
Naphthaline mixture, 214
ointment, 919
Neutral mixture, 157
Nitrate of silver collyrium, 719
and atropia collyrium, 740
mixture, 521, 619
solution, 746, 747, 759
ointment, 931
pills, 481, 482
Nitre, calomel, and opium, 183
opium, and ipecac, 151
cream of tartar, and tartar emetic, 92
Dover's powder, and camphor, 147
jalap, etc., electuary, 61
spirit of, and morphia, etc., 162
guaiacum, etc., 165
senna, and sulphur electuary, 60
and squill powders, 91
tartar emetic, and calomel, 150
Nitric acid, 581
Nitric acid—
and ammoniac, 232
mixture, 416
Nitric and sulphuric acids, 512,
Nitro-muriatic acid, mixture, 140, 580
bath, 957
Nitro-hydrochloric acid mixture, 140
Nitrous powders, 150
Nux vomica, 359
cerium and iron, 19
iron, and arsenic, 491
liniment, 848

OAK BARK and alum gargle, 789
Oatmeal gruel, 982
Odontalgic lotion, 794
Oil of cade ointment, 914
Oil of juniper mixture, 113
Oleo-saccharoles, 346
Oleaginous mixture, 62, 63
Olive oil and camphor enema, 310
Olive ointment, 912
Onion poultice, 684
Opiate liniment compound, 850, 851
Opium and acetate of ammonia, 733
aloes, and ignatia, 472
and alum, 589
alum, and catechu, 596
and arsenic, 443
and arsenite of potassa, 459
and belladonna plaster, 402
and bichloride of mercury, 734
bismuth, and calomel, 591
calomel, and nitre, 153
and quinia, 536
and ipecac, 152
and calomel collyrium, 710
and camphor, 354
collyrium, 728
plaster, 401
and chalk, 632
and colocynth, 353
and creasote, 598, 599
and digitalis, 355
digitalis and calomel, 99
and gallic acid, 724
and hyoscyamus, 352
and iodide of potassium liniment, 284
injection, 760
and iodine ointment, 892
ipecac, calomel, and nitre, 151
and kino, 600
lime-water, etc., 895
and lead liniment, 852
and phosphoric acid, 267
pills, 347
preparation of, 363

Opium—
quinia and pepper, 436
and rhatany suppository, 388
suppository, 386, 387
and subacetate of lead collyrium, 715
and sugar of lead, 595
and sulphate of copper, 445
and sulphate of soda, 620
and tannic acid, 601
and tartar emetic, 186
and tannic acid ointment, 935
and tar ointment, 913
uva ursi, and cinchona, 133
wine of, collyrium, 737
Origanum and camphor liniment, 855
Oxalate of cerium pills, 18
Oxide of silver and aromatic powder, 586
Ox-gall and calomel, 545
enema, 87
pills, 58

PANADO, 985
Paregoric and guaiacum, 329
Paregoric, ipecac, and squill, 197
squill, and ammoniæ, 226
tolu, and conium, 211
Pareira brava decoction, 110
Parrish's camphor mixture, 605
Parsley infusion, 107
Pea issue, 673
Pearson's solution, 570
Pellitory and mastich, 430
Pepsin and aloes, 490
Pepsine, elixir of, 534
Peristaltic persuaders, Chapman, 53
Permanganate of potassa, douche, 754
injection, 772
lotion, 819
and iodide of zinc douche, 755
Petroleum and camphor liniment, 854
Phosphorated ether, Lobstein's, 333
oil, 334
Phosphoric acid and columbo, 143
Phosphorus, glycerole of, 335
Phosphoric acid lotion, 827
and opium, 267
Phosphorus emulsion, 332
Plasma, 872
Pleurisy root, infusion of, 173
Plummer's pill, 175
Podophyllin, aloes, and iron, 478
and alum pill, 43
and colocynth pill, 42
digitalis, and iron, 98
santonin, and iron, 291
Pomegranate and alum gargle, 796
and chlorate of potassa gargle, 797
Pomegranate—
decoction of, 298
Poppy and bittersweet fomentation, 965
Poppies and camphor, 736
Potassa in milk, 111
carbonate, mixture, 640
caustic, solution, 694
citrate of, solution, 158
and squill, 128
and croton-oil liniment, 706
cum calce, 653
and hydrocyanic acid lotion, 824
nitrate of, mixture, 166
permanganate, injection, 781
and tincture of hops, 135
Powders, Seidlitz, 36
Propylamin, 369, 370, 371
Prunes and senna, 80
Prussic acid, 237
collyrium, 723
and lobelia, 239
and morphia, 21
squill, and morphia, 207
and wild cherry, 201
Pumpkin seeds, emulsion, 308
Pyroligneous acid, 749
ether, and turpentine, 751
Pyroxylic spirit, 24

QUASSIA and bicarbonate of soda, 136
infusion, 498
and iron, 485
Quinia and ammonia, 438
blue pill, and aloes, 537
calomel, and opium, 536
castor oil, etc., hair-wash, 861
and cod-liver oil, 577
digitalis, and colchicum pill, 45
ferrocyanate, 453
and iron, citrate of, 474
iron, and strychnia, syrup of, 533
opium, and pepper, 436
and morphia enema, 460
sulphate of, 435
sulphate of, gargle, 790
sulphate of, injection, 770
sulphate of, solution, 449, 450
and tartar emetic, 437
and tartaric acid, 454
and sulphate of iron, 475
solution for hypodermic injection, 461
valerianate of, 316
and Vallet's mass, 476
Quinidia, sulphate of, 441
and tannic acid, 455
Quince seed, decoction, 729

RACAHOUT des Arabes, 987
Raw beef preparation, 1005
Rennet whey, 1015
Resolvent poultice, 951
Rhatany gargle, 798
mixture, 628
and opium suppository, 388
and rhubarb, 597
Rhubarb, aloes, and guaiac, 56
blue pill, and soda, 40
calomel, and jalap, 29
and calomel powder, 27
columbo, etc., 495
and crabs' claws, 633
and ipecac powder, 938
and magnesia mixture, 70
and magnesia powder, 30
senna, and manna, 81
and rhatany, 597
senna, and ginger, 77
soda, etc., 638
and sulphate of iron, 57
and wormseed, 302
Rice flour gruel, 984
water, 972
Ricord's pills, 424
Rose water and lead, 743
Rosin inhalation, 253

SAGE, boneset, and cascarilla, 493
and flaxseed gargle, 787
honey, and alum gargle, 812
tea, 979
Sago, 989
Sal-ammoniac mixture, 572
squill, etc., 213
Salep powders compound, 986
Salicine powders, 442
Saline powders, Stevens', 37
Salt and capsicum, 338
and cochineal, 289
poultice, 952
of tartar and ammonia, 641
of tartar, columbo, etc., 646
of tartar mixture, 640
Sanguinarina powder, 941
Santonin lozenges, 292
podophyllin, and iron, 291
powders, 290
spigelia, and senna, 305
Saponaceous fomentation, 963
Sarsaparilla decoction, 178
beer, 181
Savin, borax, and ginger, 264
and cantharides, 262
and ergot, 263
senna, and pinkroot, 288
Savin—
and sulphate of potassa, 261
and verdigris powder, 939
Scudamore's iodine inhalation, 250
mixture, 72
Sedative lotion, 398
Seidlitz powders, 36
Senega, ammoniac, and tolu, 209
decoction of, 271
squill, and ipecac, 196
squill, and tartar emetic, 208
Senna and Epsom salt, 78
ginger, and rhubarb, 77
and manna, 79
pinkroot, etc., 297
and prunes, 80
rhubarb, and manna, 81
savine, and pinkroot, 288
spigelia, and santonin, 305
sulphur, and nitre, electuary, 60
Serpentaria, aloes, and canella, 260
and cinnabar, 174
infusion, 497
Seton, 674
Silver, iodide of, 543
nitrate of, 619
pills, 481, 482
solution, 746, 747, 759
mixture, 521
ointment, 931
and atropia, collyrium, 740
oxide of, 489
oxide of, ointment, 926
Sinapism, 682
Soap and carbonate of soda, 134
liniment, sulphuretted, 846
Soda, bicarbonate of, and copaiba, 137
bicarbonate of, and quassia, 136
carbonate of, and calomel, 154
carbonate of, injection, 145
carbonate of, and soap, 134
and calomel powder, 28
and chloroform, 23
and cubebs, 339
ipecac, etc., 219
and gentian, 647
mint, 648
magnesia, and ginger, 635
rhubarb, etc., 638
rhubarb, and blue pill, 40
taraxacum, etc., 108
and uva ursi, 93
water, purgative, 76
Solutio vitriolica, Moseley's, 11
Spermaceti mixture, 233
ointment, 874
Spice plaster, 686
Spirit of mindererus and antimonial wine, 160

Spirit—
of nitre and acetate of ammonia, 161
of nitre and antimonial wine, 163
of nitre, antimonial wine, and laudanum, 164
of nitre and digitalis, 105
of nitre, ipecac, and veratrum, 198
pyroxylic, 24
Spigelia and calomel, 287
senna, and santonin, 305
savin, and senna, 288
senna, etc., 297
Spitta's lozenges, 194
Sponge, burnt, 546
Squill and ammoniac, 210
ammoniac, and conium, 188
ammoniac, and paregoric, 226
and calomel, 97
calomel, and ammoniac, 189
and citrate of potassa, 123
digitalis, and blue mass, 104
digitalis, and juniper, 103
ipecac, and paregoric, 197
juniper, etc., 115
ipecacuanha, and tartar emetic, 13
lobelia, and belladonna, 222
morphia, and prussic acid, 207
morphia, and tolu, 242
mixture of, 206
myrrh, and henbane, 192
nd nitre powders, 91
sal-ammoniac, etc., 213
senega, and pecac, 196
tartar emetic, and cream of tartar, 95
tartar emetic, and senega, 208
Starch mucilage, 1013
Stevens' salin powders, 37
Stimulan fomentation, 962
Stokes' liniment, 837
Stramonium inhalation, 256
in milk, 397
Strychnia and bismuth, 492
and bismuth pills, 17
collyrium, 725
injection, 780
and iron, 270, 471
iron, and quinia, syrup of, 533
mixture, 372
Succinic acid and castor, 408
Suet ptisan, 1012
Sulphate of copper and cinchona, 444
of copper and opium, 445
of iron and rhubarb, 57
of potassa and savin, 261
of soda ard chloroform, 621
of soda and opium, 620
Sulphate—
of zinc and alum mixture, 11
of zinc and ipecacuanha, 6
of zinc and myrrh, 184
Sulphite of soda, 748
wash, 869
Sulphur and cream of tartar powder, 34
and magnesia, 35
senna, and nitre, electuary, 60
mercury, and iodine fumigation, 968
ointment, 898
ointment, aromatic, 918
ointment, compound, 896
and white precipitate ointment, 895
Sulphureous bath, 954
Sulphureo-gelatinous bath, 955
Sulphuret of antimony and calomel, 153
of potassium and lime-water, 826
of potassium lotion, 825
Sulphuretted soap liniment, 846
Sulphuric acid, caustic, 663
gargle, 800
and honey gargle, 810
and iron, 510
mixture, 511
and morphia, 22
and nitric acid, 512
Sumbul and valerian, 412

TANNATE of lead ointment, 935
Tannic acid and quinidia, 455
Tannic acid and glycerin lotion, 866
and morphia, 602
and opium, 601
pessary, 785
and opium ointment, 933
ointment, 934
suppository, 631
and atropia collyrium, 726
Tannin injection, 779
and iodine, collodion of, 285
Tapioca jelly, 990
Tar and calomel ointment, 923
and citrine oin ment, 909
and gentian, 191
and hops, 246
inhalation, 252
oil of, 231
and opium ointment, 913
pills of, 547
water, 230
Taraxacum and blue mass, 101
soda, etc., 108
Tartar emetic and opium, 186
nitre, and calomel, 150

Tartar emetic—
mixture, 10
and ipecacuanha, wine of, 9
and ammonia liniment, 842
and quinia, 437
ointment, 690
and corrosive sublimate lotion, 691
senega, and squill, 208
and laudanum, 218
nitre, and cream of tartar, 92
morphia, and tolu, 243
ipecacuanha, and squill, 13
and ipecacuanha, powder of, 3
plaster, 689
squill, and cream of tartar, 95
Tartaric acid and quinia, 454
Tartar whey, 1018
Tea injection, 776
Tin, electuary of, 300
Toast water, 974
Tobacco enema, 90
fomentation, 967
Tolu, ammoniac, and senega, 209
and belladonna, 234
and copaiba, 228
conium, and paregoric, 211
and ether inhalation, 248
and garlic, 202
inhalation of, 247
morphia, and squill, 242
and tartar emetic, 243
and oil of amber, 215
and wine of antimony, 167
Tonic laxative infusion, 502
Tous les mois, 994
Turpentine and ether, 144
and guaiac, 313
linctus of, 307
liniment, 696
mixture, 64, 323
morphia, etc., 241
oil of, 118
Tyson's antimonial powder, 148

UVA URSI and buchu, 126
and soda, 93
cinchona, and opium, 133

VALERIAN, assafœtida, and castor, 415
and Bestucheffe's tincture, 529
and cinchona, 505
cinchona, etc., 515
and cajeput, 322
and sumbul, 412
and carbonate of ammonia, 319
Valerianate of ammonia, elixir of, 321
Valerianate—
of quinia, 316
of zinc pills, 410
Vegetable soup, 998
Venice turpentine, calomel, etc., 296
Veratria, acid solution of, 73
and morphia ointment, 930
ointment, 929
Veratrum and aconite, 171
ipecac, and spirits of nitre, 198
Verdigris and calomel powder, 937
ointment, 921
and savin powder, 939
Vienna paste, 653
with morphia, 655
with opium, 654
Vinegar and alcohol collyrium, 716
draught, 513
whey, 1017
Volatile liniment, 701, 841

WILD CHERRY and bloodroot, 216
infusion, 496
and morphia, 217
and prussic acid, 201
Wine and egg mixture, 343
mulled, 1014
whey, 342
Wistar's cough lozenges, 193
Worm tea, 297

YEAST mixture, 330
poultice, 945
Yellow wash, 829

ZEDOARY, aloes, gentian, etc., 516
Zinc, acetate of, injection, 765
Zinc, acetate of, collyrium, 717
chloride of, caustic, 659, 661
injection, 766
iodide of, gargle, 809
lactate of, 487
and lime ointment, 927
and lime-water lotion, 814
oxide of, 486
ointment, 904
and red precipitate collyrium, 709
and sugar collyrium, 708
sulphate of, and acetate of lead, 763
and calomel ointment, 903
etc., gargle, 793
and laudanum, 762
and red precipitate ointment, 741

INDEX OF DISEASES AND THEIR REMEDIES.

The figures indicate the number of the Formula.

ABSCESSES, flaxseed and bran poultice, 943
indolent, resolvent poultice, 951
frontal, iodide of zinc and permanganate of potassa, 755
Acidity of stomach, crabs' claws and rhubarb, 633
dyspeptic lye, 649
tonic laxative infusion, 502
of pregnancy, chloroform and soda, 23
Acne, lime and zinc ointment, 927
sulphite of soda, 869
Albuminuria of pregnancy, benzoic acid mixture, 120
Alopecia, ammonia, glycerin, etc., 857
cantharidine and castor oil, 860
quinia, castor oil, etc., 861
Amaurosis, phosphorus, 332, 333
strychnia collyrium, 725
Amenorrhœa, aloes, canella, and serpentaria, 260
aloes, sulphate of iron, and cloves, 269
ammonio-citrate of iron, 524
decoction of senega, 271
digitalis, myrrh, and iron, 268
emmenagogue suppository, 282
guaiacum and copaiba, 279
hellebore, myrrh, and cantharides, 277
hiera picra, 281
Hooper's pills, 266
iron, aloes, and castor, 280
iron and myrrh, 265
iron and strychnia, 270
mustard injection, 784
savin, borax, and ginger, 264
savin and cantharides, 262
savin and ergot, 263
savin and sulphate of potassa, 261
Anæmia, ammonio-tartrate of iron, 509
sulphuric acid mixture, 511
steel wine, 527
pyrophosphate of iron, 531
iron and sulphuric acid, 510
sulphate of iron and quinia, 475
peracetate of iron, 525
arsenic, iron, and nux vomica, 491
Bretonneau's iron pill, 477
iron and gentian, 484
iodide of iron and manganese, 532
lactate of iron, 469
ferrated elixir of cinchona, 518
iron reduced, 463
Vallet's mass, 468
Aphonia, atomized fluids, 259
Aphthous stomatitis, borax and honey, 792
sulphuric acid and honey, 810
Arthritis, anodyne plaster, 400
chronic, anodyne fomentation, 964
iodide of cadmium, 882
Ascarides, aloetic enema, 309
anthelmintic clyster, 311
enema of camphor and sweet oil, 310
Ascites, digitalis, calomel, and opium, 99
Asthma, atomized fluids, 259
lobelia and prussic acid, 239
opium and digitalis, 355
squill, ammoniac, and conium, 188
stramonium inhalation, 256
Atony, elixir of aloes, zedoary, etc., 516
elixir of cinchona, 517
general, syrup of iron, quinia, and strychnia, 533

BALDNESS, see Alopecia.
Bilious fever, Griffith's pill, 38
Bilious vomiting, calomel and bismuth, 15

Bladder, irritation of, flaxseed tea, 973
irritability of, mixture of bicarbonate of soda, etc., 137
potassa in milk, 111
Bronchial irritation, tar water, 230
conium and Dover's powder, 185
calomel, squill, and ammoniac, 189
Jackson's lozenges, 195
oil of amber and tolu, 215
Spitta's lozenges, 194
Wistar's cough lozenges, 193
Bronchitis, atomized fluids, 259
sal ammoniac, squill, etc., 213
acute, antimony, calomel, and Dover's powder, 187
flaxseed-tea, 235
Jackson's pectoral syrup, 203, 204
ipecac, veratrum, and spirits of nitre, 198
Iceland moss, 236
nitre, calomel, and opium, 183
squill, ipecac, and paregoric, 197
squill, senega, and ipecac, 196
tolu and belladonna, 234
chronic, inhalation of ether and tolu, 248
inhalation of rosin, 253
inhalation of tar, 252
balsam of Peru, 229
ammoniac, castor, etc., 240
senega, ammoniac, and tolu, 209
oil of tar, 231
almond emulsion and ipecac, 212
ammoniac, squill, and paregoric, 226
tar water, 230
tar and gentian, 191
tartar emetic and opium, 186
syrup of lactucarium, 205
morphia and wild cherry, 217
myrrh, squill, and henbane, 192
squill, ammoniac, and conium, 188
bloodroot and wild cherry, 216
calomel, squill, and tartar emetic, 190
myrrh, ipecac, etc., 182
ammoniac and squill, 210
naphtha and morphia, 225
copaiba and tolu, 228
inhalation of iodine and hemlock, 249
arsenical inhalation, 254
inhalation of tolu, 247
Bronchitis, chronic—
inhalation of chlorine, 257
inhalation of iodine, 250
inhalation of iodine and hops, 251
infantile, garlic and tolu, 202
mixture of squill, 206
senile, myrrh, ipecac, etc., 182
Bronchocele, burnt sponge, 546
Bruises, see Sprains.
Buboes, mercury with opium, 894
Burns, Kentish ointment, 905
creasote and charcoal, 924
spermaceti ointment, 874
oxide of zinc ointment, 904
Kirkland's cerate, 917
gum and molasses, 818
carron oil, 815
carbolic acid and castor oil, 925
sloughing, carron oil and carbolic acid, 816
recent, carron oil and aconite, 817
of the eye, corrosive sublimate and opium, 734

CANCER, arseniate of iron, 540
arsenic and iron, 571
uterine, creasote injection, 782
permanganate of potassa, 781
Cancrum oris, sulphate of copper, 811
Carbuncle, carron oil and carbolic acid, 816
Cardiac nausea, prussic acid and morphia, 21
Catarrh, chronic, bloodroot and wild cherry, 216
ammoniac and nitric acid, 232
spermaceti mixture, 233
atomized fluids, 259
copaiba and tolu, 228
naphthaline, 214
morphia and wild cherry, 217
oil of tar, 231
infantile, croton oil and amber, 700
onion poultice, 684
nasal, perchloride of iron, douche, 758
senile, ammoniac and squill, 210
ammoniac, squill, and paregoric, 226
Cerumen, deficient, pyroligneous acid, ether, and turpentine, 751
Chaps, glycerin lotion, 862
glycerin ointment, 873
glycerin cream, 858
borax and glycerin, 856
Chlorosis, ammonio-tartrate of iron, 509
iron, capsicum, etc., 479

Chlorosis—
cantharides, ammonia, and gentian, 276
colombo and iron, 465
ipecac, iron, and mercury, 464
iron and myrrh, 265
iron and strychnia, 471
sulphate of iron and quinia, 475
Cholera, anæsthetic pill, 357
camphor and ether, 328
cannabis, 383
chloroform mixture, 375, 378
Jackson's mixture, 609
London mixture, 608
Stevens' powders, 37
infantum, acetate of lead, 629
aromatic syrup of blackberry, 612
bismuth and iron, 467
calomel, opium, and bismuth, 591
nitrate of silver, 619
sugar of lead and calomel, 587
sugar of lead, calomel, and ipecac, 588
morbus, camphor and ether, 328
Parrish's camphor mixture, 605
Chordee, morphia suppository, 389
Chorea, cimicifuga, 417
Lugol's and Fowler's solution, 566
nitrate of silver, 482
oxide of zinc, 486
Colic, anæsthetic pill, 357
chloroform mixture, 375, 378
infantile, carminative, 382
Dewees' carminative, 381
soda mint, 648
nephritic, oil of turpentine, 118
turpentine and ether, 144
Colica pictonum, opium and colocynth, 353
Condylomata, calomel and sulphate of zinc, 903
Conjunctivitis, acute, emollient collyrium, 735
granular, atropia and tannin, 726
Constipation, atonic, rhubarb and sulphate of iron, 57
habitual, tonic laxative infusion, 502
aloes and gentian, 55
Bretonneau's iron pill, 477
mixture of butternut, 74
podophyllin, aloes, and iron, 478
lenitive electuary and cream of tartar, 59
Constipation—
obstinate, Chapman's peristaltic persuaders, 53
croton oil and colocynth, 52
of pregnancy, senna and prunes, 80
with impaction, ox-gall enema, 87
soap enema, 86
Contagious diseases, hyposulphite of soda, 582
Contusions, chloroform and aconite liniment, 406
Convulsions, infantile, assafœtida enema, 418
onion poultice, 684
Corneal opacity, oxide of zinc and sugar, 708
oxide of zinc and red precipitate, 709
sulphate of cadmium, 720
specks, opium and calomel, 710
ulceration, iodine and iodide of potassium, 713
nitrate of silver and atropia, 740
Cough, atomized fluids, 259
spasmodic, assafœtida mixture, 228
assafœtida and acetate of ammonia, 227
Cramp, camphor and chloroform, 327
chloroform mixture, 375, 378
Croup, atomized fluids, 259
bloodroot and naphtha, 224
senega, squill, and tartar emetic, 208
Cystitis, soda and uva ursi, 93
chronic, buchu and acetate of potassa, 125
buchu and uva ursi, 126
copaiba and cubebs, 100
hydrangea arborescens, 138

DELIRIUM TREMENS, laudanum and turpentine, 366
lupulin, 367
Depression, vital, carbonate of ammonia, 317
stimulant fomentation, 962
Diabetes, alum whey, 624
Camplin's bread, 988
Diarrhœa, opium and tannic acid, 601
Parrish's camphor mixture, 605
Castanello's powders, 986
aromatic syrup of galls, 626
kino and opium, 600
tincture of chloride of iron, 523
chalk mixture, 607
decoction of galls, 610
logwood and catechu, 611

Diarrhœa—
catechu and laudanum, 615
compound alum powder, 585
rhatany and rhubarb, 597
mixture of bismuth, 520
chalk and opium, 632
compound chalk mixture, 639
sulphuric and nitric acids, 512
alum and opium, 589
acute, chloroform and sulphate of soda, 621
creasote and opium, 598, 599
chronic, bismuth, 466
creasote mixture, 617
colombo and ginger, 494
colombo and rhubarb, 495
pernitrate of iron, 530
infantile, bismuth, 592, 593
elixir of bismuth, 519
hydrochloric acid and galls, 627
flour food, 996
Meigs' food for children, 997
magnesia water, 644
magnesia and rhubarb, 70
sulphate of soda and opium, 620
nitrate of silver, 521
tubercular, bismuth and iron, 467
bismuth and magnesia, 590
Dilatation of pupil, Calabar bean, 394
Diphtheria, atomized fluid, 259
Dropsy, diuretic wine, 114
compound infusion of taraxacum, 108
ipecac, tartar emetic, and squill, 13
mixture of juniper, squill, etc., 115
decoction of apocynum, 109
digitalis, squill, and blue mass, 104
mixture of oil of juniper, 113
antimonial wine, spirit of nitre, and laudanum, 164
digitalin, 102
parsley infusion, 107
cream of tartar, tartar emetic, and squill, 95
digitalis and spirits of nitre, 105
jalap and cream of tartar, 32
tincture of elaterin, 84
squill and nitre, 91
jalap and gamboge, 33
abdominal, digitalis, calomel, and opium, 99
of anæmia, digitalis, podophyllin, and iron, 98
cardiac, digitalis and acetate of potassa, 116
digitalis, squill, and juniper, 103
Dropsy—
with debility, cider mixture, 112
infusion of juniper and cream of tartar, 106
hepatic, taraxacum and blue mass, 101
squill and calomel, 97
thoracic, colchicum and digitalis, 122
digitalis, calomel, and opium, 99
elaterium and colchicum, 121
Dysentery, matico infusion, 604
powders of calomel, opium, &c., 152
chalk mixture, 607
logwood and catechu, 611
gum water, 977
bran tea, 978
morphia and tannic acid, 602
laudanum enema, 385
sulphate of zinc and alum, 11
Hope's mixture, 606
butternut and jalap, 46
chronic, geranium, 614
rhatany mixture, 628
Dysmenorrhœa, camphor, 274
camphor and myrrh, 326
camphor julep, 325
cotton root, 273
Dewees' tincture of guaiacum, 278
Falk's antacrid mixture, 584
morphia suppository, 389
opium suppository, 386, 387
Dyspepsia, angustura bark, 503
dogwood bark, 504
tonic laxative infusion, 502
colombo, ginger, etc., 462
chamomile and orange-peel, 499
charcoal, magnesia, and ginger, 637
soda, rhubarb, etc., 638
colombo and iron, 465
iron and quassia, 485
cinchona and iron, 488
iron and strychnia, 471
elixir of pepsin, 534
pepsin and aloes, 490
elixir of bismuth, 519
ignatia, aloes, and opium, 472
gentian and orange-peel, 514
hops, 500
infusion of gentian, 501
Chapman's antidyspeptic pills, 54
Mitchell's tonic pills, 480
magnesia, fennel, and cinnamon, 634
with acidity, Mettauer's aperient, 82

Dyspepsia—
bilious, hydrarg. cum cretâ and ipecac, 429

ECZEMA, chloroform ointment, 915
oil of cade, 914
iodide of sulphur, 884
chronic, arsenic, morphia, and cascarilla, 568
coal-tar ointment, 910
arsenic and iodine, 569
lotion of bismuth, 865
mercury and carbolic acid, 911
pills of tar, 547
potassa and hydrocyanic acid, 824
infantile, arsenic and iron, 522
Endometritis, chronic, iodine liniment, 283
liniment of iodine and opium, 284
Epilepsy, ammoniated copper, 470
bromide of potassium, 564
bromine and bromide of potassium, 565
lactate of zinc, 487
Magendie's solution of iodine, 554
nitrate of silver, 481, 482
oxide of zinc, 486
phosphorus, 332, 333
valerianate of zinc, 410
Epistaxis, alum douche, 757
perchloride of iron douche, 758
Erosions, Kirkland's cerate, 917
Erysipelas, elm poultice, 947
sulphate of iron, 867
tincture of chloride of iron, 523
sloughing, yeast poultice, 945
Erythema, benzoic acid and lead, 916
carron oil and aconite, 817
dulcamara and poppy fomentation, 965
oxide of zinc ointment, 904
plasma, 872
Excoriations, borax and glycerin, 856
glycerin lotion, 862
ointment, 873
and camphor, 859

FAVUS, compound sulphur ointment, 896
Fevers, currant-jelly water, 976
apple water, 975
malt infusion, 980
sage tea, 979
nitrate of potassa mixture, 166
toast water, 974

Fevers—
James's powder, 149
Tyson's antimonial powder, 148
acetate of morphia and nitre, etc., 162
aconite and veratrum viride, 171
antimonial wine, spirit of nitre, and laudanum, 164
and spirit of nitre, 163
acetate of ammonia and spirit of nitre, etc., 161
acetate of ammonia and antimonial wine, 160
compound powder of guaiacum, 155
effervescing draught, 159
Dover's powder, camphor, etc., 147
gelsemium mixture, 168
lemonade, 981
neutral mixture, 157
nitrous powders, 150
soda powder of Guy's Hospital, 154
solution of citrate of potassa, 158
of morphia and wine of ipecacuanha, 156
butternut and jalap, 46
asthenic, brandy mixture, 1016
camphor mixture, 324
egg-nogg, 344
infusion of quassia, 498
of serpentaria, 497
milk punch, 345
mustard whey, 341
oil of turpentine, 323
wine whey, 342
wine and egg mixture, 343
yeast mixture, 330
bilious, calomel, quinia, and opium, 536
Griffith's pill, 38
catarrhal, boneset, 172
pleurisy root, 173
tolu and wine of antimony, 167
congestive, ipecac and rhubarb, 8
eruptive, ipecac and calomel, 7
hectic, sage, boneset, and cascarilla, 493
inflammatory, powders of opium, ipecac, etc. etc., 151
intermittent, arsenic and opium, 443
cinchona and citrate of potassa, 457
chinoidine, 439
decoction of cinchona, 447
Fowler's solution and opium, 459
cinchonia, 440
cinchona, 431
cloves and cream of tartar, 432

Fevers, intermittent—
cinchona, serpentaria, and soda, 433
boneset, 172
prussian blue and guaiac, 434
extract of cinchona and cardamom, 458
cinchonia and iron, 456
cinchona mixture, 448
quinia and ammonia, 438
and tartaric acid, 454
and morphia enema, 460
and tartar emetic, 437
opium and pepper, 436
ferrocyanate of quinia, 453
sulphate of quinia, 435, 449, 450, 451, 452
quinia hypodermically, 461
quinidia, 441
and tannic acid, 455
sulphate of bebeerine, 446
of copper and opium, 445
and cinchona, 444
salicine, 442
malignant, chlorinated lime, 337
nervous, sumbul and valerian, 412
puerperal, creasote injection, 782
permanganate of potassa, 781
Flatulence, ipecac and henbane, 351
oleo-saccharoles, 346
soda and cubebs, 339
and gentian mixture, 647
Fœtor oris, alum gargle, 795

GANGRENE, liquid deodorant, 820
permanganate of potassa, 819
yeast poultice, 945
of lungs, atomized fluids, 259
Gastric debility, capsicum and gentian, 314
depression, effervescing ammonia mixture, 318
morphia and sulphuric acid, 22
strychnia and bismuth, 17
irritation, bismuth and cubebs, 340
calomel, 535
and morphia, 16
irritability, calomel and bismuth, 15
Gastritis, rice water, 972
chronic, iodide of silver, 548
nitrate of silver, 481
Gastrodynia, bismuth, 466, 593
elixir of bismuth, 519
mixture of bismuth, 520
magnesia and columbo, 636
soda and ginger, 635
nitrate of silver, 481
Glandular swellings, iodide of barium, 881
iodide of iron, 552
of mercury, 891
of potassium, 878
of zinc, 880
iodine and collodion, 877
morphia and iodide of mercury, 888
mercury and ammonia, 887
Gonorrhœa, acetate of zinc, 765
ammoniated copper, 778
chlorate of potassa, 771
calomel injection, 773
copaiba injection, 777
chloride of zinc, 766
sulphate of iron, 668
acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc, 763
chronic, Lafayette mixture, 131
mixture of copaiba, 127
cubebs, etc., 128, 129
hydrastis, 775
acute, nitre, cream of tartar, and tartar emetic, 92
muriate of ammonia, 764
nitrate of silver, 759
ointment, 931
sulphate of zinc and laudanum, 762
of copper, 774
iodide of iron, 769
opium injection, 760
Monsel's salt, 767
strychnia injection, 780
sulphate of quinia, 770
mercury, bichloride of, and zinc, 761
tannic acid solution, 779
turpentine and guaiacum, 313
injection of tea, 776
mixture of cubebs, 132
permanganate of potassa, 772
chronic, cubebs and ergot, 94
compound mixture of copaiba, 130
female, tannic acid pessary, 785
Gout, acid solution of veratria, 73
Becquerel's pill, 45
colchicum, colocynth, and morphia, 44
colchicum and laudanum, 83
glycerole of phosphorus, 335
Lartigue's pill, 48
magnesia and colchicum, 71
paregoric and guaiacum, 329
phosphate of ammonia, 573
phosphorated oil, 334
of stomach, ammonia and ginger, 320

Gout—
Scudamore's mixture, 72
Granular uterus, collodion of iodine and tannin, 285

HEADACHE, nervous, valerian and ammonia, 319
Hectic fever, diluted nitric acid, 581
Hematemesis, calomel and sugar of lead, 394
Hematuria, gallic acid pills, 603
Hemicrania, valerianate of quinia, 316
Hemoptysis, atomized fluid, 259
ergot and cinnamon, 613
opium and sugar of lead, 595
Hemorrhoids, confection of senna, sulphur, and nitre, 60
copper, lead, and copal varnish, 932
electuary of jalap, nitre, etc., 61
suppository of opium and rhatany, 888
opium, tannic acid, and lead, 933
tannic acid suppository, 631
tar and opium, 913
Hemorrhage, calomel and sugar of lead, 594
creasote mixture, 616, 617
matico infusion, 604
Monsel's solution, 623
perchloride of iron, 622
passive, alum, catechu, and opium, 596
oxide of silver and aromatic powder, 586
uterine, acetate of lead, enema, 630
Hepatic torpor, arsenic, podophyllin, and iron, 492
aloes, blue pill, and quinia, 537
calomel, 535
calomel and ox gall, 545
blue pill, rhubarb, and soda, 40
Harrowgate water, 583
nitro-muriatic acid, 580
Hepatitis, mercurial ointment and opium, 688
Herpes, anti-herpetic ointment, 897
chlorine, 832
creasote liniment, 834
cyanide of mercury, 893
Hydrothorax, colchicum and digitalis, 122
digitalis, calomel, and opium, 99
elaterium and colchicum, 121
Hysteria, assafœtida and ammonia, 331
assafœtida and soap pills, 407
assafœtida, valerian, and castor, 415
Hysteria—
ammoniated iron, 473
assafœtida enema, 418
assafœtida and camphor, 413
sumbul and valerian, 412
Bestucheffe's tincture and valerian, 529
castor and succinic acid, 408
camphor, assafœtida, etc., 360
Hoffman's anodyne and laudanum, 414
valerianate of ammonia, 322

IMPACTION of the ear, cajeput oil, 742
Impetigo, arsenic and hemlock, 542
iodide of arsenic, 885
Impotency, cantharides, camphor, and opium, 312
Incontinence of urine, morphia and veratria, 930
Indigestion, podophyllin, aloes, and iron, 478
Inflammation, poultice of bread and milk, 942
internal, caustics, epispastics, rubefacients, 650–707
ipecac ointment, 922
emollient poultices, 948, 949
mush poultice, 944
Influenza, bloodroot and wild cherry, 216
boneset infusion, 172
sal-ammoniac, 572
Insomnia, camphor and Hoffman's anodyne, 368
Hoffman's anodyne and laudanum, 414
lactucarium and hemlock, 350
lupulin, 348
opium and henbane, 352
Internal irritations, discutient plaster, 936
mustard fomentations, 966
Intestinal irritations, barley water, 971
Iritis, atropia solution, 392, 393
belladonna mixture, 391
Irritation, bronchial, conium and Dover's powder, 185

LARYNGITIS, atomized fluids, 259
Croton oil and amber, 700
chronic, arsenical inhalation, 254
Spitta's lozenges, 194
Lead colic, opium and colocynth, 253
Lepra, arsenic and hemlock, 542
Asiatic pills, 541

Lepra—
calomel and tar, 923
fumigation of sulphur, mercury, and iodine, 968
iodide of arsenic, 885
Leucorrhœa, cubebs and ergot, 94
tannic acid pessary, 785
Lichen, cyanide of potassium, 831
Lithiasis, powder of uva ursi, etc., 133
hydrangea arborescens, 138
oxalic, nitro-hydrochloric acid mixture, 140
iron and hydrochloric acid, 141
phosphatic, benzoic acid mixture, 119
mixture of muriatic acid, 142
mixture of phosphoric acid, 143
uric, acetates of potassa and ammonia, 124
injection of lithia, 146
injection of soda, 145
mixture of carbonate of magnesia, etc., 139
pills of carbonate of soda, etc., 134
solution of bicarbonate of soda, 136
solution of potassa, etc., 135
Lochia, fetid, permanganate of potassa, 781
Lumbrici, calomel and pinkroot, 287
electuary of cowhage, 301
electuary of tin, 300
iron lozenges, 295
male fern, 298
oil of wormseed, 303, 304
pinkroot, savine, and senna, 288
pinkroot, senna, and santonin, 305
pinkroot and worm-tea, 297
podophyllin, santonin, and iron, 291
salt and cochineal, 289
santonin, 290, 292
wormseed and rhubarb, 302

MALARIAL disease, arsenic and iron, 528
Mammary abscess, belladonna and bitter almond, 403
Menorrhagia, compound alum powder, 585
ergot and cinnamon, 613
ergotine, 275
oil of erigeron, 272
oxide of silver, 489
oxide of silver and aromatic powder, 586
phosphoric acid and opium, 267

NAUSEA, bismuth, 466
clove plaster, 687
columbo, salt of tartar, etc., 646
calomel and bismuth, 15
creasote mixture, 616, 617
creasote and bismuth, 25
chloroform and soda, 23
lime-water and milk, 642
mustard, pepper, and ginger cataplasm, 685
mixture of salt of tartar, 640
spice plaster, 686
nitrate of silver, 481
syrup of lime, 643
strychnia and bismuth, 17
morphia and sulphuric acid, 22
cardiac, prussic acid and morphia, 21
nervous, brandy and chloroform, 20
of pregnancy, ammonia, magnesia, etc., 645
cerium, nux vomica, and iron, 19
oxalate of cerium, 18
creasote, 315
pyroxylic spirit, 24
Nephritic colic, oil of turpentine, 118
turpentine and ether, 144
Nephritis, soda and uva ursi, 93
flaxseed tea, 973
Nervous atony, bromide of iron, 544
bromine, 562
cinchona and valerian, 515
depression, assafœtida and ammonia, 331
camphor and Hoffman's anodyne, 368
chloric ether, 374
musk and camphor, 409
valerianate of ammonia, 321
Neuralgia, arsenic and iron, 528
atropia lotion, 399
belladonna and bitter almond water, 403
bitter almond, 384
compound anodyne pill, 356
camphor and chloroform liniment, 404
opium and belladonna lotion, 398
opium and belladonna plaster, 402
opium and camphor plaster, 401
valerianate of zinc, 410
veratria ointment, 929
cranial, cinchona and valerian, 505
citrate of iron and quinia, 474
Vallet's mass and quinia, 476
vinegar draught, 513
facial, compound opiate liniment, 850

Neuralgia, facial—
cyanide of potassium and chloroform, 900
sal-ammoniac, 572
dental, anæsthetic lotion, 396
thoracic, compound opium liniment, 851
ophthalmic, opium and camphor, 728.
Night-sweats, gallic acid and morphia, 625
Nipples, sore, borax and glycerin, 856
opium and lime-water, 395
oxide of silver ointment, 926
tannate of lead, 935
tannic acid and glycerin, 866

OBSTRUCTION of bowels, opium and colocynth, 353
Odontalgia, Blake's drops, 794
creasote solution, 618
tincture of cayenne, 691
Ophthalmia, lapis divinus, 711
acute, acetate of zinc, 717
alum curd, 718
camphor and acetate of ammonia, 732
nitrate of silver, 719
opium and acetate of ammonia, 733
poppy and camphor collyrium, 736
quince seed, 729
chronic, alum collyrium, 712
atropia and tannin, 726
bichloride of mercury and quince seed, 730
borax and opium, 722
gallic acid and opium, 724
green vitriol, 714
Guthrie's ointment, 739
lead and opium, 715
vinegar and alcohol, 716
gonorrhœal, bichloride of mercury, 727
neonatorum, Bates' camphor water, 731
purulent, camphor and sulphate of copper, 721
rheumatic, wine of opium, 787
strumous, bichloride of mercury, 727
conia collyrium, 738
iodine solution, 703
iodine and iodide of potassium, 713
Lugol's ointment, 879
mercury and zinc, 741
Otitis, acute, tartar emetic ointment 690
Otorrhœa, aqua sappharina, 745
Bates' alum water, 744
catechu injection, 750
creasote injection, 752
lead and rose water, 743
sulphate of cadmium, 753
nitrate of silver, 746, 747
purulent, pyroligneous acid, 749
strumous, sulphite of soda, 748
Oxaluria, iron and hydrochloric acid, 141
mixture of nitro-hydrochloric acid, 140
Ozæna, hyposulphite of soda, 756
iodide of zinc and permanganate of potassa, 755
mercurial inhalation, 255
permanganate of potassa, 754

PAIN, chloroform emulsion, 380
chloroform and cardamom, 379
chlorodyne, 376, 377
chloric ether, 374
laudanum, 362
laudanum enema, 385
sulphate of morphia, 349
morphia, sulphate of, 349, 364, 365
opium, 363
opium pills, 347
opium suppository, 386, 387
Paralysis, cantharides and camphor, 838
nux vomica, 359
nux vomica liniment, 848
phosphorus, 332
strychnia mixture, 372
of tongue, pellitory and mastich, 430
Pelvic cancer, conium suppository, 390
Pertussis, assafœtida mixture, 228
amber liniment, 848
atomized fluids, 259
bicarbonate of soda, etc., 219
bromide of ammonium, 220
conium, tolu, and paregoric, 211
cochineal mixture, 221
copaiba and tolu, 228
cimicifuga, 417
cloves and amber liniment, 847
bloodroot and naphtha, 224
lobelia, squill, and belladonna, 222
musk mixture, 411
nitric acid mixture, 416
sulphate of zinc and myrrh, 184
syrup of assafœtida, 199, 200
tartar emetic and laudanum, 218

Pharyngitis, brandy gargle, 788
rhatany gargle, 798
sal-ammoniac and acetic acid, 802
volatile liniment, 701
pomegranate and alum, 796
acute, alum, sage, and honey, 812
sage and flaxseed, 787
chronic, muriatic acid and cinchona, 799
oak bark and alum, 789
pomegranate and chlorate of potassa, 797
quinia gargle, 790
sulphuric acid, 800
syphilitic, mel Ægyptiacum, 807
mercurial gargle, 801
ulcerated, iodine and opium, 808
Photophobia, opium and camphor, 728
Phosphatic lithiasis, benzoic acid mixture, 119
muriatic acid mixture, 142
Phthisis, atomized fluids, 259
ammoniac and nitric acid, 232
almond emulsion and ipecac, 212
Griffith's myrrh mixture, 507
inhalation of cubebs and carbolic acid, 258
infusion of wild cherry, 496
cyanide of potassium, 238
tar and hops, 246
morphia, squills, and tolu, 242
tolu, morphia, and tartar emetic, 243
morphia, glycerine, and iodide of iron, 244
prussic acid mixture, 237
perchloride of iron and nitric acid, 526
protoxide of iron, 508
squill, morphia, and prussic acid, 207
sulphate of zinc and alum, 11
oil of tar, 231
syrup of lactucarium, 205
syrup of the hyposulphites of lime, etc., 245
naphtha and morphia, 225
raw beef preparation, 1005
wild cherry and prussic acid, 201
Pityriasis, sulphuret of potassium, 825
Placenta, retained, Labarraque's solution, 783
Pleurisy, aconite and acetate of ammonia, 170
acute, antimony, calomel, and Dover's powder, 187
Pneumonia, bloodroot and naphtha, 224
croton oil and amber, 700
morphia and turpentine, 241
Pneumonia—
acute, antimony, calomel, and Dover's powder, 187
Poison, mineral, decoction of galls, 610
rattlesnake, Bibron's antidote, 563
Porrigo, depilatory ointment, 928
depilatory powder, 940
Pregnancy, acidity of, chloroform and soda, 23
albuminuria of, benzoic acid mixture, 120
potassa in milk, 111
constipation of, senna and prunes, 80
nausea of, cerium, nux vomica, and iron, 19
oxalate of cerium, 18
creasote, 315
pyroxylic spirit, 24
Prolapsus ani, suppository of opium and rhatany, 388
Pruritus vulvæ, borax and morphia lotion, 868
Ptyalism, acetate of lead, 803
borax and myrrh, 791
disinfecting mouth-wash, 805
sulphate of zinc, etc., 793
Pyrosis, charcoal, magnesia, and ginger, 637
kino and opium, 600
magnesia and colombo, 636
oxide of silver, 489
salt of tartar and ammonia, 641
strychnia and bismuth, 17, 493

RENAL atony, peracetate of iron, 525
Rheumatism, aconite and acetate of ammonia, 170
Rheumatism, aconite and colchicum, 169
burdock decoction, 176
camphor and chloroform liniment, 404
camphorated oil, 836
chloroform and aconite liniment, 406
chloroform and soap liniment, 405
gelsemium, 168
Harrowgate bath, 961
lemonade, 981
morphia and glycerin lotion, 863
propylamine, 369, 370, 371
Stokes' liniment, 837
stramonium in milk, 397
acute, compound powder of guaiacum, 155
cannabis, 383
colchicum and cream of tartar, 96

Rheumatism, acute—
colchicum and laudanum, 83
guaiacum, nitre, etc., 165
magnesia and colchicum, 71
Scudamore's mixture, 72
chronic, aconite and Dover's powder, 361
buchu and iodide of potassium, 180
iodide and bromide of potassium, 567
Lartigue's pill, 48
phosphate of ammonia, 573
phosphorated oil, 334

SARCOMATOUS tumors, rhubarb and ipecac, 938
Scabies, aromatic sulphur ointment, 918
chlorine, 832
chlorine fumigation, 970
compound sulphur ointment, 896
corrosive sublimate, 828
Hebra's liniment, 845
iodide of sulphur, 884
naphthaline ointment, 919
sulphur ointment, 898
sulphuretted soap liniment, 846
white precipitate, sulphur, etc., 895
Scalds, see Burns.
Scarlatina, belladonna, 373
Cayenne pepper gargle, 806
maligna, Cayenne pepper and salt, 338
Scrofula, Lugol's solution, 553
preparations of iodine, 548
ethereal tincture of iodine, 549
mixture of iodine, 551
iodine waters, 559, 560
iodide of iron, 552
iodide of potassium and sarsaparilla, 550
iron and chloride of barium, 179
Skin diseases, arseniate of soda, 570
arsenic and hemlock, 542
arseniate of iron, 540
alkaline bath, 959
Donovan's solution, 561
iodide of sulphur, 884
ethereal tincture of iodine, 549
iodide of iron ointment, 883
iodine and calomel, 886
Lugol's and Fowler's solution, 566
sulphuret of potassium, 849
hyposulphite of soda, 582
sulphureo-gelatinous bath, 955
sulphur bath, 954
emollient bath, 956
Harrowgate water, 583
Skin diseases—
lead-water and glycerin, 864
sulphur and cream of tartar, 34
powders of sulphuret of antimony, etc., 153
sarsaparilla decoction, 178
serpentaria and red sulphuret of mercury, 174
tobacco fomentation, 967
Plummer's pill, 175
mezereon decoction, 177
chronic, cyanide of potassium, 831
strumous, iodine, 833
Spasm, camphor and opium, 354
Spinal irritation, veratria ointment, 929
Sprains, British oil, 844
camphor, amber, etc., 839
camphor and acetic acid, 840
compound chloroform liniment, 853
opium and lead, 852
origanum, camphor, etc., 855
petroleum, camphor, etc., 854
saponaceous fomentation, 963
Stomatitis, aphthous, borax and honey, 792
scorbutic, muriatic acid, 813
ulcerative, chloride of lime, 804
Strangury, liquor potassæ in milk, 111
from blisters, parsley infusion, 107
Strumous disease, iodureted baths, 960
swellings, bromide of potassium, 906
poultice of salt, etc., 952
Syphilides, buchu and iodide of potassium, 180
burdock decoction, 176
corrosive sublimate bath, 958
dilute nitric acid, 581
Donovan's solution, 561
iodine and mercury, 558
iodide and bromide of potassium, 567
mercurial vapor bath, 969
mezereon decoction, 177
nitro-muriatic acid bath, 957
Plummer's pill, 175
sarsaparilla beer, 181
sarsaparilla decoction, 178
Syphilis, blue mass, 426
bichloride of mercury and conium, 422
calomel, camphor, and opium, 425
corrosive sublimate, 579
cyanide of mercury, 428
Dupuytren's pills, 421
Falk's antacrid mixture, 584
mixture of iodine, 551
iodide of mercury, 423, 424
iodide of potassium, 555

PARRISH'S PHARMACY—Third Edition.

A TREATISE ON PHARMACY.

DESIGNED AS

A Text-book for the Student, and as a Guide for the Physician and Pharmaceutist.

WITH MANY FORMULÆ AND PRESCRIPTIONS.

BY EDWARD PARRISH,

Professor of Materia Medica in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, &c.

Third Edition, greatly Improved.

In one handsome 8vo. volume of 850 pages, with several hundred illustrations; extra cloth, $5.

The thoroughness with which the very complete plan of this work has been carried out may be estimated by the fact that the Index contains about 4700 items. Under the head of *Acids* there are 312 references; under Emplastrum, 36; Extracts, 159; Lozenges, 25; Mixtures, 55; Pills, 56; Syrups, 131; Tinctures, 138; Unguentum, 57; &c. &c. It thus becomes a storehouse of pharmaceutical knowledge, to which the physician can at all times refer with the certainty of finding the latest practical information on all subjects coming within its scope.

In this connection, the very able work of Edward Parrish on "Practical Pharmacy," deserves most honorable mention, supplying as it does a real want, and in the most satisfactory manner. The profession has long needed a work which should contain the leading facts and principles of the science arranged for study, and with special reference to those features of the subject which possess a practical interest to the physician. Although medicines are mostly supplied to the profession ready prepared, yet there are thousands of practitioners in the United States to whom pharmacy is necessarily a collateral pursuit; to many of these, and to the numerous students under their charge, an elementary work designed as an introduction to pharmacy has long been a desideratum. This want no longer remains unsupplied.—*Report on Med. Literature, Trans. Am. Med. Assoc.*, 1866.

We know of no work on the subject which would be more indispensable to the physician or student desiring information on the subject of which it treats. With Griffith's "Medical Formulary" and this, the practising physician would be supplied with nearly or quite all the most useful information on the subject.—*Charleston Med. Journal and Review.*

It is with reluctance and much regret that we are compelled to give the above work only a book notice. It was our wish and intention to attempt an extended analysis of its contents, that our readers might judge somewhat for themselves of its great and numerous merits, but the subject-matter is of such a nature as to forbid anything like a review. All that we can say of it is, that to the practising physician, and especially the country physician, who is generally his own apothecary, there is hardly any book that might not better be dispensed with. It is at the same time a dispensatory and a pharmacy.—*Louisville Review.*

Of course, all apothecaries who have not already a copy of the first edition will procure one of this; it is, therefore, to physicians residing in the country and in small towns, who cannot avail themselves of the skill of an educated pharmaceutist, that we would especially commend this work. In it they will find all that they desire to know, and should know, but very little of which they do really know in reference to this important collateral branch of their profession; for it is a well-established fact, that, in the education of physicians, while the science of medicine is generally well taught, very little attention is paid to the art of preparing them for use, and we know not how this defect can be so well remedied as by procuring and consulting Dr. Parrish's excellent work.—*St. Louis Med. Journal.*

A UNIVERSAL FORMULARY,

Containing the methods of Preparing and Administering Officinal and other Medicines.

THE WHOLE ADAPTED TO PHYSICIANS AND PHARMACEUTISTS.

BY ROBERT E. GRIFFITH, M. D., &c.

SECOND EDITION, THOROUGHLY REVISED, WITH NUMEROUS ADDITIONS,

BY ROBERT P. THOMAS, M. D.,

Professor of Materia Medica in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

In one large and handsome 8vo. vol. of over 600 pages, double columns, extra cloth, $4 00; leather, $5 00.

It was a work requiring much perseverance, and when published was looked upon as by far the best work of its kind that had issued from the American press, being free of much of the trashy, and embracing most of the non-officinal formulæ used or known in American, English, or French Practice, arranged under the heads of the several constituent drugs, placing the receipt under its more important constituent. Prof. Thomas has certainly "improved," as well as added to this formulary, and has rendered it additionally deserving of the confidence of pharmaceutists and physicians.—*American Journal of Pharmacy.*

We are happy to announce a new and improved edition of this, one of the most valuable and useful works that have emanated from an American pen. It would do credit to any country, and will be found of daily usefulness to practitioners of medicine; it is better adapted to their purposes than the dispensatories.—*Southern Med. and S[illegible] Journal.*

A ne[illegible] this wo[illegible]ork, edited by R. P[illegible] for renewing our [illegible]book, which ough[illegible]al men of ever[illegible]rence by office[illegible]s been much[illegible]unt of needf[illegible]pass. The m[illegible]ation and the[illegible]

It is one of the most useful books a country practitioner can possibly have in his possession.—*Medical Chronicle.*

The amount of useful, every-day matter, for a practising physician, is really immense.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.*

This is a work of six hundred and fifty one pages, embracing all on the subject of preparing and administering medicines that can be desired by the physician and pharmaceutist.—*Western Lancet.*

In short, it is a full and complete work of the kind, and should be in the hands of every physician and apothecary.—*O. Med. and Surg. Journal.*

We predict a great sale for this work, and we especially recommend it to all *medical* teachers.—*Richmond Stethoscope.*

This edition of Dr. Griffith's work has been greatly improved by the revision and ample additions of Dr. Thomas, and is now, we believe, one of the most complete works of its kind in any language. The additions amount to about seventy pages, and no effort has been spared to include in them all the recent improvements which have been published in medical journals and systematic treatises. A work of this kind appears to us indispensable to the physician, and there is none we can more cordially recommend.—*N. Y. Journal of Medicine.*

[illegible]A, Philadelphia.

HENRY C. LEA'S

(LATE LEA & BLANCHARD'S)

CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE

OF

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PUBLICATIONS,

In asking the attention of the profession to the works contained in the following pages, the publisher would state that no pains are spared to secure a continuance of the confidence earned for the publications of the house by their careful selection and accuracy and finish of execution.

The printed prices are those at which books can generally be supplied by booksellers throughout the United States, who can readily procure for their customers any works not kept in stock. Where access to bookstores is not convenient, books will be sent by mail post-paid on receipt of the price, but no risks are assumed either on the money or the books, and no publications but my own are supplied. Gentlemen will therefore in most cases find it more convenient to deal with the nearest bookseller.

An Illustrated Catalogue, of 64 octavo pages, handsomely printed, will be forwarded by mail, postpaid, on receipt of ten cents.

HENRY C. LEA.

Nos. 706 and 708 Sansom St., Philadelphia, March, 1869.

ADDITIONAL INDUCEMENT FOR SUBSCRIBERS TO

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES.

THREE MEDICAL JOURNALS, containing over 2000 LARGE PAGES,

Free of Postage, for SIX DOLLARS Per Annum.

TERMS FOR 1869:

The American Journal of the Medical Sciences, and The Medical News and Library, both free of postage, } Five Dollars per annum, in advance.

OR,

The American Journal of the Medical Sciences, published quarterly (1150 pages per annum), with
The Medical News and Library, monthly (384 pp. per annum), and
Ranking's Abstract of the Medical Sciences, published half-yearly (600 pages per annum), all free of postage. } Six Dollars per annum in advance.

SEPARATE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO

The American Journal of the Medical Sciences, subject to postage when not paid for in advance, Five Dollars.

The Medical News and Library, free of postage, in advance, One Dollar.

Ranking's Half-Yearly Abstract, Two Dollars and a Half per annum in advance. Single numbers One Dollar and a Half.

In thus offering at a price unprecedentedly low, this vast amount of valuable practical matter, the publisher felt that he could only be saved from loss by an extent of circulation hitherto unknown in the annals of medical journalism. It is therefore with much gratification that he is enabled to state that the marked approbation of the profession, as evinced in the steady increase of the subscription list, promises to render the enterprise a permanent one. He is happy to acknowledge the

valuable aid rendered by subscribers who have kindly made known among their friends the advantages thus offered, and he confidently anticipates a continuance of the same friendly interest, which, by enlarging the circulation of these periodicals, will enable him to maintain them at the unexampled rate at which they are now supplied. Arrangements have been made in London by which "RANKING'S ABSTRACT" will be issued here almost simultaneously with its appearance in England: and, with the cooperation of the profession, the publisher trusts to succeed in his endeavor to lay on the table of every reading practitioner in the United States a monthly, a quarterly, and a half-yearly periodical at the comparatively trifling cost of SIX DOLLARS *per annum*.

These periodicals are universally known for their high professional standing in their several spheres.

I.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES,

EDITED BY ISAAC HAYS, M. D.,

is published Quarterly, on the first of January, April, July, and October. Each number contains nearly three hundred large octavo pages, appropriately illustrated, wherever necessary. It has now been issued regularly for over FORTY years, during nearly the whole of which time it has been under the control of the present editor. Throughout this long period, it has maintained its position in the highest rank of medical periodicals both at home and abroad, and has received the cordial support of the entire profession in this country. Among its Collaborators will be found a large number of the most distinguished names of the profession in every section of the United States, rendering the department devoted to

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS

full of varied and important matter, of great interest to all practitioners. Thus, during 1868, articles have appeared in its pages from more than one hundred gentlemen of the highest standing in the profession throughout the United States.*

Following this is the "REVIEW DEPARTMENT," containing extended and impartial reviews of all important new works, together with numerous elaborate "ANALYTICAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES" of nearly all the publications of the day.

This is followed by the "QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF IMPROVEMENTS AND DISCOVERIES IN THE MEDICAL SCIENCES," classified and arranged under different heads, presenting a very complete digest of all that is new and interesting to the physician, abroad as well as at home.

Thus, during the year 1868, the "JOURNAL" furnished to its subscribers One Hundred and Twenty-two Original Communications, Eighty-six Reviews and Bibliographical Notices, and Two Hundred and Forty-nine articles in the Quarterly Summaries, making a total of over FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY articles emanating from the best professional minds in America and Europe.

To old subscribers, many of whom have been on the list for twenty or thirty years, the publisher feels that no promises for the future are necessary; but gentlemen who may now propose for the first time to subscribe may rest assured that no exertion will be spared to maintain the "JOURNAL" in the high position which it has so long occupied as a national exponent of scientific medicine, and as a medium of intercommunication between the profession of Europe and America—in the words of the "London Medical Times" (Sept. 5th, 1868) "almost the only one that circulates everywhere, all over the Union and in Europe"—to render it, in fact, necessary to every practitioner who desires to keep on a level with the progress of his science.

The subscription price of the "AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES" has never been raised, during its long career. It is still FIVE DOLLARS per annum; and when paid in advance, the subscriber receives in addition the "MEDICAL NEWS AND LIBRARY," making in all about 1500 large octavo pages per annum, free of postage.

II.

THE MEDICAL NEWS AND LIBRARY

is a monthly periodical of Thirty-two large octavo pages, making 384 pages per annum. Its "NEWS DEPARTMENT" presents the current information of the day, with Clinical Lectures and Hospital Gleanings; while the "LIBRARY DEPARTMENT" is devoted to publishing standard works on the various branches of medical science, paged

* Communications are invited from gentlemen in all parts of the country. All elaborate articles inserted by the Editor are paid for by the Publisher.

separately, so that they can be removed and bound on completion. In this manner subscribers have received, without expense, such works as "WATSON'S PRACTICE," "TODD AND BOWMAN'S PHYSIOLOGY," "WEST ON CHILDREN," "MALGAIGNE'S SURGERY," &c. &c. And with January, 1869, another work of similar practical value, on the "WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN," by EUSTACE SMITH, M. D. (for advertisement of which see p. 21), will be begun, rendering this a very eligible period for the commencement of new subscriptions.

As stated above, the subscription price of the "MEDICAL NEWS AND LIBRARY" is ONE DOLLAR per annum in advance; and it is furnished without charge to all advance paying subscribers to the "AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES."

III.

RANKING'S ABSTRACT OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES

is issued in half-yearly volumes, which will be delivered to subscribers about the first of February, and first of August. Each volume contains about 300 closely printed octavo pages, making about six hundred pages per annum.

"RANKING'S ABSTRACT" has now been published in England regularly for more than twenty years, and has acquired the highest reputation for the ability and industry with which the essence of medical literature is condensed into its pages. It purports to be "*An Analytical and critical Digest of the principal British and Continental Medical Works published in the preceding Six Months*," and, in addition to the matter thus derived from independent treatises, it presents an abstract of all that is important or interesting in about sixty British and Continental journals. Each article is carefully condensed, so as to present its substance in the smallest possible compass, thus affording space for the very large amount of information laid before its readers. The volumes of 1868, for instance, have thus contained

FORTY-TWO ARTICLES ON GENERAL QUESTIONS IN MEDICINE.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE ARTICLES ON SPECIAL QUESTIONS IN MEDICINE.
SEVENTEEN ARTICLES ON FORENSIC MEDICINE.
EIGHTY-EIGHT ARTICLES ON THERAPEUTICS
FORTY-ONE ARTICLES ON GENERAL QUESTIONS IN SURGERY.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX ARTICLES ON SPECIAL QUESTIONS IN SURGERY.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE ARTICLES ON MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
SIX ARTICLES IN APPENDIX.

Making in all nearly six hundred articles in a single year. Each volume, moreover, is systematically arranged, with an elaborate Table of Contents and a very full Index, thus facilitating the researches of the reader in pursuit of particular subjects, and enabling him to refer without loss of time to the vast amount of information contained in its pages.

The subscription price of the "ABSTRACT," mailed free of postage, is TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per annum, payable in advance. Single volumes, $1 50 each.

As stated above, however, it will be supplied in conjunction with the "AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES" and the "MEDICAL NEWS AND LIBRARY," the whole *free of postage*, for SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

For this small sum the subscriber will therefore receive three periodicals costing separately Eight Dollars and a Half, each of them enjoying the highest reputation in its class, containing in all over TWO THOUSAND PAGES of the choicest reading, and presenting a complete view of medical progress throughout the world.

In this effort to bring so large an amount of practical information within the reach of every member of the profession, the publisher confidently anticipates the friendly aid of all who are interested in the dissemination of sound medical literature. He trusts, especially, that the subscribers to the "AMERICAN MEDICAL JOURNAL" will call the attention of their acquaintances to the advantages thus offered, and that he will be sustained in the endeavor to permanently establish medical periodical literature on a footing of cheapness never heretofore attempted.

*** Gentlemen desiring to avail themselves of the advantages thus offered will do well to forward their subscriptions at an early day, in order to insure the receipt of complete sets for the year 1869.

☞ The safest mode of remittance is by postal money order, drawn to the order of the undersigned. Where money order post-offices are not accessible, remittances for the "JOURNAL" may be made at the risk of the publisher, by forwarding in REGISTERED letters. Address,

HENRY C. LEA,
Nos. 706 and 708 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DUNGLISON (*ROBLEY*), *M. D.*,

Professor of Institutes of Medicine in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

MEDICAL LEXICON; A DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL SCIENCE: Containing a concise explanation of the various Subjects and Terms of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene, Therapeutics, Pharmacology, Pharmacy, Surgery, Obstetrics, Medical Jurisprudence, and Dentistry. Notices of Climate and of Mineral Waters; Formulæ for Officinal, Empirical, and Dietetic Preparations; with the Accentuation and Etymology of the Terms, and the French and other Synonymes; so as to constitute a French as well as English Medical Lexicon. Thoroughly Revised, and very greatly Modified and Augmented In one very large and handsome royal octavo volume of 1048 double-columned pages, in small type; strongly done up in extra cloth, $6 00; leather, raised bands, $6 75.

The object of the author from the outset has not been to make the work a mere lexicon or dictionary of terms, but to afford, under each, a condensed view of its various medical relations, and thus to render the work an epitome of the existing condition of medical science. Starting with this view, the immense demand which has existed for the work has enabled him, in repeated revisions, to augment its completeness and usefulness, until at length it has attained the position of a recognized and standard authority wherever the language is spoken. The mechanical execution of this edition will be found greatly superior to that of previous impressions. By enlarging the size of the volume to a royal octavo, and by the employment of a small but clear type, on extra fine paper, the additions have been incorporated without materially increasing the bulk of the volume, and the matter of two or three ordinary octavos has been compressed into the space of one not unhandy for consultation and reference.

It would be a work of supererogation to bestow a word of praise upon this Lexicon. We can only wonder at the labor expended, for whenever we refer to its pages for information we are seldom disappointed in finding all we desire, whether it be in accentuation, etymology, or definition of terms.—*New York Medical Journal*, November, 1865.

It would be mere waste of words in us to express our admiration of a work which is so universally and deservedly appreciated. The most admirable work of its kind in the English language. As a book of reference it is invaluable to the medical practitioner, and in every instance that we have turned over its pages for information we have been charmed by the clearness of language and the accuracy of detail with which each abounds. We can most cordially and confidently commend it to our readers.—*Glasgow Medical Journal*, January, 1866.

A work to which there is no equal in the English language.—*Edinburgh Medical Journal.*

It is something more than a dictionary, and something less than an encyclopædia. This edition of the well-known work is a great improvement on its predecessors. The book is one of the very few of which it may be said with truth that every medical man should possess it.—*London Medical Times*, Aug. 26, 1865.

Few works of the class exhibit a grander monument of patient research and of scientific lore. The extent of the sale of this lexicon is sufficient to testify to its usefulness, and to the great service conferred by Dr. Robley Dunglison on the profession, and indeed on others, by its issue.—*London Lancet*, May 13, 1865.

The old edition, which is now superseded by the new, has been universally looked upon by the medical profession as a work of immense research and great value. The new has increased usefulness; for medicine, in all its branches, has been making such progress that many new terms and subjects have recently been introduced: all of which may be found fully defined in the present edition. We know of no other dictionary in the English language that can bear a comparison with it in point of completeness of subjects and accuracy of statement.—*N. Y. Druggists' Circular*, 1865.

For many years Dunglison's Dictionary has been the standard book of reference with most practitioners in this country, and we can certainly commend this work to the renewed confidence and regard of our readers.—*Cincinnati Lancet*, April, 1865.

It is undoubtedly the most complete and useful medical dictionary hitherto published in this country. —*Chicago Med. Examiner*, February, 1865.

What we take to be decidedly the best medical dictionary in the English language. The present edition is brought fully up to the advanced state of science. For many a long year "Dunglison" has been at our elbow, a constant companion and friend, and we greet him in his replenished and improved form with especial satisfaction.—*Pacific Med. and Surg. Journal*, June 27, 1865.

This is, perhaps, the book of all others which the physician or surgeon should have on his shelves. It is more needed at the present day than a few years back.—*Canada Med. Journal*, July, 1865.

It deservedly stands at the head, and cannot be surpassed in excellence.—*Buffalo Med. and Surg Journal*, April, 1865.

We can sincerely commend Dr. Dunglison's work as most thorough, scientific, and accurate. We have tested it by searching its pages for new terms, which have abounded so much of late in medical nomenclature, and our search has been successful in every instance. We have been particularly struck with the fulness of the synonymy and the accuracy of the derivation of words. It is as necessary a work to every enlightened physician as Worcester's English Dictionary is to every one who would keep up his knowledge of the English tongue to the standard of the present day. It is, to our mind, the most complete work of the kind with which we are acquainted.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*, June 22, 1865.

We are free to confess that we know of no medical dictionary more complete; no one better, if so well adapted for the use of the student; no one that may be consulted with more satisfaction by the medical practitioner.—*Am. Jour. Med. Sciences*, April, 1865.

The value of the present edition has been greatly enhanced by the introduction of new subjects and terms, and a more complete etymology and accentuation, which renders the work not only satisfactory and desirable, but indispensable to the physician.—*Chicago Med. Journal*, April, 1865.

No intelligent member of the profession can or will be without it.—*St. Louis Med. and Surg. Journal*, April, 1865.

It has the rare merit that it certainly has no rival in the English language for accuracy and extent of references.—*London Medical Gazette.*

HOBLYN (*RICHARD D.*), *M. D.*

A DICTIONARY OF THE TERMS USED IN MEDICINE AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES. A new American edition, revised, with numerous additions, by ISAAC HAYS, M. D., Editor of the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences." In one large royal 12mo. volume of over 500 double-columned pages; extra cloth, $1 50; leather, $2 00.

It is the best book of definitions we have, and ought always to be upon the student's table.—*Southern Med. and Surg. Journal.*

NEILL (JOHN), M. D., and SMITH (FRANCIS G.), M. D.,

Prof. of the Institutes of Medicine in the Univ. of Penna.

AN ANALYTICAL COMPENDIUM OF THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF MEDICAL SCIENCE; for the Use and Examination of Students. A new edition, revised and improved. In one very large and handsomely printed royal 12mo. volume, of about one thousand pages, with 374 wood cuts, extra cloth, $4; strongly bound in leather, with raised bands, $4 75.

The Compend of Drs. Neill and Smith is incomparably the most valuable work of its class ever published in this country. Attempts have been made in various quarters to squeeze Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, the Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics, Materia Medica, and Chemistry into a single manual; but the operation has signally failed in the hands of all up to the advent of "Neill and Smith's" volume, which is quite a miracle of success. The outlines of the whole are admirably drawn and illustrated, and the authors are eminently entitled to the grateful consideration of the student of every class.—*N. O. Med. and Surg. Journal.*

This popular favorite with the student is so well known that it requires no more at the hands of a medical editor than the announciation of a new and improved edition. There is no sort of comparison between this work and any other on a similar plan, and for a similar object.—*Nash. Journ. of Medicine.*

There are but few students or practitioners of medicine unacquainted with the former editions of this unassuming though highly instructive work. The whole science of medicine appears to have been sifted, as the gold-bearing sands of El Dorado, and the precious facts treasured up in this little volume. A complete portable library so condensed that the student may make it his constant pocket companion.—*Western Lancet.*

To compress the whole science of medicine in less than 1,000 pages is an impossibility, but we think that the book before us approaches as near to it as is possible. Altogether, it is the best of its class, and has met with a deserved success. As an elementary textbook for students, it has been useful, and will continue to be employed in the examination of private classes, whilst it will often be referred to by the country practitioner.—*Va. Med. Journal.*

As a handbook for students it is invaluable, containing in the most condensed form the established facts and principles of medicine and its collateral sciences.—*N. H. Journal of Medicine.*

In the rapid course of lectures, where work for the students is heavy, and review necessary for an examination, a compend is not only valuable, but it is almost a *sine qua non*. The one before us is, in most of the divisions, the most unexceptionable of all books of the kind that we know of. The newest and soundest doctrines and the latest improvements and discoveries are explicitly, though concisely, laid before the student. Of course it is useless for us to recommend it to all last course students, but there is a class to whom we very sincerely commend this cheap book as worth its weight in silver—that class is the graduates in medicine of more than ten years' standing, who have not studied medicine since. They will perhaps find out from it that the science is not exactly now what it was when they left it off.—*The Stethoscope.*

HARTSHORNE (HENRY), M. D.,

Professor of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania.

A CONSPECTUS OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES; containing Handbooks on Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Practical Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics. In one large royal 12mo. volume of 1000 closely printed pages, with over 300 illustrations on wood, extra cloth, $4 50; leather, raised bands, $5 25. (*Now Ready.*)

The ability of the author, and his practical skill in condensation, give assurance that this work will prove valuable not only to the student preparing for examination, but also to the practitioner desirous of obtaining within a moderate compass, a view of the existing condition of the various departments of science connected with medicine.

LUDLOW (J. L.), M. D.,

A MANUAL OF EXAMINATIONS upon Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics, Materia Medica, Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics. To which is added a Medical Formulary. Third edition, thoroughly revised and greatly extended and enlarged. With 370 illustrations. In one handsome royal 12mo. volume of 816 large pages, extra cloth, $3 25; leather, $3 75.

The arrangement of this volume in the form of question and answer renders it especially suitable for the office examination of students, and for those preparing for graduation.

We know of no better companion for the student during the hours spent in the lecture-room, or to refresh, at a glance, his memory of the various topics crammed into his head by the various professors to whom he is compelled to listen.—*Western Lancet.*

As it embraces the whole range of medical studies it is necessarily voluminous, containing 816 large duodecimo pages. After a somewhat careful examination of its contents, we have formed a much more favorable opinion of it than we are wont to regard such works. Although well adapted to meet the wants of the student in preparing for his final examination, it might be profitably consulted by the practitioner also, who is most apt to become rusty in the very kind of details here given, and who, amid the hurry of his daily routine, is but too prone to neglect the study of more elaborate works. The possession of a volume of this kind might serve as an inducement for him to seize the moment of excited curiosity to inform himself on any subject, and which is otherwise too often allowed to pass unimproved.—*St. Louis Med. and Surg. Journal.*

TANNER (THOMAS HAWKES), M D.,

A MANUAL OF CLINICAL MEDICINE AND PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS. Third American, from the second enlarged and revised English edition. To which is added The Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association. In one handsome volume 12mo. (*Preparing for early publication.*)

GRAY (*HENRY*), *F.R.S.*,

Lecturer on Anatomy at St. George's Hospital, London.

ANATOMY, DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL.

The Drawings by H. V. CARTER, M. D., late Demonstrator on Anatomy at St. George's Hospital; the Dissections jointly by the AUTHOR and DR. CARTER. Second American, from the second revised and improved London edition. In one magnificent imperial octavo volume, of over 800 pages, with 388 large and elaborate engravings on wood. Price in extra cloth, $6 00; leather, raised bands, $7 00.

The author has endeavored in this work to cover a more extended range of subjects than is customary in the ordinary text-books, by giving not only the details necessary for the student, but also the application of those details in the practice of medicine and surgery, thus rendering it both a guide for the learner, and an admirable work of reference for the active practitioner. The engravings form a special feature in the work, many of them being the size of nature, nearly all original, and having the names of the various parts printed on the body of the cut, in place of figures of reference, with descriptions at the foot. They thus form a complete and splendid series, which will greatly assist the student in obtaining a clear idea of Anatomy, and will also serve to refresh the memory of those who may find in the exigencies of practice the necessity of recalling the details of the dissecting room; while combining, as it does, a complete Atlas of Anatomy, with a thorough treatise on systematic, descriptive, and applied Anatomy, the work will be found of essential use to all physicians who receive students in their offices, relieving both preceptor and pupil of much labor in laying the groundwork of a thorough medical education.

Notwithstanding its exceedingly low price, the work will be found, in every detail of mechanical execution, one of the handsomest that has yet been offered to the American profession: while the careful scrutiny of a competent anatomist has relieved it of whatever typographical errors existed in the English edition.

Thus it is that book after book makes the labor of the student easier than before, and since we have seen Blanchard & Lea's new edition of Gray's Anatomy, certainly the finest work of the kind now extant, we would fain hope that the bugbear of medical students will lose half its horrors, and this necessary foundation of physiological science will be much facilitated and advanced.—*N. O. Med. News.*

The various points illustrated are marked directly on the structure; that is, whether it be muscle, process, artery, nerve, valve, etc. etc.—we say each point is distinctly marked by lettered engravings, so that the student perceives at once each point described as readily as if pointed out on the subject by the demonstrator. Most of the illustrations are thus rendered exceedingly satisfactory, and to the physician they serve to refresh the memory with great readiness, and with scarce a reference to the printed text. The surgical application of the various regions is also presented with force and clearness, impressing upon the student at each step of his research all the important relations of the structure demonstrated.—*Clinic and Lancet.*

This is, we believe, the handsomest book on Anatomy as yet published in our language, and bound to become in a short time THE standard text-book in our colleges and studies. Students and practitioners will alike appreciate this book. We predict for it a bright career, and are fully prepared to endorse the statement of the *London Lancet*, that "We are not acquainted with any work in any language which can take equal rank with the one before us." Paper, printing, binding, all are excellent, and we feel that a grateful profession will not allow the publishers to go unrewarded.—*Nashville Med. and Surg. Journal.*

SMITH (*HENRY H.*), *M.D.*, *and* HORNER (*WILLIAM E.*), *M.D.*,

Prof. of Surgery in the Univ. of Penna., &c. — *Late Prof. of Anatomy in the Univ. of Penna., &c.*

AN ANATOMICAL ATLAS, illustrative of the Structure of the Human Body.

In one volume, large imperial octavo, extra cloth, with about six hundred and fifty beautiful figures. $4 50.

The plan of this Atlas, which renders it so peculiarly convenient for the student, and its superb artistical execution, have been already pointed out. We must congratulate the student upon the completion of this Atlas, as it is the most convenient work of the kind that has yet appeared; and we must add, the very beautiful manner in which it is executed is so creditable to the country as to be flattering to our national pride.—*American Medical Journal.*

HARTSHORNE (*HENRY*), *M. D.*,

Professor of Hygiene, etc., in the University of Pennsylvania.

A HAND-BOOK OF HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

for the use of Students, with 176 illustrations. In one volume, royal 12mo. of 312 pages extra cloth, $1 75. (*Now Ready.*)

SHARPEY (*WILLIAM*), *M.D.*, *and* QUAIN (*JONES & RICHARD*).

HUMAN ANATOMY. Revised, with Notes and Additions, by JOSEPH LEIDY, M.D., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.

Complete in two large octavo volumes, of about 1300 pages, with 511 illustrations; extra cloth, $6 00.

The very low price of this standard work, and its completeness in all departments of the subject should command for it a place in the library of all anatomical students.

ALLEN (*J. M.*), *M.D.*

THE PRACTICAL ANATOMIST; OR, THE STUDENT'S GUIDE IN THE DISSECTING ROOM.

With 266 illustrations. In one very handsome royal 12mo. volume, of over 600 pages; extra cloth, $2 00.

One of the most useful works upon the subject ever written.—*Medical Examiner*

WILSON (*ERASMUS*), *F.R.S.*

A SYSTEM OF HUMAN ANATOMY, General and Special. A new and revised American, from the last and enlarged English edition. Edited by W. H. GOBRECHT, M. D., Professor of General and Surgical Anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio. Illustrated with three hundred and ninety-seven engravings on wood. In one large and handsome octavo volume, of over 600 large pages; extra cloth, $4 00; leather, $5 00.

The publisher trusts that the well-earned reputation of this long-established favorite will be more than maintained by the present edition. Besides a very thorough revision by the author, it has been most carefully examined by the editor, and the efforts of both have been directed to introducing everything which increased experience in its use has suggested as desirable to render it a complete text-book for those seeking to obtain or to renew an acquaintance with Human Anatomy. The amount of additions which it has thus received may be estimated from the fact that the present edition contains over one-fourth more matter than the last, rendering a smaller type and an enlarged page requisite to keep the volume within a convenient size. The author has not only thus added largely to the work, but he has also made alterations throughout, wherever there appeared the opportunity of improving the arrangement or style, so as to present every fact in its most appropriate manner, and to render the whole as clear and intelligible as possible. The editor has exercised the utmost caution to obtain entire accuracy in the text, and has largely increased the number of illustrations, of which there are about one hundred and fifty more in this edition than in the last, thus bringing distinctly before the eye of the student everything of interest or importance.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

THE DISSECTOR'S MANUAL; OR, PRACTICAL AND SURGICAL ANATOMY. Third American, from the last revised and enlarged English edition. Modified and rearranged by WILLIAM HUNT, M. D., late Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. In one large and handsome royal 12mo. volume, of 582 pages, with 154 illustrations; extra cloth, $2 00.

HODGES, (*RICHARD M.*), *M.D.*,

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical Department of Harvard University.

PRACTICAL DISSECTIONS. Second Edition, thoroughly revised. In one neat royal 12mo. volume, half-bound, $2 00. (*Just Issued.*)

The object of this work is to present to the anatomical student a clear and concise description of that which he is expected to observe in an ordinary course of dissections. The author has endeavored to omit unnecessary details, and to present the subject in the form which many years' experience has shown him to be the most convenient and intelligible to the student. In the revision of the present edition, he has sedulously labored to render the volume more worthy of the favor with which it has heretofore been received.

MACLISE (*JOSEPH*).

SURGICAL ANATOMY. By JOSEPH MACLISE, Surgeon. In one volume, very large imperial quarto; with 68 large and splendid plates, drawn in the best style and beautifully colored, containing 190 figures, many of them the size of life; together with copious explanatory letter-press. Strongly and handsomely bound in extra cloth. Price $14 00.

As no complete work of the kind has heretofore been published in the English language, the present volume will supply a want long felt in this country of an accurate and comprehensive Atlas of Surgical Anatomy, to which the student and practitioner can at all times refer to ascertain the exact relative positions of the various portions of the human frame towards each other and to the surface, as well as their abnormal deviations. The importance of such a work to the student, in the absence of anatomical material, and to practitioners, either for consultation in emergencies or to refresh their recollections of the dissecting room, is evident. Notwithstanding the large size, beauty and finish of the very numerous illustrations, it will be observed that the price is so low as to place it within the reach of all members of the profession.

We know of no work on surgical anatomy which can compete with it.—*Lancet.*

The work of Maclise on surgical anatomy is of the highest value. In some respects it is the best publication of its kind we have seen, and is worthy of a place in the library of any medical man, while the student could scarcely make a better investment than this.—*The Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery.*

No such lithographic illustrations of surgical regions have hitherto, we think, been given. While the operator is shown every vessel and nerve where an operation is contemplated, the exact anatomist is refreshed by those clear and distinct dissections, which every one must appreciate who has a particle of enthusiasm. The English medical press has quite exhausted the words of praise, in recommending this admirable treatise. Those who have any curiosity to gratify, in reference to the perfectibility of the lithographic art in delineating the complex mechanism of the human body, are invited to examine our specimen copy. If anything will induce surgeons and students to patronize a book of such rare value and everyday importance to them, it will be a survey of the artistical skill exhibited in these fac-similes of nature.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.*

HORNER'S SPECIAL ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY. Eighth edition, extensively revised and modified. In 2 vols. 8vo, of over 1000 pages, with more than 300 wood-cuts; extra cloth, $6 00.

PEASLEE'S HUMAN HISTOLOGY, in its relations to Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology. With 434 illustrations. In 1 vol. 8vo, of over 600 pages extra cloth, $3 75.

MARSHALL (JOHN), F. R. S.

Professor of Surgery in University College, London, &c.

OUTLINES OF PHYSIOLOGY, HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE.

With Additions by FRANCIS GURNEY SMITH, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, &c. With numerous illustrations. In one large and handsome octavo volume, of 1026 pages, extra cloth, $6 50; leather, raised bands, $7 50. (*Now Ready.*)

We may now congratulate him on having completed the latest as well as the best summary of modern physiological science, both human and comparative, with which we are acquainted. To speak of this work in the terms ordinarily used on such occasions would not be agreeable to ourselves, and would fail to do justice to its author. To write such a book requires a varied and wide range of knowledge, considerable power of analysis, correct judgment, skill in arrangement, and conscientious spirit. It must have entailed great labor, but now that the task has been fulfilled, the book will prove not only invaluable to the student of medicine and surgery, but serviceable to all candidates in natural science examinations, to teachers in schools, and to the lover of nature generally. In conclusion, we can only express the conviction that the merits of the work will command for it that success which the ability and vast labor displayed in its production so well deserve.—*London Lancet*, Feb. 22, 1868.

If the possession of knowledge, and peculiar aptitude and skill in expounding it, qualify a man to write an educational work, Mr. Marshall's treatise might be reviewed favorably without even opening the covers. There are few, if any, more accomplished anatomists and physiologists than the distinguished professor of surgery at University College; and he has long enjoyed the highest reputation as a teacher of physiology, possessing remarkable powers of clear exposition and graphic illustration. It is only remarkable that Mr. Marshall has allowed so long a time to elapse before producing a text-book after his own heart. The plan of this book differs in many respects from that of existing educational books: the science of human physiology being treated in wider and more constant reference to chemistry, physics, and comparative anatomy and physiology. There can be no question, we think, that this is the most satisfactory, philosophic, and fruitful mode of teaching physiology. We have rarely the pleasure of being able to recommend a text-book so unreservedly as this.—*British Med. Journal*, Jan. 25, 1868.

CARPENTER (WILLIAM B.), M. D., F. R. S.,

Examiner in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy in the University of London.

PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY; with their chief applications to Psychology, Pathology, Therapeutics, Hygiene and Forensic Medicine.

A new American from the last and revised London edition. With nearly three hundred illustrations. Edited, with additions, by FRANCIS GURNEY SMITH, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, &c. In one very large and beautiful octavo volume, of about 900 large pages, handsomely printed; extra cloth, $5 50; leather, raised bands, $6 50.

The highest compliment that can be extended to this great work of Dr. Carpenter is to call attention to this, another new edition, which the favorable regard of the profession has called for. Carpenter is the standard authority on physiology, and no physician or medical student will regard his library as complete without a copy of it.—*Cincinnati Med. Observer.*

With Dr. Smith, we confidently believe "that the present will more than sustain the enviable reputation already attained by former editions, of being one of the fullest and most complete treatises on the subject in the English language." We know of none from the pages of which a satisfactory knowledge of the physiology of the human organism can be as well obtained, none better adapted for the use of such as take up the study of physiology in its reference to the institutes and practice of medicine.—*Am. Jour. Med. Sciences.*

We doubt not it is destined to retain a strong hold on public favor, and remain the favorite text-book in our colleges.—*Virginia Medical Journal.*

We have so often spoken in terms of high commendation of Dr. Carpenter's elaborate work on human physiology that, in announcing a new edition, it is unnecessary to add anything to what has heretofore been said, and especially is this the case since every intelligent physician is as well aware of the character and merits of the work as we ourselves are.—*St. Louis Med. and Surg. Journal.*

The above is the title of what is emphatically *the* great work on physiology; and we are conscious that it would be a useless effort to attempt to add anything to the reputation of this invaluable work, and can only say to all with whom our opinion has any influence, that it is our *authority*.—*Atlanta Med. Journal.*

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

PRINCIPLES OF COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.

New American, from the Fourth and Revised London Edition. In one large and handsome octavo volume, with over three hundred beautiful illustrations. Pp. 752. Extra cloth, $5 00.

As a complete and condensed treatise on its extended and important subject, this work becomes a necessity to students of natural science, while the very low price at which it is offered places it within the reach of all.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

THE MICROSCOPE AND ITS REVELATIONS.

Illustrated by four hundred and thirty-four beautiful engravings on wood. In one large and very handsome octavo volume, of 724 pages, extra cloth, $5 25.

KIRKES (WILLIAM SENHOUSE), M. D.,

A MANUAL OF PHYSIOLOGY.

A new American from the third and improved London edition. With two hundred illustrations. In one large and handsome royal 12mo. volume. Pp. 586. Extra cloth, $2 25; leather, $2 75.

It is at once convenient in size, comprehensive in design, and concise in statement, and altogether well adapted for the purpose designed.—*St. Louis Med. and Surg. Journal.*

The physiological reader will find it a most excellent guide in the study of physiology in its most advanced and perfect form. The author has shown himself capable of giving details sufficiently ample in a condensed and concentrated shape, on a science in which it is necessary at once to be correct and not lengthened.—*Edinburgh Med. and Surg. Journal.*

DALTON (*J. C.*), *M. D.*,

Professor of Physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, &c.

A TREATISE ON HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY, Designed for the use of Students and Practitioners of Medicine. Fourth edition, revised, with nearly three hundred illustrations on wood. In one very beautiful octavo volume, of about 700 pages, extra cloth, $5 25; leather, $6 25. (*Just Issued.*)

From the Preface to the New Edition.

"The progress made by Physiology and the kindred Sciences during the last few years has required, for the present edition of this work, a thorough and extensive revision. This progress has not consisted in any very striking single discoveries, nor in a decided revolution in any of the departments of Physiology; but it has been marked by great activity of investigation in a multitude of different directions, the combined results of which have not failed to impress a new character on many of the features of physiological knowledge. . . . In the revision and correction of the present edition, the author has endeavored to incorporate all such improvements in physiological knowledge with the mass of the text in such a manner as not essentially to alter the structure and plan of the work, so far as they have been found adapted to the wants and convenience of the reader. . . . Several new illustrations are introduced, some of them as additions, others as improvements or corrections of the old. Although all parts of the book have received more or less complete revision, the greatest number of additions and changes were required in the Second Section, on the Physiology of the Nervous System."

The advent of the first edition of Prof. Dalton's Physiology, about eight years ago, marked a new era in the study of physiology to the American student. Under Dalton's skilful management, physiological science threw off the long, loose, ungainly garments of probability and surmise, in which it had been arrayed by most artists, and came among us smiling and attractive, in the beautifully tinted and closely fitting dress of a demonstrated science. It was a stroke of genius, as well as a result of erudition and talent, that led Prof. Dalton to present to the world a work on physiology at once brief, pointed, and comprehensive, and which exhibited plainly in letter and drawings the basis upon which the conclusions arrived at rested. It is no disparagement of the many excellent works on physiology, published prior to that of Dalton, to say that none of them, either in plan of arrangement or clearness of execution, could be compared with his for the use of students or general practitioners of medicine. For this purpose his book has no equal in the English language.—*Western Journal of Medicine*, Nov. 1867.

A capital text-book in every way. We are, therefore, glad to see it in its fourth edition. It has already been examined at full length in these columns, so that we need not now further advert to it beyond remarking that both revision and enlargement have been most judicious.—*London Med. Times and Gazette*, Oct. 19, 1867.

No better proof of the value of this admirable work could be produced than the fact that it has already reached a fourth edition in the short space of eight years. Possessing in an eminent degree the merits of clearness and condensation, and being fully brought up to the present level of Physiology, it is undoubtedly one of the most reliable text-books upon this science that could be placed in the hands of the medical student.—*Am. Journal Med. Sciences*, Oct. 1867.

Prof. Dalton's work has such a well-established reputation that it does not stand in need of any recommendation. Ever since its first appearance it has become the highest authority in the English language; and that it is able to maintain the enviable position which it has taken, the rapid exhaustion of the different successive editions is sufficient evidence. The present edition, which is the fourth, has been thoroughly revised, and enlarged by the incorporation of all the many important advances which have lately been made in this rapidly progressing science. —*N. Y. Med. Record*, Oct. 15, 1867.

As it stands, we esteem it the very best of the physiological text-books for the student, and the most concise reference and guide-book for the practitioner. —*N. Y. Med. Journal*, Oct. 1867.

The present edition of this now standard work fully sustains the high reputation of its accomplished author. It is not merely a reprint, but has been faithfully revised, and enriched by such additions as the progress of physiology has rendered desirable. Taken as a whole, it is unquestionably the most reliable and useful treatise on the subject that has been issued from the American press.—*Chicago Med. Journal*, Sept. 1867.

DUNGLISON (*ROBLEY*), *M. D.*,

Professor of Institutes of Medicine in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY. Eighth edition. Thoroughly revised and extensively modified and enlarged, with five hundred and thirty-two illustrations. In two large and handsomely printed octavo volumes of about 1500 pages, extra cloth. $7 00.

LEHMANN (*C. G.*)

PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY. Translated from the second edition by GEORGE E. DAY, M. D., F. R. S., &c., edited by R. E. ROGERS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, with illustrations selected from Funke's Atlas of Physiological Chemistry, and an Appendix of plates. Complete in two large and handsome octavo volumes, containing 1200 pages, with nearly two hundred illustrations, extra cloth. $6 00.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

MANUAL OF CHEMICAL PHYSIOLOGY. Translated from the German, with Notes and Additions, by J. CHESTON MORRIS, M. D., with an Introductory Essay on Vital Force, by Professor SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D., of the University of Pennsylvania. With illustrations on wood. In one very handsome octavo volume of 336 pages extra cloth. $2 25.

TODD (*ROBERT B.*), *M.D. F.R.S.*, *and* BOWMAN (*W.*), *F.R.S.*

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF MAN. With about three hundred large and beautiful illustrations on wood. Complete in one large octavo volume of 950 pages, extra cloth. Price $4 75.

BRANDE (*WM. T.*), *D.C.L., and TAYLOR* (*ALFRED S.*), *M.D., F.R.S.*

CHEMISTRY. Second American edition, thoroughly revised by Dr. TAYLOR. In one handsome 8vo. volume of 764 pages, extra cloth, $5 00; leather, $6 00. (*Just Issued.*)

FROM DR. TAYLOR'S PREFACE.

"The revision of the second edition, in consequence of the death of my lamented colleague, has devolved entirely upon myself. Every chapter, and indeed every page, has been revised, and numerous additions made in all parts of the volume. These additions have been restricted chiefly to subjects having some practical interest, and they have been made as concise as possible, in order to keep the book within those limits which may retain for it the character of a Student's Manual"—*London*, June 29, 1867.

A book that has already so established a reputation, as has Brande and Taylor's Chemistry, can hardly need a notice, save to mention the additions and improvements of the edition. Doubtless the work will long remain a favorite text-book in the schools, as well as a convenient book of reference for all.—*N. Y. Medical Gazette*, Oct. 12, 1867.

For this reason we hail with delight the republication, in a form which will meet with general approval and command public attention, of this really valuable standard work on chemistry—more particularly as it has been adapted with such care to the wants of the general public. The well known scholarship of its authors, and their extensive researches for many years in experimental chemistry, have been long appreciated in the scientific world, but in this work they have been careful to give the largest possible amount of information with the most sparing use of technical terms and phraseology, so as to furnish the reader, "whether a student of medicine, or a man of the world, with a plain introduction to the science and practice of chemistry."—*Journal of Applied Chemistry*, Oct. 1867.

This second American edition of an excellent treatise on chemical science is not a mere republication from the English press, but is a revision and enlargement of the original, under the supervision of the surviving author, Dr. Taylor. The favorable opinion expressed on the publication of the former edition of this work is fully sustained by the present revision, in which Dr. T. has increased the size of the volume, by an addition of sixty-eight pages.—*Am. Journ. Med. Sciences*, Oct. 1867.

THE HANDBOOK IN CHEMISTRY OF THE STUDENT.—For clearness of language, accuracy of description, extent of information, and freedom from pedantry and mysticism, no other text-book comes into competition with it.—*The Lancet.*

The authors set out with the definite purpose of writing a book which shall be intelligible to any educated man. Thus conceived, and worked out in the most sturdy, common-sense method, this book gives in the clearest and most summary method possible all the facts and doctrines of chemistry.—*Medical Times.*

BOWMAN (*JOHN E.*), *M. D.*

PRACTICAL HANDBOOK OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY. Edited by C. L. BLOXAM, Professor of Practical Chemistry in King's College, London. Fourth American, from the fourth and revised English Edition. In one neat volume, royal 12mo., pp. 351, with numerous illustrations, extra cloth. $2 25.

The fourth edition of this invaluable text-book of Medical Chemistry was published in England in October of the last year. The Editor has brought down the Handbook to that date, introducing, as far as was compatible with the necessary conciseness of such a work, all the valuable discoveries in the science which have come to light since the previous edition was printed. The work is indispensable to every student of medicine or enlightened practitioner. It is printed in clear type, and the illustrations are numerous and intelligible.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.*

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

INTRODUCTION TO PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, INCLUDING ANALYSIS. Fourth American, from the fifth and revised London edition. With numerous illustrations. In one neat vol., royal 12mo., extra cloth. $2 25. (*Just Issued.*)

One of the most complete manuals that has for a long time been given to the medical student.—*Athenæum.*

We regard it as realizing almost everything to be desired in an introduction to Practical Chemistry. It is by far the best adapted for the Chemical student of any that has yet fallen in our way.—*British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review.*

The best introductory work on the subject with which we are acquainted.—*Edinburgh Monthly Jour.*

GRAHAM (*THOMAS*), *F.R.S.*

THE ELEMENTS OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, including the Applications of the Science in the Arts. New and much enlarged edition, by HENRY WATTS and ROBERT BRIDGES, M. D. Complete in one large and handsome octavo volume, of over 800 very large pages, with two hundred and thirty-two wood-cuts, extra cloth. $5 50.

Part II., completing the work from p. 431 to end, with Index, Title Matter, &c., may be had separate, cloth backs and paper sides. Price $3 00.

From Prof. E. N. Horsford, Harvard College.

It has, in its earlier and less perfect editions, been familiar to me, and the excellence of its plan and the clearness and completeness of its discussions, have long been my admiration.

No reader of English works on this science can afford to be without this edition of Prof. Graham's Elements.—*Silliman's Journal*, March, 1858.

From Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, N. Y. Free Academy.

The work is an admirable one in all respects, and its republication here cannot fail to exert a positive influence upon the progress of science in this country.

FOWNES (GEORGE), Ph. D.

A MANUAL OF ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY; Theoretical and Practical. With one hundred and ninety-seven illustrations. Edited by ROBERT BRIDGES, M. D. In one large royal 12mo. volume, of 600 pages, extra cloth, $2 00; leather, $2 50.

We know of no treatise in the language so well calculated to aid the student in becoming familiar with the numerous facts in the intrinsic science on which it treats, or one better calculated as a text-book for those attending Chemical lectures. * * * * The best text-book on Chemistry that has issued from our press.—*American Medical Journal.*

We again most cheerfully recommend it as the best text-book for students in attendance upon Chemical lectures that we have yet examined.—*Ill. and Ind. Med. and Surg. Journal.*

A first-rate work upon a first-rate subject.—*St. Louis Med. and Surg. Journal.*

No manual of Chemistry which we have met comes so near meeting the wants of the beginner.—*Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery.*

We know of none within the same limits which has higher claims to our confidence as a college class-book, both for accuracy of detail and scientific arrangement.—*Augusta Medical Journal.*

This is a most excellent text-book for class instruction in chemistry, whether for schools or colleges.—*Silliman's Journal.*

We know of no text-book on chemistry that we would sooner recommend to the student than this edition of Prof. Fownes' work.—*Montreal Medical Chronicle.*

A new and revised edition of one of the best elementary works on chemistry accessible to the American and English student.—*N. Y. Journal of Medical and Collateral Science.*

We unhesitatingly recommend it to medical students.—*N. W. Med. and Surg. Journal.*

An admirable exposition of the present state of chemical science, simply and clearly written, and displaying a thorough practical knowledge of its details, as well as a profound acquaintance with its principles. The illustrations, and the whole getting up of the book, merit our highest praise.—*Brit. and For. Medical Review.*

The author of this manual has made a valuable addition to the existing works on chemistry, by offering the student an accurate compendium of the state of chemical science, well illustrated by appropriate and neatly-executed wood-engravings.—*Medico-Chirurgical Review.*

ABEL AND BLOXAM'S HANDBOOK OF CHEMISTRY, Theoretical, Practical, and Technical. In one vol. 8vo. of 662 pages, extra cloth, $4 50.

GARDNER'S MEDICAL CHEMISTRY. 1 vol. 12mo., with wood-cuts; pp. 396, extra cloth, $1 00.

KNAPP'S TECHNOLOGY; or Chemistry Applied to the Arts, and to Manufactures. With American additions, by Prof. WALTER R. JOHNSON. In two very handsome octavo volumes, with 500 wood engravings, extra cloth, $6 00.

PARRISH (EDWARD),

Professor of Materia Medica in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

A TREATISE ON PHARMACY. Designed as a Text-Book for the Student, and as a Guide for the Physician and Pharmaceutist. With many Formulæ and Prescriptions. Third Edition, greatly improved. In one handsome octavo volume, of 850 pages, with several hundred illustrations, extra cloth. $5 00.

The immense amount of practical information condensed in this volume may be estimated from the fact that the Index contains about 4700 items. Under the head of Acids there are 312 references; under Emplastrum, 36; Extracts, 159; Lozenges, 25; Mixtures, 55; Pills, 56; Syrups, 131; Tinctures, 138; Unguentum, 57, &c.

We have examined this large volume with a good deal of care, and find that the author has completely exhausted the subject upon which he treats; a more complete work, we think, it would be impossible to find. To the student of pharmacy the work is indispensable; indeed, so far as we know, it is the only one of its kind in existence, and even to the physician or medical student who can spare five dollars to purchase it, we feel sure the practical information he will obtain will more than compensate him for the outlay.—*Canada Med. Journal*, Nov. 1864.

The medical student and the practising physician will find the volume of inestimable worth for study and reference.—*San Francisco Med. Press*, July, 1864.

When we say that this book is in some respects the best which has been published on the subject in the English language for a great many years, we do not wish it to be understood as very extravagant praise. In truth, it is not so much the best as the only book.—*The London Chemical News.*

An attempt to furnish anything like an analysis of Parrish's very valuable and elaborate *Treatise on Practical Pharmacy* would require more space than we have at our disposal. This, however, is not so much a matter of regret, inasmuch as it would be difficult to think of any point, however minute and apparently trivial, connected with the manipulation of pharmaceutic substances or appliances which has not been clearly and carefully discussed in this volume. Want of space prevents our enlarging further on this valuable work, and we must conclude by a simple expression of our hearty appreciation of its merits.—*Dublin Quarterly Jour. of Medical Science*, August, 1864.

We have in this able and elaborate work a fair exposition of pharmaceutical science as it exists in the United States; and it shows that our transatlantic friends have given the subject most elaborate consideration, and have brought their art to a degree of perfection which, we believe, is scarcely to be surpassed anywhere. The book is, of course, of more direct value to the medicine maker than to the physician; yet Mr. PARRISH has not failed to introduce matter in which the prescriber is quite as much interested as the compounder of remedies. In conclusion, we can only express our high opinion of the value of this work as a guide to the pharmaceutist, and in many respects to the physician, not only in America, but in other parts of the world.—*British Med. Journal*, Nov. 12th, 1864.

The former editions have been sufficiently long before the medical public to render the merits of the work well known. It is certainly one of the most complete and valuable works on practical pharmacy to which the student, the practitioner, or the apothecary can have access.—*Chicago Medical Examiner*, March, 1864.

DUNGLISON (ROBLEY), M.D.,

Professor of Institutes of Medicine in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

NEW REMEDIES, WITH FORMULÆ FOR THEIR PREPARATION AND ADMINISTRATION. Seventh edition, with extensive additions. In one very large octavo volume of 770 pages, extra cloth. $4 00.

STILLÉ (ALFRED), M. D.,

Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Penna.

THERAPEUTICS AND MATERIA MEDICA; a Systematic Treatise

on the Action and Uses of Medicinal Agents, including their Description and History. Third edition, revised and enlarged. In two large and handsome octavo volumes of about 1700 pages, extra cloth, $10; leather, $12. (*Now Ready.*)

That two large editions of a work of such magnitude should be exhausted in a few years, is sufficient evidence that it has supplied a want generally felt by the profession, and the unanimous commendation bestowed upon it by the medical press, abroad as well as at home, shows that the author has successfully accomplished his object in presenting to the profession a systematic treatise suited to the wants of the practising physician, and unincumbered with details interesting only to the naturalist or the dealer. Notwithstanding its enlargement, the present edition has been kept at the former very moderate price.

From the Preface to the Third Edition.

Although the second edition of this work had for many months been out of print, the author preferred to delay a new issue of it, rather than omit anything which appeared to be substantially valuable among the recent advances of the science and art of Therapeutics. The subjects now treated of for the first time, are: CHROMIC ACID; PERMANGANATE OF POTASSA; THE SULPHITES OF SODA, ETC.; CARBOLIC ACID; NITROUS OXIDE; RHIGOLENE; and CALABAR BEAN. The article on BROMINE has been prepared entirely anew; and that on ELECTRICITY very materially enlarged by an account of the most recent improvements in electrical apparatus, and in the application of this agent to the cure of disease. The additions which have been mentioned, with much new matter besides, which will be found under the more important titles, occupy nearly one hundred pages.

April, 1868.

A few notices of former editions are subjoined.

We have placed first on the list Dr. Stillé's great work on Therapeutics. When the first edition of this work made its appearance nearly five years ago, we expressed our high sense of its value as containing a full and philosophical account of the existing state of Therapeutics. From the opinion expressed at that time we have nothing to retract; we have, on the contrary, to state that the introduction of numerous additions has rendered the work even more complete than formerly. We can cordially recommend to those of our readers who are interested in Therapeutics a careful perusal of Dr. Stillé's work.—*Edinburgh Med. Journal*, 1865.

An admirable digest of our present knowledge of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.—*Am. Journ. Med Sciences*, July, 1860.

Dr. Stillé's splendid work on therapeutics and materia medica.—*London Med. Times*, April 8, 1865.

We think this work will do much to obviate the reluctance to a thorough investigation of this branch of scientific study, for in the whole range of medical literature treasured in the English tongue, we shall hardly find a work written in a style more clear and simple, conveying forcibly the facts taught, and yet free from turgidity and redundancy. There is a fascination in its pages that will insure to it a wide popularity and attentive perusal, and a degree of usefulness not often attained through the influence of a single work. The author has much enhanced the practical utility of his book by passing briefly over the physical, botanical, and commercial history of medicines, and directing attention chiefly to their physiological action, and their application for the amelioration or cure of disease.—*Chicago Med. Journal*, March, 1860.

It has held from its appearance in 1860, the place it so well deserves, that of the best treatise on Therapeutics in the English language. A considerable amount of new matter has been added to this edition without increasing its bulk, and its general appearance is all that could be desired of a work which should find a place in the hand library of every student and physician.—*Boston Med and Surg Journal*, Dec. 15, 1864.

GRIFFITH (ROBERT E.), M.D.

A UNIVERSAL FORMULARY, Containing the Methods of Preparing and Administering Officinal and other Medicines. The whole adapted to Physicians and Pharmaceutists. Second edition, thoroughly revised, with numerous additions, by ROBERT P. THOMAS, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In one large and handsome octavo volume of 650 pages, double-columns. Extra cloth, $4 00; leather, $5 00.

In this volume, the Formulary proper occupies over 400 double-column pages, and contains about 5000 formulas, among which, besides those strictly medical, will be found numerous valuable receipts for the preparation of essences, perfumes, inks, soaps, varnishes, &c. &c. In addition to this, the work contains a vast amount of information indispensable for daily reference by the practising physician and apothecary, embracing Tables of Weights and Measures, Specific Gravity, Temperature for Pharmaceutical Operations, Hydrometrical Equivalents, Specific Gravities of some of the Preparations of the Pharmacopœias, Relation between different Thermometrical Scales, Explanation of Abbreviations used in Formulæ, Vocabulary of Words used in Prescriptions, Observations on the Management of the Sick Room, Doses of Medicines, Rules for the Administration of Medicines, Management of Convalescence and Relapses, Dietetic Preparations not included in the Formulary, List of Incompatibles, Posological Table, Table of Pharmaceutical Names which differ in the Pharmacopœias, Officinal Preparations and Directions, and Poisons.

Three complete and extended Indexes render the work especially adapted for immediate consultation. One, of DISEASES AND THEIR REMEDIES, presents under the head of each disease the remedial agents which have been usefully exhibited in it, with reference to the formulæ containing them—while another of PHARMACEUTICAL and BOTANICAL NAMES, and a very thorough GENERAL INDEX afford the means of obtaining at once any information desired. The Formulary itself is arranged alphabetically, under the heads of the leading constituents of the prescriptions.

This is one of the most useful books for the practising physician which has been issued from the press of late years, containing a vast variety of formulas for the safe and convenient administration of medicines, all arranged upon scientific and rational principles, with the quantities stated in full, without signs or abbreviations.—*Memphis Med. Recorder.*

We know of none in our language, or any other, so comprehensive in its details.—*London Lancet.*

One of the most complete works of the kind in any language.—*Edinburgh Med. Journal.*

We are not cognizant of the existence of a parallel work.—*London Med. Gazette.*

PEREIRA (JONATHAN), M.D., F.R.S. and L.S.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS; being an Abridgment of the late Dr. Pereira's Elements of Materia Medica, arranged in conformity with the British Pharmacopœia, and adapted to the use of Medical Practitioners, Chemists and Druggists, Medical and Pharmaceutical Students, &c. By F. J. FARRE, M.D., Senior Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and London Editor of the British Pharmacopœia; assisted by ROBERT BENTLEY, M.R.C.S., Professor of Materia Medica and Botany to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; and by ROBERT WARINGTON, F.R.S., Chemical Operator to the Society of Apothecaries. With numerous additions and references to the United States Pharmacopœia, by HORATIO C. WOOD, M.D., Professor of Botany in the University of Pennsylvania. In one large and handsome octavo volume of 1040 closely printed pages, with 236 illustrations, extra cloth, $7 00; leather, raised bands, $8 00. (*Just Issued.*)

The task of the American editor has evidently been no sinecure, for not only has he given to us all that is contained in the abridgment useful for our purposes, but by a careful and judicious embodiment of over a hundred new remedies has increased the size of the former work fully one-third, besides adding many new illustrations, some of which are original. We unhesitatingly say that by so doing he has proportionately increased the value, not only of the condensed edition, but has extended the applicability of the great original, and has placed his medical countrymen under lasting obligations to him. The American physician now has all that is needed in the shape of a complete treatise on materia medica, and the medical student has a text-book which, for practical utility and intrinsic worth, stands unparalleled. Although of considerable size, it is none too large for the purposes for which it has been intended, and every medical man should, in justice to himself, spare a place for it upon his book-shelf, resting assured that the more he consults it the better he will be satisfied of its excellence.—*N. Y. Med. Record*, Nov. 15, 1866.

It will fill a place which no new work can occupy in the library of the physician, student, and apothecary.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*, Nov. 8, 1866.

Of the many works on Materia Medica which have appeared since the issuing of the British Pharmacopœia, none will be more acceptable to the student and practitioner than the present. Pereira's Materia Medica had long ago asserted for itself the position of being the most complete work on the subject in the English language. But its very completeness stood in the way of its success. Except in the way of reference, or to those who made a special study of Materia Medica, Dr. Pereira's work was too full, and its perusal required an amount of time which few had at their disposal. Dr. Farre has very judiciously availed himself of the opportunity of the publication of the new Pharmacopœia, by bringing out an abridged edition of the great work. This edition of Pereira is by no means a mere abridged re-issue, but contains many improvements, both in the descriptive and therapeutical departments. We can recommend it as a very excellent and reliable text-book.—*Edinburgh Med Journal*, February, 1866.

The reader cannot fail to be impressed, at a glance, with the exceeding value of this work as a compend of nearly all useful knowledge on the materia medica. We are greatly indebted to Professor Wood for his adaptation of it to our meridian. Without his emendations and additions it would lose much of its value to the American student. With them it is an American book.—*Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*, December, 1866.

ELLIS (BENJAMIN), M.D.

THE MEDICAL FORMULARY: being a Collection of Prescriptions derived from the writings and practice of many of the most eminent physicians of America and Europe. Together with the usual Dietetic Preparations and Antidotes for Poisons. The whole accompanied with a few brief Pharmaceutic and Medical Observations. Twelfth edition, carefully revised and much improved by ALBERT H. SMITH, M.D. In one volume 8vo. of 376 pages, extra cloth, $3 00. (*Now Ready.*)

This work has remained for some time out of print, owing to the anxious care with which the Editor has sought to render the present edition worthy a continuance of the very remarkable favor which has carried the volume to the unusual honor of a TWELFTH EDITION. He has sedulously endeavored to introduce in it all new preparations and combinations deserving of confidence, besides adding two new classes, Antemetics and Disinfectants, with brief references to the inhalation of atomized fluids, the nasal douche of Thudichum, suggestions upon the method of hypodermic injection, the administration of anæsthetics, &c. &c. To accommodate these numerous additions, he has omitted much which the advance of science has rendered obsolete or of minor importance, notwithstanding which the volume has been increased by more than thirty pages. A new feature will be found in a copious Index of Diseases and their remedies, which cannot but increase the value of the work as a suggestive book of reference for the working practitioner. Every precaution has been taken to secure the typographical accuracy so necessary in a work of this nature, and it is hoped that the new edition will fully maintain the position which "ELLIS' FORMULARY" has long occupied.

CARSON (JOSEPH), M.D.,

Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Pennsylvania, &c.

SYNOPSIS OF THE COURSE OF LECTURES ON MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY, delivered in the University of Pennsylvania. With three Lectures on the Modus Operandi of Medicines. Fourth and revised edition, extra cloth, $3 00. (*Now Ready.*)

ROYLE'S MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS; including the Preparations of the Pharmacopœias of London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and of the United States. With many new medicines. Edited by JOSEPH CARSON, M.D. With ninety-eight illustrations. In one large octavo volume of about 700 pages, extra cloth. $3 00.

CHRISTISON'S DISPENSATORY; OR, COMMENTARY on the Pharmacopœias of Great Britain and the United States. With copious additions, and 213 large wood-engravings. By R. EGLESFELD GRIFFITH, M.D. In one very handsome octavo volume of over 1000 pages, extra cloth. $4 00.

CARPENTER'S PRIZE ESSAY ON THE USE OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. New edition, with a Preface by D. F. CONDIE, M.D., and explanations of scientific words. In one neat 12mo. volume, pp. 178, extra cloth. 60 cents.

DE JONGH ON THE THREE KINDS OF COD-LIVER OIL, with their Chemical and Therapeutic Properties. 1 vol. 12mo., cloth. 75 cents.

MAYNE'S DISPENSATORY AND THERAPEUTICAL REMEMBRANCER. With every Practical Formula contained in the three British Pharmacopœias. Edited, with the addition of the Formulæ of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, by R. E. GRIFFITH, M.D. In one 12mo. volume, 300 pp., extra cloth. 75 cents.

GROSS (*SAMUEL D.*), *M. D.*,

Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

ELEMENTS OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY. Third edition,

thoroughly revised and greatly improved. In one large and very handsome octavo volume of nearly 800 pages, with about three hundred and fifty beautiful illustrations, of which a large number are from original drawings; extra cloth. $4 00.

The very beautiful execution of this valuable work, and the exceedingly low price at which it is offered, should command for it a place in the library of every practitioner.

To the student of medicine we would say that we know of no work which we can more heartily commend than Gross's Pathological Anatomy.—*Southern Med and Surg. Journal.*

The volume commends itself to the medical student; it will repay a careful perusal, and should be upon the book-shelf of every American physician.—*Charleston Med. Journal.*

It contains much new matter, and brings down our knowledge of pathology to the latest period.—*London Lancet.*

JONES (*C. HANDFIELD*), *F. R. S.*, *and SIEVEKING* (*ED. H.*), *M. D.*,

Assistant Physicians and Lecturers in St. Mary's Hospital.

A MANUAL OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY. First American

edition, revised. With three hundred and ninety-seven handsome wood engravings. In one large and beautifully printed octavo volume of nearly 750 pages, extra cloth, $3 50.

Our limited space alone restrains us from noticing more at length the various subjects treated of in this interesting work; presenting, as it does, an excellent summary of the existing state of knowledge in relation to pathological anatomy, we cannot too strongly urge upon the student the necessity of a thorough acquaintance with its contents.—*Medical Examiner.*

We have long had need of a hand-book of pathological anatomy which should thoroughly reflect the present state of that science. In the treatise before us this desideratum is supplied. Within the limits of a moderate octavo, we have the outlines of this great department of medical science accurately defined, and the most recent investigations presented in sufficient detail for the student of pathology. We cannot at this time undertake a formal analysis of this treatise, as it would involve a separate and lengthy consideration of nearly every subject discussed; nor would such analysis be advantageous to the medical reader. The work is of such a character that every physician ought to obtain it, both for reference and study.—*N. Y. Journal of Medicine.*

Its importance to the physician cannot be too highly estimated, and we would recommend our readers to add it to their library as soon as they conveniently can.—*Montreal Med. Chronicle.*

ROKITANSKY (*CARL*), *M. D.*,

Curator of the Imperial Pathological Museum, and Professor at the University of Vienna.

A MANUAL OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY. Translated by

W. E. SWAINE, EDWARD SIEVEKING, C. H. MOORE, and G. E. DAY. Four volumes octavo, bound in two, of about 1200 pages, extra cloth. $7 50.

GLUGE'S ATLAS OF PATHOLOGICAL HISTOLOGY. Translated, with Notes and Additions, by JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D. In one volume, very large imperial quarto, with 320 copper-plate figures, plain and colored, extra cloth. $4 00.

SIMON'S GENERAL PATHOLOGY, as conducive to the Establishment of Rational Principles for the Prevention and Cure of Disease. In one octavo volume of 212 pages, extra cloth. $1 25.

WILLIAMS (*CHARLES J. B.*), *M. D.*,

Professor of Clinical Medicine in University College, London.

PRINCIPLES OF MEDICINE. An Elementary View of the Causes,

Nature, Treatment, Diagnosis, and Prognosis of Disease; with brief remarks on Hygienics, or the preservation of health. A new American, from the third and revised London edition. In one octavo volume of about 500 pages, extra cloth. $3 50.

The unequivocal favor with which this work has been received by the profession, both in Europe and America, is one among the many gratifying evidences which might be adduced as going to show that there is a steady progress taking place in the science as well as in the art of medicine.—*St. Louis Med. and Surg. Journal.*

No work has ever achieved or maintained a more deserved reputation.—*Virginia Med. and Surg. Journal.*

One of the best works on the subject of which it treats in our language.

It has already commended itself to the high regard of the profession; and we may well say that we know of no single volume that will afford the source of so thorough a drilling in the principles of practice as this. Students and practitioners should make themselves intimately familiar with its teaching—they will find their labor and study most amply repaid.—*Cincinnati Med. Observer.*

There is no work in medical literature which can fill the place of this one. It is the *Primer* of the young practitioner, the *Koran* of the scientific one.—*Stethoscope.*

A text-book to which no other in our language is comparable.—*Charleston Med. Journal.*

The absolute necessity of such a work must be evident to all who pretend to more than mere empiricism. We must conclude by again expressing our high sense of the immense benefit which Dr. Williams has conferred on medicine by the publication of this work. We are certain that in the present state of our knowledge his Principles of Medicine could not possibly be surpassed.—*London Journ. of Medicine.*

HARRISON'S ESSAY TOWARDS A CORRECT THEORY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. In one octavo volume of 292 pp. $1 50.

SOLLY ON THE HUMAN BRAIN: Its Structure, Physiology, and Diseases. From the Second and much enlarged London edition. In one octavo volume of 500 pages, with 120 wood-cuts; extra cloth. $2 50.

BUCKNILL AND TUKE'S MANUAL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE; containing the History, Nosology, Description, Statistics, Diagnosis, Pathology, and Treatment of Insanity. With a Plate. In one handsome octavo volume, of 536 pages, extra cloth. $4 25.

FLINT (AUSTIN), M. D.,

Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in Bellevue Med. College, N. Y.

A TREATISE ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE;

designed for the use of Students and Practitioners of Medicine. Third edition, revised and enlarged. In one large and closely printed octavo volume of 1002 pages; handsome extra cloth, $6 00; or strongly bound in leather, with raised bands, $7 00. (*Just Ready.*)

From the Preface to the Third Edition.

Since the publication, in December, 1866, of the second edition of this treatise, much time has been devoted to its revision. Recognizing in the favor with which it has been received a proportionate obligation to strive constantly to increase its worthiness, the author has introduced in the present edition additions, derived from his clinical studies, and from the latest contributions in medical literature, which, it is believed, will enhance considerably the practical utility of the work. A slight modification in the typographical arrangement has accommodated these additions without materially increasing the bulk of the volume.

NEW YORK, October, 1868.

At the very low price affixed, the profession will find this to be one of the cheapest volumes within their reach. A few notices of former editions are subjoined.

We are happy in being able once more to commend this work to the students and practitioners of medicine who seek for accurate information conveyed in language at once clear, precise, and expressive.—*Amer. Journ. Med. Sciences*, April, 1867.

Dr. Flint, who has been known in this country for many years, both as an author and teacher, who has discovered truth, and pointed it out clearly and distinctly to others, investigated the symptoms and natural history of disease and recorded its language and facts, and devoted a life of incessant study and thought to the doubtful or obscure in his profession, has at length, in his ripe scholarship, given this work to the profession as a crowning gift. If we have spoken highly of its value to the profession and world; if we have said, all considered, it is the very best work upon medical practice in any language; if we have spoken of its excellences in detail, and given points of special value, we have yet failed to express in any degree our present estimate of its value as a guide in the practice of medicine. It does not contain too much or too little; it is not positive where doubt should be expressed, or hesitate where truth is known. It is philosophical and speculative where philosophy and speculation are all that can at present be obtained, but nothing is admitted to the elevation of established truth, without the most thorough investigation. It is truly remarkable with what even hand this work has been written, and how it all shows the most careful thought and untiring study. We conclude that, though it may yet be susceptible of improvement, it still constitutes the very best which human knowledge can at present produce. "When knowledge is increased," the work will doubtless be again revised; meanwhile we shall accept it as the rule of practice. —*Buffalo Med. and Surg. Journal*, Feb. 1867.

Dr. Flint's book is the only one on the practice of medicine that can benefit the young practitioner.—*Nashville Med. Journal*, Aug. 1866.

We consider the book, in all its essentials, as the best adapted to the student of any of our numerous text-books on this subject.—*N. Y. Med. Journ.*, Jan. '67.

Its terse conciseness fully redeems it from being ranked among heavy and common-place works, while the unmistakable way in which Dr. Flint gives his own views is quite refreshing, and far from common. It is a book of enormous research; the writer is evidently a man of observation and large experience; his views are practically sound and theoretically moderate, and we have no hesitation in commending his *magnum opus* to our readers —*Dublin Medical Press and Circular*, May 16, 1866.

In the plan of the work and the treatment of individual subjects there is a freshness and an originality which make it worthy of the study of practitioners as well as students It is, indeed, an admirable book, and highly creditable to American medicine. For clearness and conciseness in style, for careful reasoning upon what is known, for lucid distinction between what we know and what we do not know, between what nature does in disease and what the physician can do and should, for richness in good clinical observation, for independence of statement and opinion on great points of practice, and for general sagacity and good judgment, the work is most meritorious. It is singularly rich in good qualities, and free from faults.—*London Lancet*, June 23, 1866.

In following out such a plan Dr. Flint has succeeded most admirably, and gives to his readers a work that is not only very readable, interesting, and concise, but in every respect calculated to meet the requirements of professional men of every class. The student has presented to him, in the plainest possible manner, the symptoms of disease, the principles which should guide him in its treatment, and the difficulties which have to be surmounted in order to arrive at a correct diagnosis. The practitioner, besides having such aids, has offered to him the conclusion which the experience of the professor has enabled him to arrive at in reference to the relative merits of different therapeutical agents, and different methods of treatment. This new work will add not a little to the well-earned reputation of Prof. Flint as a medical teacher.—*N. Y. Med. Record*, April 2, 1866.

DUNGLISON, FORBES, TWEEDIE, AND CONOLLY.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE: comprising

Treatises on the Nature and Treatment of Diseases, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Diseases of Women and Children, Medical Jurisprudence, &c. &c. In four large super-royal octavo volumes, of 3254 double-columned pages, strongly and handsomely bound in leather, $15; extra cloth, $11.

*** This work contains no less than four hundred and eighteen distinct treatises, contributed by sixty-eight distinguished physicians.

The most complete work on practical medicine extant, or at least in our language.—*Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal.*

For reference, it is above all price to every practitioner.—*Western Lancet.*

One of the most valuable medical publications of the day. As a work of reference it is invaluable.—*Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery.*

It has been to us, both as learner and teacher, a work for ready and frequent reference, one in which modern English medicine is exhibited in the most advantageous light.—*Medical Examiner.*

BARLOW'S MANUAL OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. With Additions by D. F. CONDIE, M. D. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 600, cloth. $2 50.

HOLLAND'S MEDICAL NOTES AND REFLECTIONS. From the third and enlarged English edition. In one handsome octavo volume of about 500 pages, extra cloth. $3 50.

HARTSHORNE (HENRY), M. D.,
Professor of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania.

ESSENTIALS OF THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

A handy-book for Students and Practitioners. In one handsome royal 12mo. volume of 418 pages, clearly printed on small type, cloth, $2 38; half bound, $2 63. (*Just Issued.*)

The very cordial reception with which this work has met shows that the author has fully succeeded in his attempt to condense within a convenient compass the essential points of scientific and practical medicine, so as to meet the wants not only of the student, but also of the practitioner who desires to acquaint himself with the results of recent advances in medical science.

As a strikingly terse, full, and comprehensive embodiment in a condensed form of the essentials in medical science and art, we hazard nothing in saying that it is incomparably in advance of any work of the kind of the past, and will stand long in the future without a rival. A mere glance will, we think, impress others with the correctness of our estimate. Nor do we believe there will be found many who, after the most cursory examination, will fail to possess it. How one could be able to crowd so much that is valuable, especially to the student and young practitioner, within the limits of so small a book, and yet embrace and present all that is important in a well-arranged, clear form, convenient, satisfactory for reference, with so full a table of contents, and extended general index, with nearly three hundred formulas and recipes, is a marvel.—*Western Journal of Medicine*, Aug. 1867.

The little book before us has this quality, and we can therefore say that all students will find it an invaluable guide in their pursuit of clinical medicine Dr. Hartshorne speaks of it as "an unambitious effort to make useful the experience of twenty years of private and hospital medical practice, with its attendant study and reflection." That the effort will prove successful we have no doubt, and in his study, and at the bedside, the student will find Dr Hartshorne a safe and accomplished companion. We speak thus highly of the volume, because it approaches more nearly than any similar manual lately before us the standard at which all such books should aim—of teaching much, and suggesting more. To the student we can heartily recommend the work of our transatlantic colleague, and the busy practitioner, we are sure, will find in it the means of solving many a doubt, and will rise from the perusal of its pages, having gained clearer views to guide him in his daily struggle with disease.—*Dub. Med. Press*, Oct. 2, 1867.

Pocket handbooks of medicine are not desirable, even when they are as carefully and elaborately compiled as this, the latest, most complete, and most accurate which we have seen.—*British Med. Journal*, Sept. 21, 1867.

This work of Dr. Hartshorne must not be confounded with the medical manuals so generally to be found in the hands of students, serving them at best but as blind guides, better adapted to lead them astray than to any useful and reliable knowledge. The work before us presents a careful synopsis of the essential elements of the theory of diseased action, its causes, phenomena, and results, and of the art of healing, as recognized by the most authoritative of our professional writers and teachers. A very careful and candid examination of the volume has convinced us that it will be generally recognized as one of the best manuals for the use of the student that has yet appeared.—*American Journal Med. Sciences*, Oct. 1867.

WATSON (THOMAS), M. D., &c.

LECTURES ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

Delivered at King's College, London. A new American, from the last revised and enlarged English edition, with Additions, by D. FRANCIS CONDIE, M. D., author of "A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children," &c. With one hundred and eighty-five illustrations on wood. In one very large and handsome volume, imperial octavo, of over 1200 closely printed pages in small type; extra cloth, $6 50; strongly bound in leather, with raised bands, $7 50.

Believing this to be a work which should lie on the table of every physician, and be in the hands of every student, every effort has been made to condense the vast amount of matter which it contains within a convenient compass, and at a very reasonable price, to place it within reach of all In its present enlarged form, the work contains the matter of at least three ordinary octavos, rendering it one of the cheapest works now offered to the American profession, while its mechanical execution makes it an exceedingly attractive volume.

DICKSON'S ELEMENTS OF MEDICINE; a Compendious View of Pathology and Therapeutics, or the History and Treatment of Diseases. Second edition, revised. 1 vol. 8vo. of 750 pages, extra cloth. $4 00.

WHAT TO OBSERVE AT THE BEDSIDE AND AFTER DEATH IN MEDICAL CASES. Published under the authority of the London Society for Medical Observation. From the second London edition. 1 vol. royal 12mo., extra cloth. $1 00.

LAYCOCK'S LECTURES ON THE PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF MEDICAL OBSERVATION AND RESEARCH. For the use of advanced students and junior practitioners. In one very neat royal 12mo volume, extra cloth. $1 00.

BARCLAY (A. W.), M. D.

A MANUAL OF MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS; being an Analysis of the Signs and Symptoms of Disease.

Third American from the second and revised London edition. In one neat octavo volume of 451 pages, extra cloth. $3 50.

A work of immense practical utility.—*London Med. Times and Gazette.*

The book should be in the hands of every practical man.—*Dublin Med. Press.*

FULLER (HENRY WILLIAM), M. D.,
Physician to St. George's Hospital, London.

ON DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND AIR-PASSAGES.

Their Pathology, Physical Diagnosis, Symptoms, and Treatment. From the second and revised English edition. In one handsome octavo volume of about 500 pages, extra cloth, $3 50. (*Just Issued.*)

Dr. Fuller's work on diseases of the chest was so favorably received, that to many who did not know the extent of his engagements, it was a matter of wonder that it should be allowed to remain three years out of print. Determined, however, to improve it, Dr. Fuller would not consent to a mere reprint, and accordingly we have what might be with perfect justice styled an entirely new work from his pen. the portion of the work treating of the heart and great vessels being excluded. Nevertheless, this volume is of almost equal size with the first.—*London Medical Times and Gazette*, July 20, 1867.

FLINT (*AUSTIN*), *M. D.*,

Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in Bellevue Hospital Med. College, N. Y.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSICAL EXPLORATION OF THE CHEST AND THE DIAGNOSIS OF DISEASES AFFECTING THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS. Second and revised edition. In one handsome octavo volume of 595 pages, extra cloth, $4 50. (*Just Issued.*)

Premising this observation of the necessity of each student and practitioner making himself acquainted with auscultation and percussion, we may state our honest opinion that Dr. Flint's treatise is one of the most trustworthy guides which he can consult. The style is clear and distinct, and is also concise, being free from that tendency to over-refinement and unnecessary minuteness which characterizes many works on the same subject.—*Dublin Medical Press*, Feb. 6, 1867.

In the invaluable work before us, we have a book of *facts* of nearly 600 pages, admirably arranged, clear, thorough, and lucid on all points, without prolixity; exhausting every point and topic touched; a monument of patient and long-continued observation, which does credit to its author, and reflects honor on American medicine.—*Atlanta Med. and Surg. Journal*, Feb. 1867.

The chapter on Phthisis is replete with interest; and his remarks on the diagnosis, especially in the early stages, are remarkable for their acumen and great practical value. Dr. Flint's style is clear and elegant, and the tone of freshness and originality which pervades his whole work lend an additional force to its thoroughly practical character, which cannot fail to obtain for it a place as a standard work on diseases of the respiratory system.—*London Lancet*, Jan. 19, 1867.

This is an admirable book. Excellent in detail and execution, nothing better could be desired by the practitioner. Dr. Flint enriches his subject with much solid and not a little original observation.—*Ranking's Abstract*, Jan. 1867.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DIAGNOSIS, PATHOLOGY, AND TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE HEART. In one neat octavo volume of nearly 500 pages, with a plate; extra cloth, $3 50.

CHAMBERS (*T. K.*), *M. D.*,

Consulting Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, London, &c.

THE INDIGESTIONS; or, Diseases of the Digestive Organs Functionally Treated. Second American, from the second and revised English Edition. In one handsome octavo volume of over 300 pages, extra cloth, $3 00. (*Now Ready.*)

He is perhaps the most vivid and brilliant of living medical writers; and here he supplies, in a graphic series of illustrations, bright sketches from his well-stored portfolio. His is an admirable clinical book, like all that he publishes, original, brilliant, and interesting. Everywhere he is graphic, and his work supplies numerous practical hints of much value.—*Edinburgh Med. and Surg. Journal*, Nov. 1867.

Associate with this the rare faculty which Dr. Chambers has of infusing an enthusiasm in his subject, and we have in this little work all the elements which make it a model of its sort. We have perused it carefully; have studied every page; our interest in the subject has been intensified as we proceeded, and we are enabled to lay it down with unqualified praise.—*N. Y. Med. Record*, April 15, 1867.

It is in the combination of these qualities—clear and vivid expression, with thorough scientific knowledge and practical skill—that his success as a teacher or literary expositor of the medical art consists; and the volume before us is a better illustration than its author has yet produced of the rare degree in which these combined qualities are at his command. Next to the diseases of children, there is no subject on which the young practitioner is oftener consulted, or on which the public are more apt to form their opinions of his professional skill, than the various phenomena of indigestion. Dr. Chambers comes most opportunely and effectively to his assistance. In fact, there are few situations in which the commencing practitioner can place himself in which Dr. Chambers' conclusions on digestion will not be of service.—*London Lancet*, February 23, 1867.

This is one of the most valuable works which it has ever been our good fortune to receive.—*London Med. Mirror*, Feb. 1867.

BRINTON (*WILLIAM*), *M. D., F. R. S.*

LECTURES ON THE DISEASES OF THE STOMACH; with an Introduction on its Anatomy and Physiology. From the second and enlarged London edition. With illustrations on wood. In one handsome octavo volume of about 300 pages, extra cloth. $3 25. (*Just issued.*)

Nowhere can be found a more full, accurate, plain, and instructive history of these diseases, or more rational views respecting their pathology and therapeutics.—*Am. Journ. of the Med. Sciences*, April, 1865.

The most complete work in our language upon the diagnosis and treatment of these puzzling and important diseases.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*, Nov. 1865.

HABERSHON ON DISEASES OF THE ALIMENTARY CANAL, ŒSOPHAGUS, STOMACH, CÆCUM, AND INTESTINES. With illustrations on wood. One vol 8vo., 312 pages, extra cloth. $2 50

CLYMER ON FEVERS; THEIR DIAGNOSIS, PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT. In one octavo volume of 600 pages, leather $1 75.

TODD'S CLINICAL LECTURES ON CERTAIN ACUTE DISEASES. In one neat octavo volume, of 320 pages, extra cloth. $2 50

HUGHES' CLINICAL INTRODUCTION TO AUSCULTATION AND OTHER MODES OF PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS. Second edition. One volume royal 12mo., extra cloth, pp. 304. $1 25.

LA ROCHE ON YELLOW FEVER, considered in its Historical, Pathological, Etiological, and Therapeutical Relations. Including a Sketch of the Disease as it has occurred in Philadelphia from 1699 to 1854, with an examination of the connections between it and the fevers known under the same name in other parts of temperate as well as in tropical regions. In two large and handsome octavo volumes, of nearly 1,500 pages, extra cloth, $7 00.

LA ROCHE ON PNEUMONIA; its Supposed Connection, Pathological, and Etiological, with Autumnal Fevers, including an Inquiry into the Existence and Morbid Agency of Malaria. In one handsome octavo volume, extra cloth, of 500 pages. Price $3 00.

ROBERTS (WILLIAM), M. D.,

Lecturer on Medicine in the Manchester School of Medicine, &c.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON URINARY AND RENAL DISEASES, including Urinary Deposits. Illustrated by numerous cases and engravings. In one very handsome octavo volume of 516 pp., extra cloth. $4 50. (*Just Issued.*)

In carrying out this design, he has not only made good use of his own practical knowledge, but has brought together from various sources a vast amount of information, some of which is not generally possessed by the profession in this country. We must now bring our notice of this book to a close, regretting only that we are obliged to resist the temptation of giving further extracts from it. Dr. Roberts has already on several occasions placed before the profession the results of researches made by him on various points connected with the urine, and had thus led us to expect from him something good—in which expectation we have been by no means disappointed. The book is, beyond question, the most comprehensive work on urinary and renal diseases, considered in their strictly practical aspect, that we possess in the English language.—*British Medical Journal*, Dec. 9, 1865.

We have read this book with much satisfaction. It will take its place beside the best treatises in our language upon urinary pathology and therapeutics. Not the least of its merits is that the author, unlike some other book-makers, is contented to withhold much that he is well qualified to discuss in order to impart to his volume such a strictly practical character as cannot fail to render it popular among British readers.—*London Med. Times and Gazette*, March 17, 1866.

MORLAND ON RETENTION IN THE BLOOD OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE URINARY SECRETION. 1 vol. 8vo., extra cloth. 75 cents.

BLOOD AND URINE (MANUALS ON). By J. WILLIAM GRIFFITH, G. O. REES, and A. MARKWICK. 1 vol. 12mo., extra cloth, with plates. pp. 460. $1 25.

BUDD ON DISEASES OF THE LIVER. Third edition. 1 vol. 8vo., extra cloth, with four beautifully colored plates, and numerous wood-cuts. pp. 500. $4 00.

JONES (C. HANDFIELD), M. D.,

Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, &c.

CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS. Second American Edition. In one handsome octavo volume of 348 pages, extra cloth, $3 25. (*Just Issued.*)

Taken as a whole, the work before us furnishes a short but reliable account of the pathology and treatment of a class of very common but certainly highly obscure disorders. The advanced student will find it a rich mine of valuable facts, while the medical practitioner will derive from it many a suggestive hint to aid him in the diagnosis of "nervous cases," and in determining the true indications for their amelioration or cure.—*Amer. Journ. Med. Sci.*, Jan. 1867.

We must cordially recommend it to the profession of this country as supplying, in a great measure, a deficiency which exists in the medical literature of the English language.—*New York Med. Journ.*, April, 1867.

The volume is a most admirable one—full of hints and practical suggestions.—*Canada Med. Journal*, April, 1867.

SLADE (D. D.), M. D.

DIPHTHERIA; its Nature and Treatment, with an account of the History of its Prevalence in various Countries. Second and revised edition. In one neat royal 12mo. volume, extra cloth. $1 25. (*Just issued.*)

SMITH ON CONSUMPTION; ITS EARLY AND REMEDIABLE STAGES. In one neat octavo volume of 254 pages, extra cloth. $2 25

SALTER ON ASTHMA; its Pathology, Causes, Consequences, and Treatment. In one volume octavo, extra cloth. $2 50.

BUCKLER ON FIBRO-BRONCHITIS AND RHEUMATIC PNEUMONIA. In one octavo vol., extra cloth, pp. 150. $1 25.

FISKE FUND PRIZE ESSAYS.—LEE ON THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE ON TUBERCULOUS DISEASE. AND WARREN ON THE INFLUENCE OF PREGNANCY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF TUBERCLES. Together in one neat octavo volume extra cloth, $1 00.

WALSHE'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE HEART AND GREAT VESSELS. Third American, from the third revised and much enlarged London edition. In one handsome octavo volume of 420 pages, extra cloth. $3 00.

HUDSON (A.), M. D., M. R. I. A.,

Physician to the Meath Hospital.

LECTURES ON THE STUDY OF FEVER. In one vol. 8vo., extra Cloth, $2 50. (Now Ready.)

As an admirable summary of the present state of our knowledge concerning fever, the work will be as welcome to the medical man in active practice as to the student. To the hard-worked practitioner who wishes to refresh his notions concerning fever, the book will prove most valuable. . . . . We heartily commend his excellent volume to students and the profession at large.—*London Lancet*, June 22, 1867.

The truly philosophical lectures of Dr. Hudson add much to our previous knowledge, all of which they, moreover, analyze and condense. This well-conceived task has been admirably executed in the lectures, illustrative cases and quotations being arranged in an appendix to each. We regret that space forbids our quotation from the lectures on treatment, which are, in regard to research and judgment, most masterly, and evidently the result of extended and mature experience.—*British Medical Journal*, Feb. 22, 1868.

LYONS (ROBERT D.), K. C. C.

A TREATISE ON FEVER; or, Selections from a Course of Lectures on Fever. Being part of a Course of Theory and Practice of Medicine. In one neat octavo volume, of 362 pages, extra cloth. $2 25.

LALLEMAND AND WILSON.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, AND TREATMENT OF SPERMATORRHŒA. By M. LALLEMAND. Translated and edited by HENRY J. McDOUGALL. Fifth American edition. To which is added ——— ON DISEASES OF THE VESICULÆ SEMINALES, AND THEIR ASSOCIATED ORGANS. With special reference to the Morbid Secretions of the Prostatic and Urethral Mucous Membrane. By MARRIS WILSON, M.D. In one neat octavo volume, of about 400 pp., extra cloth, $2 75

BUMSTEAD (FREEMAN J.), M. D.,

Professor of Venereal Diseases at the Col. of Phys and Surg., New York, &c.

THE PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

Including the results of recent investigations upon the subject. A new and revised edition, with illustrations. In one large and handsome octavo volume of 640 pages, extra cloth, $5 00. (*Lately Issued.*)

Well known as one of the best authorities of the present day on the subject.—*British and For. Med.-Chirurg. Review*, April, 1866.

A regular store-house of special information.—*London Lancet*, Feb. 24, 1866.

A remarkably clear and full systematic treatise on the whole subject.—*Lond. Med. Times and Gazette.*

The best, completest, fullest monograph on this subject in our language.—*British American Journal.*

Indispensable in a medical library.—*Pacific Med. and Surg. Journal.*

We have no doubt that it will supersede in America every other treatise on Venereal.—*San Francisco Med. Press*, Oct. 1864.

A perfect compilation of all that is worth knowing on venereal diseases in general. It fills up a gap which has long been felt in English medical literature.—*Brit. and Foreign Med.-Chirurg. Review*, Jan., '65.

We have not met with any which so highly merits our approval and praise as the second edition of Dr. Bumstead's work.—*Glasgow Med. Journal*, Oct. 1864.

We know of no treatise in any language which is its equal in point of completeness and practical simplicity.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 30, 1864.

The book is one which every practitioner should have in his possession, and, we may further say, the *only* book upon the subject which he should acknowledge as competent authority.—*Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*, July, 1864.

The best work with which we are acquainted, and the most convenient hand-book for the busy practitioner.—*Cincinnati Lancet*, July, 1864.

CULLERIER (A.), and BUMSTEAD (FREEMAN J.).

Surgeon to the Hôpital du Midi. — *Professor of Venereal Diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.*

AN ATLAS OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

Translated and Edited by FREEMAN J. BUMSTEAD. In one large imperial 4to. volume of 328 pages, double-columns, with 26 plates, containing about 150 figures, beautifully colored, many of them the size of life; strongly bound in extra cloth, $17 00; also, in five parts, stout wrappers for mailing, at $3 per part. (*Just Ready.*)

As the successor of Ricord in the great Venereal Hospital of Paris, M. Cullerier has enjoyed special advantages for the present undertaking, and his series of illustrations, though only recently finished, is already recognized as the most complete and comprehensive that has yet appeared on this subject. In reproducing these plates every care has been had to preserve their artistic finish and accuracy, and they are confidently presented as equal to anything that has yet been produced in this country. The reputation of Dr. Bumstead as a writer and syphilographer is too well known to require other guarantee for the fidelity of the translation or the value of the additions introduced.

Anticipating a very large sale for this work, it is offered at the very low price of THREE DOLLARS a Part, thus placing it within the reach of all who are interested in this department of practice. Gentlemen desiring early impressions of the plates would do well to order it without delay.

*** A specimen of the plates and text sent free by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.

This is a very handsome edition in English of a well-known and highly valued French publication. That Dr. Bumstead, the author of by far the best and most popular treatise on venereal diseases in the English language, should think it proper to translate and edit this one, speaks more highly in its favor than anything that can be said. It is a judgment *ex cathedrâ*. The translation is an excellent one. The plates in the first Part represent blennorrhagia and its complications, swelled testicle, and gonorrhœal ophthalmia. They are admirably and artistically executed. Indeed they are superior to any illustrations of the kind hitherto executed in this country. The notes added by Dr Bumstead enhance the value of the work. The whole getting-up of this publication is of rare excellence, and most creditable to all concerned.—*Am. Journ. of Med. Sciences*, April, 1868.

A magnificent work, in the best style of artistic illustration.—*Chicago Med. Journal*, April, 1868.

We desire now especially to call the attention of the profession to the appearance of this magnificent work. The plates in chromo-lithography are most admirably executed, and compare very favorably in distinctness and brilliancy with the originals, as we know from personal examination. The appearance of the work in parts places it within the reach of all, and when completed it will be a most valuable accession to our literature.—*N. Y. Med. Journal*, April, 1868

This is probably the handsomest work of its class ever published in this country.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*, April 16, 1868.

The two parts thus published are illustrated by plates, than which none superior have been issued from the press; in fact, in this country, no more magnificent work has ever been published. Infinite credit is due the publisher and translator that they should have placed before the profession, in such a style, so valuable a production.—*St. Louis Med. Reporter*, May, 1868.

This is one of the most elegantly published and valuable works that have been reprinted and edited in this country, relating to the loathsome, though important, class of venereal diseases. The author and editor are alike men of experience and eminent ability; and we freely commend the product of their labors to the general patronage of the profession.—*Chicago Med. Examiner*, May, 1868.

HILL (BERKELEY),

Surgeon to the Lock Hospital, London.

ON SYPHILIS AND LOCAL CONTAGIOUS DISORDERS.

In one handsome octavo volume; extra cloth, $3 25. (*Now Ready.*)

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

FIRST DIVISION—INTRODUCTORY. CHAPTER I.—Historical. CHAP. II.—Modern Views.
SECOND DIVISION—SYPHILIS. CHAPTER I.—Outline. CHAP. II.—Propagation. CHAP. III.—Progress of the Disease. CHAP. IV.—Eruptions on the Skin. CHAP. V.—The Alimentary Canal CHAP. VI.—The Air Passages. CHAP. VII.—The Bones, Muscles, Tendons, Joints, Heart, and great Bloodvessels. CHAP. VIII.—The Brain, Nerves, and Organs of Special Sense. CHAP IX.—The Genito-Urinary Organs. CHAP. X—Infantile syphilis. CHAP. XI. Diseases Confounded with Syphilis. CHAP. XII.—The Prognosis of Syphilis. CHAP. XIII Treatment of Syphilis.
THIRD DIVISION—CHANCRE. CHAPTER I.—Description. CHAP. II.—Treatment.
FOURTH DIVISION—GONORRHŒA. CHAPTER I—Urethritis in Man. CHAP. II.—The Complications of Gonorrhœal Urethritis CHAP. III.—Gonorrhœa in Woman.
FIFTH DIVISION—ACCESSORY VENEREAL DISEASES.

WILSON (ERASMUS), F.R.S.,

ON DISEASES OF THE SKIN. With Illustrations on wood.

Seventh American, from the sixth and enlarged English edition. In one large octavo volume of over 800 pages, $5. (*Now Ready.*)

A SERIES OF PLATES ILLUSTRATING "WILSON ON DISEASES OF THE SKIN;"

consisting of twenty beautifully executed plates, of which thirteen are exquisitely colored, presenting the Normal Anatomy and Pathology of the Skin, and embracing accurate representations of about one hundred varieties of disease, most of them the size of nature. Price, in extra cloth, $5 50.

Also, the Text and Plates, bound in one handsome volume. Extra cloth, $10.

From the Preface to the Sixth English Edition.

The present edition has been carefully revised, in many parts rewritten, and our attention has been specially directed to the practical application and improvements of treatment. And, in conclusion, we venture to remark that if an acute and friendly critic should discover any difference between our present opinions and those announced in former editions, we have only to observe that science and knowledge are progressive, and that we have done our best to move onward with the times.

The industry and care with which the author has revised the present edition are shown by the fact that the volume has been enlarged by more than a hundred pages. In its present improved form it will therefore doubtless retain the position which it has acquired as a standard and classical authority, while at the same time it has additional claims on the attention of the profession as the latest and most complete work on the subject in the English language.

Such a work as the one before us is a most capital and acceptable help. Mr. Wilson has long been held as high authority in this department of medicine, and his book on diseases of the skin has long been regarded as one of the best text-books extant on the subject. The present edition is carefully prepared, and brought up in its revision to the present time. In this edition we have also included the beautiful series of plates illustrative of the text, and in the last edition published separately. There are twenty of these plates, nearly all of them colored to nature, and exhibiting with great fidelity the various groups of diseases treated of in the body of the work.—*Cincinnati Lancet*, June, 1863.

No one treating skin diseases should be without a copy of this standard work.—*Canada Lancet*. August, 1863.

We can safely recommend it to the profession as the best work on the subject now in existence in the English language.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

Mr. Wilson's volume is an excellent digest of the actual amount of knowledge of cutaneous diseases; it includes almost every fact or opinion of importance connected with the anatomy and pathology of the skin.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

These plates are very accurate, and are executed with an elegance and taste which are highly creditable to the artistic skill of the American artist who executed them.—*St. Louis Med. Journal.*

The drawings are very perfect, and the finish and coloring artistic and correct; the volume is an indispensable companion to the book it illustrates and completes.—*Charleston Medical Journal.*

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

THE STUDENT'S BOOK OF CUTANEOUS MEDICINE and DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

In one very handsome royal 12mo. volume. $3 50. (*Lately Issued.*)

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

HEALTHY SKIN; a Popular Treatise on the Skin and Hair, their Preservation and Management.

One vol. 12mo., pp. 291, with illustrations, cloth. $1 00.

NEILIGAN (J. MOORE), M.D., M.R.I.A.,

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Fifth American, from the second and enlarged Dublin edition by T. W. Belcher, M.D. In one neat royal 12mo. volume of 462 pages, extra cloth. $2 25. (*Just Issued.*)

Of the remainder of the work we have nothing beyond unqualified commendation to offer. It is so far the most complete one of its size that has appeared, and for the student there can be none which can compare with it in practical value. All the late discoveries in Dermatology have been duly noticed, and their value justly estimated; in a word, the work is fully up to the times, and is thoroughly stocked with most valuable information.—*New York Med. Record*, Jan. 15, 1867.

This instructive little volume appears once more. Since the death of its distinguished author, the study of skin diseases has been considerably advanced, and the results of these investigations have been added by the present editor to the original work of Dr. Neligan. This, however, has not so far increased its bulk as to destroy its reputation as the most convenient manual of diseases of the skin that can be procured by the student.—*Chicago Med. Journal*, Dec. 1866.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

ATLAS OF CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

In one beautiful quarto volume, with exquisitely colored plates, &c., presenting about one hundred varieties of disease. Extra cloth, $5 50.

The diagnosis of eruptive disease, however, under all circumstances, is very difficult. Nevertheless, Dr. Neligan has certainly, "as far as possible," given a faithful and accurate representation of this class of diseases, and there can be no doubt that these plates will be of great use to the student and practitioner in drawing a diagnosis as to the class, order, and species to which the particular case may belong. While looking over the "Atlas" we have been induced to examine also the "Practical Treatise," and we are inclined to consider it a very superior work, combining accurate verbal description with sound views of the pathology and treatment of eruptive diseases. —*Glasgow Med. Journal.*

A compend which will very much aid the practitioner in this difficult branch of diagnosis. Taken with the beautiful plates of the Atlas, which are remarkable for their accuracy and beauty of coloring, it constitutes a very valuable addition to the library of a practical man.—*Buffalo Med. Journal.*

HILLIER (THOMAS), M.D.,

Physician to the Skin Department of University College Hospital, &c.

HAND-BOOK OF SKIN DISEASES, for Students and Practitioners.

In one neat royal 12mo. volume of about 300 pages, with two plates; extra cloth, $2 25. (*Just Issued.*)

CONDIE (*D. FRANCIS*), *M. D.*

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Sixth edition, revised and augmented. In one large octavo volume of nearly 800 closely-printed pages, extra cloth, $5 25; leather, $6 25. (*Now Ready.*)

From the Author's Preface.

In preparing for the press this sixth edition of his treatise on the Diseases of Children, the great aim of the author has been to present a complete and faithful exposition of the pathology and therapeutics of the maladies incident to the earlier stages of existence. The entire work has undergone a careful and thorough revision: while in the different sections has been incorporated every important observation in reference to the diseases of which they treat, that has been recorded since the appearance of the last edition. Every effort has been made, and every available source of information sought after, to render the treatise a reliable and useful guide to the actual state of medical knowledge in reference to all those diseases which either exclusively or most usually occur between birth and puberty—diseases which form, in some degree, a class apart from those of the adult—and demand for their cure a particular plan of treatment.

Dr. Condie has been one of those who have performed such a service satisfactorily, and, as a result, his popular, comprehensive, and practical work has received that high compliment of approval on the part of his brethren, which several editions incontestably set forth. The present edition, which is the sixth, is fully up to the times in the discussion of all those points in the pathology and treatment of infantile diseases which have been brought forward by the German and French teachers. As a whole, however, the work is the best American one that we have, and in its special adaptation to American practitioners it certainly has no equal.—*New York Med. Record*, March 2, 1868.

No other treatise on this subject is better adapted to the American physician. Dr. Condie has long stood before his countrymen as one peculiarly pre-eminent in this department of medicine His work has been so long a standard for practitioners and medical students that we do no more now than refer to the fact that it has reached its sixth edition. We are glad once more to refresh the impressions of our earlier days by wandering through its pages, and at the same time to be able to recommend it to the youngest members of the profession, as well as to those who have the older editions on their shelves.—*St. Louis Med. Reporter*, Feb. 15, 1868.

We pronounced the first edition to be the best work on the diseases of children in the English language, and, notwithstanding all that has been published, we still regard it in that light.—*Medical Examiner.*

SMITH (*J. LEWIS*), *M. D.*,

Professor of Morbid Anatomy in the Bellevue Hospital Med. College, N. Y.

A COMPLETE PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

In one handsome octavo volume of 620 pages, extra cloth, $4 75; leather, $5 75. (*Now Ready*)

The object of the author has been to present within a moderate compass a complete but concise account of the pathology and therapeutics of the diseases incident to infancy and childhood, as viewed from the standpoint of the most advanced condition of medical science. The unusual opportunities which he has enjoyed of clinical observation in public and private practice cannot fail to render the work one of great practical value.

WEST (*CHARLES*), *M. D.*,

Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children, &c.

LECTURES ON THE DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

Fourth American from the fifth revised and enlarged English edition. In one large and handsome octavo volume of 656 closely-printed pages. Extra cloth, $4 50; leather, $5 50. (*Just issued.*)

Of all the English writers on the diseases of children, there is no one so entirely satisfactory to us as Dr. West. For years we have held his opinion as judicial, and have regarded him as one of the highest living authorities in the difficult department of medical science in which he is most widely known. His writings are characterized by a sound, practical common sense, at the same time that they bear the marks of the most laborious study and investigation. We commend it to all as a most reliable adviser on many occasions when many treatises on the same subjects will utterly fail to help us. It is supplied with a very copious general index, and a special index to the formulæ scattered throughout the work.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*, April 26, 1866.

Dr. West's volume is, in our opinion, incomparably the best authority upon the maladies of children that the practitioner can consult. Withal, too—a minor matter, truly, but still not one that should be neglected—Dr. West's composition possesses a peculiar charm, beauty and clearness of expression, thus affording the reader much pleasure, even independent of that which arises from the acquisition of valuable truths.—*Cincinnati Jour. of Medicine*, March, 1866.

We have long regarded it as the most scientific and practical book on diseases of children which has yet appeared in this country.—*Buffalo Medical Journal.*

Dr. West's book is the best that has ever been written in the English language on the diseases of infancy and childhood.—*Columbus Review of Med. and Surgery.*

There is no part of the volume, no subject on which it treats which does not exhibit the keen perception, the clear judgment, and the sound reasoning of the author. It will be found a most useful guide to the young practitioner, directing him in his management of children's diseases in the clearest possible manner, and enlightening him on many a dubious pathological point, while the older one will find in it many a suggestion and practical hint of great value.—*Brit. Am. Med. Journal.*

SMITH (*EUSTACE*), *M. D.*,

Physician to the Northwest London Free Dispensary for Sick Children.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE WASTING DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

(Publishing in the Medical News and Library for 1869.)

DEWEES (*WILLIAM P.*), *M. D.*,

Late Professor of Midwifery, &c., in the University of Pennsylvania, &c.

A TREATISE ON THE PHYSICAL AND MEDICAL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

Eleventh edition, with the author's last improvements and corrections. In one octavo volume of 548 pages. $2 80.

THOMAS (*T. GAILLARD*), *M. D.*,

Professor of Obstetrics, &c. in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., &c.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Second edition, revised and improved In one large and handsome octavo volume of 650 pages, with 225 illustrations, extra cloth, $5; leather, $6. (*Now Ready.*)

From the Preface to the First Edition.

"This work was undertaken with the conviction that a treatise, such as that which the Author has aimed to prepare, was needed as a text-book for the American student, and as a book of reference for the busy practitioner.

"No department of medicine has made greater advances within the last few years than Gynecology; yet the record of its progress is, for the most part, to be found only in special monographs, journals, transactions of societies, &c., and is thus inaccessible to the mass of the profession in this country. It has, therefore, seemed to the author that a volume which should, within a limited space, present the latest aspect of the subject in a systematic form, could scarcely fail to prove useful, while his position for the last thirteen years as a teacher in this department has encouraged him, in the hope that his familiarity with the needs of the student may, to some extent, have fitted him to undertake the task."

A few notices of the first edition are subjoined:—

The best text-book for students, and a perfect *vade mecum* to the gynecologist.—*N. Y. Journal of Obstetrics*, May, 1868.

We have recently been almost flooded by works from American sources on the allied subjects of obstetrics and gynecology. Nor has quantity alone been the most noticeable feature connected with them, for their quality has invariably been of the highest. Dr. Thomas's work is no exception to this rule; it is pre-eminently sound and practical, evincing much research and great clinical experience. It is further illustrated by upwards of two hundred engravings, some of them of great value.—*London Med. Times and Gaz.*, April 25, 1868.

The book of Prof Thomas is well calculated to do away with this latter objection, and to accomplish more towards the establishment of a rational system of uterine therapeutics than any other work of its size in any language. We have rarely read any treatise upon a medical topic that has given us better satisfaction, or impressed us with the fitness of an author for the proper performance of a most responsible task. It is perhaps unnecessary for us to commend the work most heartily to every one who is or may be liable to treat uterine diseases.—*N. York Medical Record*, April 15, 1868.

A work which will certainly add to the reputation of its author, and come into general use in this country as a text-book. The style is exceedingly clear and concise, and the views expressed eminently practical and scientific.—*Quarterly Journ. of Psychol. Medicine*, April, 1868.

We are led to believe that it is the best work that has yet appeared on the diseases of women. There is about it a precision and accuracy, a fulness and completeness, a clearness and simplicity, to be found in no other book on the same subject within our knowledge; its views on uterine pathology are, to our mind, more consonant with reason and common sense than any other we have seen. Enjoying fine opportunities in an extensive field of observation, Dr. Thomas, as an author, has fully sustained his high reputation as a teacher. We have no hesitation in strongly recommending it to the profession as the best exposition yet published of the subjects of which it treats.—*Atlanta Med. and Surg. Journal*, April, '68.

In no work with which we are acquainted, is there to be found so full and complete an exhibit of the improved means of diagnosis of the obscure subjects of gynecology, or of their more enlightened therapy Did our space permit, we should be glad to go into an extended review of the work before us, giving not merely an outline of the subjects treated of, but full extracts from the text itself. As it is, we can only recommend our readers to buy it, feeling convinced they will be amply repaid for the outlay.—*Leavenworth Medical Herald*, May, 1868.

Indeed, we do not know a better study in briefer space, not for medical students merely, but for practitioners, who may really wish to have light upon an obscure pathway, to be trained in the thorough investigation of diseases peculiar to women, than is herein to be found.—*Western Journal of Medicine*, May, 1868.

It is a masterly *résumé* of what is known, by an experienced and honest observer. The Profession is indebted to Prof. Thomas for thus tabulating the much that has been accepted as valuable and reliable in gynecology, but this is not by any means all the merit of the work; we have his ample experience, given in his opinions on pathology and treatment, which carry conviction by the confidence we feel that they are the candid opinions of an honest and competent observer.—*Humboldt Med. Archives*, April, 1868.

CHURCHILL (*FLEETWOOD*), *M. D., M. R. I. A.*

ON THE DISEASES OF WOMEN; including those of Pregnancy and Childbed.

A new American edition, revised by the Author. With Notes and Additions, by D. FRANCIS CONDIE, M. D., author of "A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children." With numerous illustrations. In one large and handsome octavo volume of 768 pages, extra cloth, $4 00; leather, $5 00.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

ESSAYS ON THE PUERPERAL FEVER, AND OTHER DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN.

Selected from the writings of British Authors previous to the close of the Eighteenth Century. In one neat octavo volume of about 450 pages, extra cloth. $2 50.

BROWN ON SOME DISEASES OF WOMEN ADMITTING OF SURGICAL TREATMENT. With handsome illustrations. One volume 8vo., extra cloth, pp. 276. $1 60.

ASHWELL'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN. Illustrated by Cases derived from Hospital and Private Practice. Third American, from the Third and revised London edition. In one octavo volume, extra cloth, of 528 pages. $3 50.

RIGBY ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF FEMALE DISEASES. In one neat royal 12mo. volume, extra cloth, of about 250 pages. $1 00.

DEWEES'S TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF FEMALES. With illustrations. Eleventh Edition, with the Author's last improvements and corrections. In one octavo volume of 536 pages, with plates, extra cloth, $3 00.

COLOMBAT DE L'ISERE ON THE DISEASES OF FEMALES. Translated by C. D. MEIGS, M. D. Second edition. In one vol. 8vo, extra cloth, with numerous wood-cuts. pp. 720. $3 75.

BENNETT'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON INFLAMMATION OF THE UTERUS, ITS CERVIX AND APPENDAGES, and on its connection with Uterine Disease. Sixth American, from the fourth and revised English edition. 1 vol. 8vo., of about 500 pages, extra cloth. $3 75.

HODGE (HUGH L.), M.D.

Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the University of Pennsylvania.

ON DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN; including Displacements of the Uterus.

With original illustrations. Second edition, revised and enlarged. In one beautifully printed octavo volume of 531 pages, extra cloth. $4 50. (*Now Ready*)

In the preparation of this edition the author has spared no pains to improve it with the results of his observation and study during the interval which has elapsed since the first appearance of the work. Considerable additions have thus been made to it, which have been partially accommodated by an enlargement in the size of the page, to avoid increasing unduly the bulk of the volume.

From PROF. W. H. BYFORD, *of the Rush Medical College, Chicago.*

The book bears the impress of a master hand, and must, as its predecessor, prove acceptable to the profession. In diseases of women Dr. Hodge has established a school of treatment that has become world-wide in fame.

Professor Hodge's work is truly an original one from beginning to end, consequently no one can peruse its pages without learning something new. The book, which is by no means a large one, is divided into two grand sections, so to speak: first, that treating of the nervous sympathies of the uterus, and, secondly, that which speaks of the mechanical treatment of displacements of that organ. He is disposed, as a non-believer in the frequency of inflammations of the uterus, to take strong ground against many of the highest authorities in this branch of medicine, and the arguments which he offers in support of his position are, to say the least, well put. Numerous woodcuts adorn this portion of the work, and add incalculably to the proper appreciation of the variously shaped instruments referred to by our author. As a contribution to the study of women's diseases, it is of great value, and is abundantly able to stand on its own merits.—*N. Y. Medical Record*, Sept. 15, 1868.

In this point of view, the treatise of Professor Hodge will be indispensable to every student in its department. The large, fair type and general perfection of workmanship will render it doubly welcome. —*Pacific Med. and Surg. Journal*, Oct. 1868.

WEST (CHARLES), M.D.

LECTURES ON THE DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Third American, from the Third London edition. In one neat octavo volume of about 550 pages, extra cloth. $3 75; leather, $4 75. (*Now Ready.*)

The reputation which this volume has acquired as a standard book of reference in its department, renders it only necessary to say that the present edition has received a careful revision at the hands of the author, resulting in a considerable increase of size. A few notices of previous editions are subjoined.

The manner of the author is excellent, his descriptions graphic and perspicuous, and his treatment up to the level of the time—clear, precise, definite, and marked by strong common sense.—*Chicago Med. Journal*, Dec. 1861.

We cannot too highly recommend this, the second edition of Dr. West's excellent lectures on the diseases of females. We know of no other book on this subject from which we have derived as much pleasure and instruction. Every page gives evidence of the honest, earnest, and diligent searcher after truth. He is not the mere compiler of other men's ideas, but his lectures are the result of ten years' patient investigation in one of the widest fields for women's diseases—St. Bartholomew's Hospital. As a teacher, Dr. West is simple and earnest in his language, clear and comprehensive in his perceptions, and logical in his deductions.—*Cincinnati Lancet*, Jan. 1862.

We return the author our grateful thanks for the vast amount of instruction he has afforded us. His valuable treatise needs no eulogy on our part. His graphic diction and truthful pictures of disease all speak for themselves.—*Medico-Chirurg. Review.*

Most justly esteemed a standard work. . . . . It bears evidence of having been carefully revised, and is well worthy of the fame it has already obtained. —*Dub. Med. Quar. Jour.*

As a writer, Dr. West stands, in our opinion, second only to Watson, the "Macaulay of Medicine;" he possesses that happy faculty of clothing instruction in easy garments; combining pleasure with profit, he leads his pupils, in spite of the ancient proverb, along a royal road to learning. His work is one which will not satisfy the extreme on either side, but it is one that will please the great majority who are seeking truth, and one that will convince the student that he has committed himself to a candid, safe, and valuable guide.—*N. A. Med.-Chirurg Review.*

We must now conclude this hastily written sketch with the confident assurance to our readers that the work will well repay perusal. The conscientious, painstaking, practical physician is apparent on every page.—*N. Y. Journal of Medicine.*

We have to say of it, briefly and decidedly, that it is the best work on the subject in any language, and that it stamps Dr. West as the *facile princeps* of British obstetric authors.—*Edinburgh Med. Journal.*

We gladly recommend his lectures as in the highest degree instructive to all who are interested in obstetric practice.—*London. Lancet.*

We know of no treatise of the kind so complete, and yet so compact.—*Chicago Med. Journal.*

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

AN ENQUIRY INTO THE PATHOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE OF ULCERATION OF THE OS UTERI.

In one neat octavo volume, extra cloth. $1 25.

MEIGS (CHARLES D.), M. D.,

Late Professor of Obstetrics, &c. in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

WOMAN: HER DISEASES AND THEIR REMEDIES.

A Series of Lectures to his Class. Fourth and Improved edition. In one large and beautifully printed octavo volume of over 700 pages, extra cloth, $5 00; leather, $6 00.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

ON THE NATURE, SIGNS, AND TREATMENT OF CHILDBED FEVER.

In a Series of Letters addressed to the Students of his Class. In one handsome octavo volume of 365 pages, extra cloth. $2 00.

SIMPSON (SIR JAMES Y.), M.D.

CLINICAL LECTURES ON THE DISEASES OF WOMEN.

With numerous illustrations. In one octavo volume of over 500 pages. Second edition, preparing.

HODGE (HUGH L.), M. D.,

Emeritus Professor of Midwifery, &c., in the University of Pennsylvania, &c.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF OBSTETRICS.

Illustrated with large lithographic plates containing one hundred and fifty-nine figures from original photographs, and with numerous wood-cuts. In one large and beautifully printed quarto volume of 550 double columned pages, strongly bound in extra cloth, $14. (*Lately published.*)

The work of Dr. Hodge is something more than a simple presentation of his particular views in the department of Obstetrics; it is something more than an ordinary treatise on midwifery; it is, in fact, a cyclopædia of midwifery. He has aimed to embody in a single volume the whole science and art of Obstetrics. An elaborate text is combined with accurate and varied pictorial illustrations, so that no fact or principle is left unstated or unexplained. *Am. Med. Times*, Sept. 1, 1864.

We should like to analyze the remainder of this excellent work, but already has this review extended beyond our limited space. We cannot conclude this notice without referring to the excellent finish of the work. In typography it is not to be excelled; the paper is superior to what is usually afforded by our American cousins, quite equal to the best of English books. The engravings and lithographs are most beautifully executed. The work recommends itself for its originality, and is in every way a most valuable addition to the age on the subject of obstetrics.—*Canada Med. Journal*, Oct. 1864.

It is very large, profusely and elegantly illustrated, and is fitted to take its place near the works of great obstetricians. Of the American works on the subject it takes a high rank. *Boston Med. Journal*, Dec. '64.

We have examined Professor Hodge's work with great satisfaction; every topic is elaborated most fully. The views of the author are comprehensive, and concisely stated. The rules of practice are judicious, and will enable the practitioner to meet every emergency of obstetric complication with confidence. —*Chicago Med. Journal*, Aug. 1864.

More time than we have had at our disposal since we received the great work of Dr. Hodge is necessary to do it justice. It is undoubtedly by far the most original, complete, and carefully composed treatise on the principles and practice of Obstetrics which has ever been issued from the American press.—*South. Med. and Surg. Journal*, July, 1864.

We have read Dr. Hodge's book with great pleasure, and have much satisfaction in expressing our commendation of it as a whole. It is certainly highly instructive, and in the main, we believe, correct. The great attention which the author has given to the mechanism of parturition, taken along with the conclusions at which he has arrived [illegible], we think conclusively to the fact that in Britain at least the doctrines of Naegele have been [illegible]. —*Glasgow Med. Journal*, Oct. 1864.

*** Specimens of the plates and letter-press will be forwarded to any address, free by mail, on receipt of six cents in postage stamps.

TURNER (THOMAS H.), M. D.,

ON THE SIGNS AND DISEASES OF PREGNANCY.

From the Second and Enlarged English Edition. With [illegible] wood. In one handsome octavo volume of about [illegible] pages extra cloth, $4.50.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

MEIGS (*CHARLES D.*), *M. D.*,

Lately Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

OBSTETRICS: THE SCIENCE AND THE ART. Fifth edition, revised.

With one hundred and thirty illustrations. In one beautifully printed octavo volume of 760 large pages. Extra cloth, $5 50; leather, $6 50. (*Just Issued.*)

The original edition is already so extensively and favorably known to the profession that no recommendation is necessary; it is sufficient to say, the present edition is very much extended, improved, and perfected. Whilst the great practical talents and unlimited experience of the author render it a most valuable acquisition to the practitioner, it is so condensed as to constitute a most eligible and excellent text-book for the student.—*Southern Med. and Surg. Journal*, July, 1867.

It is to the student that our author has more particularly addressed himself; but to the practitioner we believe it would be equally serviceable as a book of reference. No work that we have met with so thoroughly details everything that falls to the lot of the accoucheur to perform. Every detail, no matter how minute or how trivial, has found a place.—*Canada Medical Journal*, July, 1867.

This very excellent work on the science and art of obstetrics should be in the hands of every student and practitioner. The rapidity with which the very large editions have been exhausted is the best test of its true merit. Besides, it is the production of an American who has probably had more experience in this branch than any other living practitioner of the country.—*St. Louis Med. and Surg. Journal*, Sept. 1867.

He has also carefully endeavored to be minute and clear in his details, with as little reiteration as possible, and beautifully combines the relations of science to art, as far as the different classifications will admit. —*Detroit Review of Med and Pharm.*, Aug. 1867.

We now take leave of Dr. Meigs. There are many other and interesting points in his book on which we would fain dwell, but are constrained to bring our observations to a close. We again heartily express our approbation of the labors of Dr Meigs, extending over many years, and culminating in the work before us, full of practical hints for the inexperienced, and even for those whose experience has been considerable.—*Glasgow Medical Journal*, Sept. 1867.

RAMSBOTHAM (*FRANCIS H.*), *M. D.*

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF OBSTETRIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY, in reference to the Process of Parturition.

A new and enlarged edition, thoroughly revised by the author. With additions by W. V. KEATING, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In one large and handsome imperial octavo volume of 650 pages, strongly bound in leather, with raised bands; with sixty-four beautiful plates, and numerous wood-cuts in the text, containing in all nearly 200 large and beautiful figures. $7 00.

We will only add that the student will learn from it all he need to know, and the practitioner will find it, as a book of reference, surpassed by none other.—*Stethoscope.*

The character and merits of Dr. Ramsbotham's work are so well known and thoroughly established, that comment is unnecessary and praise superfluous. The illustrations, which are numerous and accurate, are executed in the highest style of art. We cannot too highly recommend the work to our readers.—*St. Louis Med. and Surg. Journal.*

To the physician's library it is indispensable, while to the student, as a text-book, from which to extract the material for laying the foundation of an education on obstetrical science, it has no superior.—*Ohio Med. and Surg. Journal.*

When we call to mind the toil we underwent in acquiring a knowledge of this subject, we cannot but envy the student of the present day the aid which this work will afford him.—*Am. Jour. of the Med. Sciences.*

CHURCHILL (*FLEETWOOD*), *M. D.*, *M. R. I. A.*

ON THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MIDWIFERY. A new American from the fourth revised and enlarged London edition.

With notes and additions by D. FRANCIS CONDIE, M. D., author of a "Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children," &c. With one hundred and ninety-four illustrations. In one very handsome octavo volume of nearly 700 large pages. Extra cloth, $4 00; leather, $5 00.

In adapting this standard favorite to the wants of the profession in the United States, the editor has endeavored to insert everything that his experience has shown him would be desirable for the American student, including a large number of illustrations. With the sanction of the author, he has added, in the form of an appendix, some chapters from a little "Manual for Midwives and Nurses," recently issued by Dr. Churchill, believing that the details there presented can hardly fail to prove of advantage to the junior practitioner. The result of all these additions is that the work now contains fully one-half more matter than the last American edition, with nearly one-half more illustrations; so that, notwithstanding the use of a smaller type, the volume contains almost two hundred pages more than before.

These additions render the work still more complete and acceptable than ever; and with the excellent style in which the publishers have presented this edition of Churchill, we can commend it to the profession with great cordiality and pleasure.—*Cincinnati Lancet.*

Few works on this branch of medical science are equal to it, certainly none excel it, whether in regard to theory or practice, and in one respect it is superior to all others, viz., in its statistical information, and therefore, on these grounds a most valuable work for the physician, student, or lecturer, all of whom will find in it the information which they are seeking.—*Brit. Am. Journal.*

The present treatise is very much enlarged and amplified beyond the previous editions but nothing has been added which could be well dispensed with. An examination of the table of contents shows how thoroughly the author has gone over the ground, and the care he has taken in the text to present the subjects in all their bearings, will render this new edition even more necessary to the obstetric student than were either of the former editions at the date of their appearance. No treatise on obstetrics with which we are acquainted can compare favorably with this, in respect to the amount of material which has been gathered from every source.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.*

There is no better text-book for students, or work of reference and study for the practising physician than this. It should adorn and enrich every me[illegible] library.—*Chicago Med. Journal.*

GROSS (SAMUEL D.), M.D.,

Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

A SYSTEM OF SURGERY: Pathological, Diagnostic, Therapeutic, and Operative. Illustrated by upwards of Thirteen Hundred Engravings. Fourth edition, carefully revised, and improved. In two large and beautifully printed royal octavo volumes of 2200 pages, strongly bound in leather, with raised bands. $15 00.

The continued favor, shown by the exhaustion of successive large editions of this great work, proves that it has successfully supplied a want felt by American practitioners and students. Though but little over six years have elapsed since its first publication, it has already reached its fourth edition, while the care of the author in its revision and correction has kept it in a constantly improved shape. By the use of a close, though very legible type, an unusually large amount of matter is condensed in its pages, the two volumes containing as much as four or five ordinary octavos. This, combined with the most careful mechanical execution, and its very durable binding, renders it one of the cheapest works accessible to the profession. Every subject properly belonging to the domain of surgery is treated in detail, so that the student who possesses this work may be said to have in it a surgical library.

It must long remain the most comprehensive work on this important part of medicine.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 23, 1865.

We have compared it with most of our standard works, such as those of Erichsen, Miller, Fergusson, Syme, and others, and we must, in justice to our author, award it the pre-eminence. As a work, complete in almost every detail, no matter how minute or trifling, and embracing every subject known in the principles and practice of surgery, we believe it stands without a rival. Dr. Gross, in his preface, remarks "my aim has been to embrace the whole domain of surgery, and to allot to every subject its legitimate claim to notice;" and, we assure our readers, he has kept his word. It is a work which we can most confidently recommend to our brethren, for its utility is becoming the more evident the longer it is upon the shelves of our library.—*Canada Med. Journal*, September, 1865.

The first two editions of Professor Gross' System of Surgery are so well known to the profession, and so highly prized, that it would be idle for us to speak in praise of this work.—*Chicago Medical Journal*, September, 1865.

We gladly indorse the favorable recommendation of the work, both as regards matter and style, which we made when noticing its first appearance.—*British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, Oct. 1865.

The most complete work that has yet issued from the press on the science and practice of surgery.—*London Lancet.*

This system of surgery is, we predict, destined to take a commanding position in our surgical literature, and be the crowning glory of the author's well earned fame. As an authority on general surgical subjects, this work is long to occupy a pre-eminent place, not only at home, but abroad. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it without a rival in our language, and equal to the best systems of surgery in any language.—*N. Y. Med. Journal.*

Not only by far the best text-book on the subject, as a whole, within the reach of American students, but one which will be much more than ever likely to be resorted to and regarded as a high authority abroad.—*Am. Journal Med. Sciences*, Jan. 1865.

The work contains everything, minor and major, operative and diagnostic, including mensuration and examination, venereal diseases, and uterine manipulations and operations. It is a complete Thesaurus of modern surgery, where the student and practitioner shall not seek in vain for what they desire.—*San Francisco Med. Press*, Jan. 1865.

Open it where we may, we find sound practical information conveyed in plain language. This book is no mere provincial or even national system of surgery, but a work which, while very largely indebted to the past, has a strong claim on the gratitude of the future of surgical science.—*Edinburgh Med. Journal*, Jan. 1865.

A glance at the work is sufficient to show that the author and publisher have spared no labor in making it the most complete "System of Surgery" ever published in any country.—*St. Louis Med. and Surg. Journal*, April, 1865.

The third opportunity is now offered during our editorial life to review, or rather to indorse and recommend this great American work on Surgery. Upon this last edition a great amount of labor has been expended, though to all others except the author the work was regarded in its previous editions as so full and complete as to be hardly capable of improvement. Every chapter has been revised; the text augmented by nearly two hundred pages, and a considerable number of wood-cuts have been introduced. Many portions have been entirely re-written, and the additions made to the text are principally of a practical character. This comprehensive treatise upon surgery has undergone revisions and enlargements, keeping pace with the progress of the art and science of surgery, so that whoever is in possession of this work may consult its pages upon any topic embraced within the scope of its department, and rest satisfied that its teaching is fully up to the present standard of surgical knowledge. It is also so comprehensive that it may truthfully be said to embrace all that is actually known, that is really of any value in the diagnosis and treatment of surgical diseases and accidents. Wherever illustration will add clearness to the subject, or make better or more lasting impression, it is not wanting; in this respect the work is eminently superior.—*Buffalo Med. Journal*, Dec. 1864.

A system of surgery which we think unrivalled in our language, and which will indelibly associate his name with surgical science. And what, in our opinion, enhances the value of the work is that, while the practising surgeon will find all that he requires in it, it is at the same time one of the most valuable treatises which can be put into the hands of the student seeking to know the principles and practice of this branch of the profession which he designs subsequently to follow.—*The Brit. Am. Journ., Montreal.*

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES, INJURIES, AND MALFORMATIONS OF THE URINARY BLADDER, THE PROSTATE GLAND, AND THE URETHRA. Second edition, revised and much enlarged, with one hundred and eighty-four illustrations. In one large and very handsome octavo volume, of over nine hundred pages, extra cloth. $4 00.

Whoever will peruse the vast amount of valuable practical information it contains will, we think, agree with us, that there is no work in the English language which can make any just pretensions to be its equal.—*N. Y. Journal of Medicine.*

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON FOREIGN BODIES IN THE AIR-PASSAGES. In one handsome octavo volume, extra cloth, with illustrations. pp. 468. $2 75.

ERICHSEN (JOHN),

Professor of Surgery in University College, London.

THE SCIENCE AND ART OF SURGERY; being a Treatise on Surgical Injuries, Diseases, and Operations.

New and improved American, from the Second enlarged and carefully revised London edition. Illustrated with over four hundred wood engravings. In one large and handsome octavo volume of 1000 closely printed pages; extra cloth, $6; leather, raised bands, $7.

We are bound to state, and we do so without wishing to draw invidious comparisons, that the work of Mr. Erichsen, in most respects, surpasses any that has preceded it. Mr. Erichsen's is a practical work, combining a due proportion of the "Science and Art of Surgery." Having derived no little instruction from it, in many important branches of surgery, we can have no hesitation in recommending it as a valuable book alike to the practitioner and the student. —*Dublin Quarterly.*

Gives a very admirable practical view of the science and art of surgery.—*Edinburgh Med. and Surg. Journal.*

We recommend it as the best compendium of surgery in our language.—*London Lancet.*

It is, we think, the most valuable practical work on surgery in existence, both for young and old practitioners.—*Nashville Med. and Surg. Journal.*

The limited time we have to review this improved edition of a work, the first issue of which we prized as one of the very best, if not the best text-book of surgery with which we were acquainted, permits us to give it but a passing notice totally unworthy of its merits. It may be confidently asserted, that no work on the science and art of surgery has ever received more universal commendation or occupied a higher position as a general text-book on surgery, than this treatise of Professor Erichsen.—*Savannah Journal of Medicine.*

In fulness of practical detail and perspicuity of style, convenience of arrangement and soundness of discrimination, as well as fairness and completeness of discussion, it is better suited to the wants of both student and practitioner than any of its predecessors. —*Am. Journal of Med. Sciences.*

After careful and frequent perusals of Erichsen's surgery, we are at a loss fully to express our admiration of it. The author's style is eminently didactic, and characterized by a most admirable directness, clearness, and compactness.—*Ohio Med. and Surg. Journal.*

BY THE SAME AUTHOR. (*Ready in June.*)

ON RAILWAY, AND OTHER INJURIES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

In small octavo volume. Extra cloth, $1 00.

We welcome this as perhaps the most practically useful treatise written for many a day.—*Medical Times.*

It will serve as a most useful and trustworthy guide to the profession in general, many of whom may be consulted in such cases; and it will, no doubt, take its place as a text-book on the subject of which it treats.—*Medical Press.*

MILLER (JAMES),

Late Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, &c.

PRINCIPLES OF SURGERY.

Fourth American, from the third and revised Edinburgh edition. In one large and very beautiful volume of 700 pages, with two hundred and forty illustrations on wood, extra cloth. $3 75.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

THE PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

Fourth American, from the last Edinburgh edition. Revised by the American editor. Illustrated by three hundred and sixty-four engravings on wood. In one large octavo volume of nearly 700 pages, extra cloth. $3 75.

It is seldom that two volumes have ever made so profound an impression in so short a time as the "Principles" and the "Practice" of Surgery by Mr. Miller, or so richly merited the reputation they have acquired. The author is an eminently sensible, practical, and well-informed man, who knows exactly what he is talking about and exactly how to talk it.—*Kentucky Medical Recorder.*

PIRRIE (WILLIAM), F. R. S. E.,

Professor of Surgery in the University of Aberdeen.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

Edited by JOHN NEILL, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Penna. Medical College, Surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital, &c. In one very handsome octavo volume of 780 pages, with 316 illustrations, extra cloth. $3 75.

SARGENT (F. W.), M. D.

ON BANDAGING AND OTHER OPERATIONS OF MINOR SURGERY.

New edition, with an additional chapter on Military Surgery. One handsome royal 12mo. volume, of nearly 400 pages, with 184 wood-cuts. Extra cloth, $1 75.

Exceedingly convenient and valuable to all members of the profession.—*Chicago Medical Examiner*, May, 1862.

The very best manual of Minor Surgery we have seen.—*Buffalo Medical Journal.*

We cordially commend this volume as one which the medical student should most closely study; and to the surgeon in practice it must prove itself instructive on many points which he may have forgotten.—*Brit. Am. Journal*, May, 1862.

MALGAIGNE'S OPERATIVE SURGERY. With numerous illustrations on wood. In one handsome octavo volume, extra cloth, of nearly 600 pp. $2 50.

SKEY'S OPERATIVE SURGERY. In one very handsome octavo volume, extra cloth, of over 600 pages, with about 100 wood-cuts. $3 25.

DRUITT (ROBERT), M.R.C.S., &c.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MODERN SURGERY.

A new and revised American, from the eighth enlarged and improved London edition. Illustrated with four hundred and thirty-two wood-engravings. In one very handsome octavo volume, of nearly 700 large and closely printed pages. Extra cloth, $4 00; leather, $5 00.

Besides the careful revision of the author, this work has had the advantage of very thorough editing on the part of a competent surgeon to adapt it more completely to the wants of the American student and practitioner. Many illustrations have been introduced, and every care has been taken to render the mechanical execution unexceptionable. At the very low price affixed, it will therefore be found one of the most attractive and useful volumes accessible to the American practitioner.

All that the surgical student or practitioner could desire.—*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*

It is a most admirable book. We do not know when we have examined one with more pleasure.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.*

In Mr. Druitt's book, though containing only some seven hundred pages, both the principles and the practice of surgery are treated, and so clearly and perspicuously, as to elucidate every important topic. The fact that twelve editions have already been called for, in these days of active competition, would of itself show it to possess marked superiority. We have examined the book most thoroughly, and can say that this success is well merited. His book, moreover, possesses the inestimable advantages of having the subjects perfectly well arranged and classified, and of being written in a style at once clear and succinct.—*Am. Journal of Med. Sciences.*

Whether we view Druitt's Surgery as a guide to operative procedures, or as representing the latest theoretical surgical opinions, no work that we are at present acquainted with can at all compare with it. It is a compendium of surgical theory (if we may use the word) and practice in itself, and well deserves the estimate placed upon it.—*Brit. Am. Journal.*

Thus enlarged and improved, it will continue to rank among our best text-books on elementary surgery.—*Columbus Rev. of Med. and Surg.*

We must close this brief notice of an admirable work by recommending it to the earnest attention of every medical student.—*Charleston Medical Journal and Review.*

A text-book which the general voice of the profession in both England and America has commended as one of the most admirable "manuals," or, "*vade mecum*," as its English title runs, which can be placed in the hands of the student. The merits of Druitt's Surgery are too well known to every one to need any further eulogium from us.—*Nashville Med. Journal.*

HAMILTON (FRANK H.), M.D.,

Professor of Fractures and Dislocations, &c. in Bellevue Hosp. Med. College, New York.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS.

Third edition, thoroughly revised. In one large and handsome octavo volume of 777 pages, with 294 illustrations, extra cloth, $5 75. (*Just Issued.*)

The demand which has so speedily exhausted two large editions of this work shows that the author has succeeded in supplying a want, felt by the profession at large, of an exhaustive treatise on a frequent and troublesome class of accidents. The unanimous voice of the profession, abroad as well as at home, has pronounced it the most complete work to which the surgeon can refer for information respecting all details of the subject. In the preparation of this new edition, the author has sedulously endeavored to render it worthy a continuance of the favor which has been accorded to it, and the experience of the recent war has afforded a large amount of material which he has sought to turn to the best practical account.

In fulness of detail, simplicity of arrangement, and accuracy of description, this work stands unrivalled. So far as we know, no other work on the subject in the English language can be compared with it. While congratulating our trans-Atlantic brethren on the European reputation which Dr. Hamilton, along with many other American surgeons, has attained, we also may be proud that, in the *mother tongue*, a classical work has been produced which need not fear comparison with the standard treatises of any other nation. —*Edinburgh Med. Journal*, Dec. 1866.

The credit of giving to the profession the only complete practical treatise on fractures and dislocations in our language during the present century, belongs to the author of the work before us, a distinguished American professor of surgery; and his book adds one more to the list of excellent practical works which have emanated from his country, notices of which have appeared from time to time in our columns during the last few months.—*London Lancet*, Dec. 15, 1866.

These additions make the work much more valuable, and it must be accepted as the most complete monograph on the subject, certainly in our own, if not even in any other language.—*American Journal Med. Sciences*, Jan. 1867.

This is the most complete treatise on the subject in the English language.—*Ranking's Abstract*, Jan. 1867.

A mirror of all that is valuable in modern surgery. *Richmond Med. Journal*, Nov. 1866.

BRODIE'S CLINICAL LECTURES ON SURGERY. 1 vol. 8vo., 350 pp.; cloth, $1 25.

BARWELL'S TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE JOINTS. With illustrations. 1 vol. 8vo., of about 500 pages; extra cloth, $3 00.

COOPER'S LECTURES ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY. In one very large octavo volume, extra cloth, of 750 pages. $2 00.

GIBSON'S INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY. Eighth edition, improved and altered. With thirty-four plates. In two handsome octavo volumes, about 1000 pages, leather, raised bands. $6 50

JONES' PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY. With one hundred and seventeen illustrations. Third and revised American, with Additions from the second London edition. In one handsome octavo volume of 455 pages, extra cloth. $3 25.

MACKENZIE'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES AND INJURIES OF THE EYE. From the fourth revised and enlarged London edition. With Notes and Additions by ADDINELL HEWSON, M.D., Surgeon to Wills Hospital, &c. &c. In one very large and handsome octavo volume of 1027 pages, extra cloth, with plates and numerous wood-cuts. $6 50.

TOYNBEE (JOSEPH), F. R. S.,

Aural Surgeon to and Lecturer on Surgery at St. Mary's Hospital.

THE DISEASES OF THE EAR: their Nature, Diagnosis, and Treatment.

With one hundred engravings on wood. Second American edition. In one very handsomely printed octavo volume of 440 pages; extra cloth, $4.

The appearance of a volume of Mr. Toynbee's, therefore, in which the subject of aural disease is treated in the most scientific manner, and our knowledge in respect to it placed fully on a par with that which we possess respecting most other organs of the body, is a matter for sincere congratulation. We may reasonably hope that henceforth the subject of this treatise will cease to be among the *opprobria* of medical science.—*London Medical Review.*

The work, as was stated at the outset of our notice, is a model of its kind, and every page and paragraph of it are worthy of the most thorough study. Considered all in all—as an original work, well written, philosophically elaborated, and happily illustrated with cases and drawings—it is by far the ablest monograph that has ever appeared on the anatomy and diseases of the ear, and one of the most valuable contributions to the art and science of surgery in the nineteenth century.—*N. Am. Med.-Chirurg. Review.*

LAURENCE (JOHN Z.), F. R. C. S., and MOON (ROBERT C.),

Editor of the Ophthalmic Review, &c. — *House Surgeon to the Southwark Ophthalmic Hospital, &c.*

A HANDY-BOOK OF OPHTHALMIC SURGERY, for the use of Practitioners.

With numerous illustrations. In one very handsome octavo volume, extra cloth. $2 50. (*Just Issued.*)

No book on ophthalmic surgery was more needed. Designed, as it is, for the wants of the busy practitioner, it is the *ne plus ultra* of perfection. It epitomizes all the diseases incidental to the eye in a clear and masterly manner, not only enabling the practitioner readily to diagnose each variety of disease, but affording him the more important assistance of proper treatment. Altogether this is a work which ought certainly to be in the hands of every general practitioner.—*Dublin Med. Press and Circular*, Sept. 12, '66.

We cordially recommend this book to the notice of our readers, as containing an excellent outline of modern ophthalmic surgery.—*British Med. Journal*, October 13, 1866.

Not only, as its modest title suggests, a "Handy-Book" of Ophthalmic Surgery, but an excellent and well-digested *résumé* of all that is of practical value in the specialty.—*New York Medical Journal*, November, 1866.

This object the authors have accomplished in a highly satisfactory manner, and we know no work we can more highly recommend to the "busy practitioner" who wishes to make himself acquainted with the recent improvements in ophthalmic science. Such a work as this was much wanted at this time, and this want Messrs. Laurence and Moon have now well supplied.—*Am. Journal Med. Sciences*, Jan. 1867.

LAWSON (GEORGE), F. R. C. S., Engl.

Assistant Surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, &c.

INJURIES OF THE EYE, ORBIT, AND EYELIDS: their Immediate and Remote Effects.

With about one hundred illustrations. In one very handsome octavo volume, extra cloth, $3 50. (*Now Ready.*)

This work will be found eminently fitted for the general practitioner. In cases of functional or structural diseases of the eye, the physician who has not made ophthalmic surgery a special study can, in most instances, refer a patient to some competent practitioner. Cases of injury, however, supervene suddenly and usually require prompt assistance, and a work devoted especially to them cannot but prove essentially useful to those who may at any moment be called upon to treat such accidents. The present volume, as the work of a gentleman of large experience, may be considered as eminently worthy of confidence for reference in all such emergencies.

It is an admirable practical book in the highest and best sense of the phrase. Copiously illustrated by excellent woodcuts, and with well-selected, well-described cases, it is written in plain, simple language, and in a style the transparent clearness and frankness, so to speak, of which, add greatly to its value and usefulness. Only a master of his subject could so write; every topic is handled with an ease, decision, and straightforwardness, that show the skilful and highly educated surgeon writing from fulness of practical knowledge. We predict for Mr. Lawson's work a great and well-merited success. We are confident that the profession, and especially, as we have said, our country brethren, will feel grateful to him for having given them in it a guide and counsellor fully up to the most advanced state of Ophthalmic Surgery, and of whom they can make a trusty and familiar friend.—*London Medical Times and Gazette*, May 18, 1867.

THOMPSON (SIR HENRY).

Surgeon and Professor of Clinical Surgery to University College Hospital.

LECTURES ON DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

With illustrations on wood. In one neat octavo volume, extra cloth. $2 25. (*Now Ready.*)

MORLAND (W. W.), M. D.

DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS; a Compendium of their Diagnosis, Pathology, and Treatment.

With illustrations. In one large and handsome octavo volume of about 600 pages, extra cloth. $3 50.

Taken as a whole, we can recommend Dr. Morland's compendium as a very desirable addition to the library of every medical or surgical practitioner.—*Brit. and For. Med.-Chir. Review*, April, 1859.

CURLING (T. B.), F. R. S.,

Surgeon to the London Hospital, President of the Hunterian Society, &c.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE TESTIS, SPERMATIC CORD, AND SCROTUM.

Second American, from the second and enlarged English edition. In one handsome octavo volume, extra cloth, with numerous illustrations. pp. 420. $2 00.

WALES (*PHILIP S.*), *M. D., Surgeon U. S. N.*

MECHANICAL THERAPEUTICS: a Practical Treatise on Surgical Apparatus, Appliances, and Elementary Operations: embracing Minor Surgery, Bandaging, Orthopraxy, and the Treatment of Fractures and Dislocations. With six hundred and forty-two illustrations on wood. In one large and handsome octavo volume of about 700 pages: extra cloth, $5 75; leather, $6 75. (*Just Issued.*)

A Naval Medical Board directed to examine and report upon the merits of this volume, officially states that "it should in our opinion become a standard work in the hands of every naval surgeon;" and its adoption for use in both the Army and Navy of the United States is sufficient guarantee of its adaptation to the needs of every-day practice.

The title of this book will give a reasonably good idea of its scope, but its merits can only be appreciated by a careful perusal of its text. No one who undertakes such a task will have any reason to complain that the author has not performed his duty, and has not taken every pains to present every subject in a clear, common-sense, and practical light. It is a unique specimen of literature in its way, in that, treating upon such a variety of subjects, it is as a whole so completely up to the wants of the student and the general practitioner. We have never seen any work of its kind that can compete with it in real utility and extensive adaptability. Dr. Wales perfectly understands what may naturally be required of him in the premises, and in the work before us has bridged over a very wide gap which has always heretofore existed between the first rudiments of surgery and practical surgery proper. He has emphatically given us a comprehensive work for the beginner; and when we say of his labors, that in their particular sphere they leave nothing to be desired, we assert a great deal to recommend the book to the attention of those specially concerned. In conclusion, we would state, at the risk of reiteration, that this is the most comprehensive book on the subject that we have seen; is the best that can be placed in the hands of the student in need of a first book on surgery, and the most useful that can be named for such general practitioners who, without any special pretensions to surgery, are occasionally liable to treat surgical cases.—*N. Y. Med. Record*, March 2, 1868.

It is certainly the most complete and thorough work of its kind in the English language. Students and young practitioners of surgery will find it invaluable. It will prove especially useful to inexperienced country practitioners, who are continually required to take charge of surgical cases, under circumstances precluding them from the aid of experienced surgeons. —*Pacific Med. and Surg. Journal*, Feb 1868.

This is a most complete and elegant work of 673 pages, and is certainly well deserving of the commendation of every American surgeon. This work, besides its usefulness as a reference for practitioners, is most admirably adapted as a text-book for students. Its 642 illustrations in wood-cuts, represent every manner of surgical appliance, together with a minute description of each, the name of its inventor, and its practical utility in mechanical surgery. There is, perhaps, no work in the English language so complete in the description and detail of surgical apparatus and appliances as this one. The entire work entitles the author to great credit for his clear and distinct style as a writer, as well as for his accuracy of observation and great research in the field of surgery. We earnestly recommend every member of the profession to add a copy of it to his library, with the assurance that he will find some useful suggestion in the treatment of almost every surgical case that may come under his observation.—*Humboldt Med. Archives*, Feb. 1868.

It is the completest book on these subjects we know of, and it cannot fail to be exceedingly useful to the busy practitioner, especially to the busy country physician who has thrown upon his care something of surgery in its various details, with all manner of general practice, and, therefore, may often wish to refresh himself as to the most convenient and elegant modes of dressings and manipulations.—*Cincinnati Lancet and Observer*, Jan. 1868.

We have examined Dr. Wales' book with much care, and believe that his labor will greatly benefit the practitioner of surgery. It seems to us especially beneficial to the country medical practitioner who is surgeon, physician, and obstetrician, as occasion requires. We commend the work to our readers as a most useful one.—*Nashville Med. and Surg. Journal*, Jan. 1868.

The title of the above work is sufficiently indicative of its contents. We have not seen for a long time (in the English language) a treatise equal to this in extent, nor one which is better adapted to the wants of the general student and practitioner. It is not to the surgeon alone that this book belongs; the physician has frequent opportunities to fill an emergency by such knowledge as is here given. Every practitioner should make purchase of such a book—it will last him his lifetime.—*St. Louis Med. Reporter*, Feb. 1868.

A useful book is always a necessary one, and that this book is eminently one of that character, needs but a glance at its pages to show. It certainly deserves a place in the library of every physician.—*Leavenworth Med. Herald*, Feb. 1868.

The book seems to be complete in every respect, and is a welcome addition to our shelves.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*, Jan. 9, 1868.

In our opinion it is a good book, and one which every student and practitioner needs in his library. Especially would its value be appreciated by the surgeon whose field of practice is anywise remote from the larger cities.—*Chicago Med. Journal*, Jan. 1868.

This volume will be a useful acquisition to a large number of the working members of the medical profession in this country. Practitioners will find material aid and encouragement in its pages which they could nowhere else obtain, to the same extent, in so convenient a form.—*Am. Journal Med. Sciences*, Jan. 1868.

He must be a blockhead indeed who, after studying this portion of the book before us, fails to adapt himself to the emergency of any case, for we find here described pretty much every contrivance ever devised, and we can hardly conceive of that combination of circumstances which would deprive us of all these means of assistance, and the absence of one or more of the usual aids would only stimulate the ingenuity to devise some other plan of relief.—*New York Med. Journal*, May, 1868.

ASHTON (*T. J.*)

ON THE DISEASES, INJURIES, AND MALFORMATIONS OF THE RECTUM AND ANUS; with remarks on Habitual Constipation. Second American, from the fourth and enlarged London edition. With handsome illustrations. In one very beautifully printed octavo volume of about 300 pages. $3 25. (*Just Issued.*)

We can recommend this volume of Mr. Ashton's in the strongest terms, as containing all the latest details of the pathology and treatment of diseases connected with the rectum.—*Canada Med. Journ.*, March, 1868.

One of the most valuable special treatises that the physician and surgeon can have in his library.—*Chicago Medical Examiner*, Jan. 1868.

The short period which has elapsed since the appearance of the former American reprint, and the numerous editions published in England, are the best arguments we can offer of the merits, and of the uselessness of any commendation on our part of a book already so favorably known to our readers.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*, Jan. 23, 1868.

TAYLOR (*ALFRED S.*), *M.D.*,

Lecturer on Med. Jurisp. and Chemistry in Guy's Hospital.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. Sixth American, from the eighth and revised London edition. With Notes and References to American Decisions, by CLEMENT B. PENROSE, of the Philadelphia Bar. In one large octavo volume of 776 pages, extra cloth, $4 50; leather, $5 50. (*Just Issued.*)

Considerable additions have been made by the editor to this edition, comprising some important sections from the author's larger work, "The Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence," as well as references to American law and practice. The notes of the former editor, Dr. Hartshorne, have likewise been retained, and the whole is presented as fully worthy to maintain the distinguished position which the work has acquired as a leading text-book and authority on the subject.

A new edition of a work acknowledged as a standard authority everywhere within the range of the English language. Considering the new matter introduced, on trichiniasis and other subjects, and the plates representing the crystals of poisons, etc., it may fairly be regarded as the most compact, comprehensive, and practical work on medical jurisprudence which has issued from the press, and the one best fitted for students.—*Pacific Med. and Surg. Journal*, Feb. 1867.

The sixth edition of this popular work comes to us in charge of a new editor, Mr. Penrose, of the Philadelphia bar, who has done much to render it useful, not only to the medical practitioners of this country, but to those of his own profession. Wisely retaining the references of the former American editor, Dr. Hartshorne, he has added many valuable notes of his own. The reputation of Dr. Taylor's work is so well established, that it needs no recommendation. He is now the highest living authority on all matters connected with forensic medicine, and every successive edition of his valuable work gives fresh assurance to his many admirers that he will continue to maintain his well-earned position. No one should, in fact, be without a text-book on the subject, as he does not know but that his next case may create for him an emergency for its use. To those who are not the fortunate possessors of a reliable, readable, interesting, and thoroughly practical work upon the subject, we would earnestly recommend this, as forming the best groundwork for all their future studies of the more elaborate treatises.—*New York Medical Record*, Feb. 15, 1867.

The present edition of this valuable manual is a great improvement on those which have preceded it. Some admirable instruction on the subject of evidence and the duties and responsibilities of medical witnesses has been added by the distinguished author, and some fifty cuts, illustrating chiefly the crystalline forms and microscopic structure of substances used as poisons, inserted. The American editor has also introduced several chapters from Dr Taylor's larger work, "The Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence," relating to trichiniasis, sexual malformation, insanity as affecting civil responsibility, suicidal mania, and life insurance, &c., which add considerably to its value. Besides this, he has introduced numerous references to cases which have occurred in this country. It makes thus by far the best guide-book in this department of medicine for students and the general practitioner in our language.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*, Dec. 27, 1866.

Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence has been the text-book in our colleges for years, and the present edition, with the valuable additions made by the American editor, render it the most standard work of the day, on the peculiar province of medicine on which it treats. The American editor, Dr. Hartshorne, has done his duty to the text, and, upon the whole, we cannot but consider this volume the best and richest treatise on medical jurisprudence in our language.—*Brit. Am. Med. Journal.*

WINSLOW (*FORBES*), *M.D., D.C.L., &c.*

ON OBSCURE DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND DISORDERS OF THE MIND; their incipient Symptoms, Pathology, Diagnosis, Treatment, and Prophylaxis. Second American, from the third and revised English edition. In one handsome octavo volume of nearly 600 pages, extra cloth. $4 25. (*Just Issued.*)

Of the merits of Dr. Winslow's treatise the profession has sufficiently judged. It has taken its place in the front rank of the works upon the special department of practical medicine to which it pertains.—*Cincinnati Journal of Medicine*, March, 1866.

It is an interesting volume that will amply repay for a careful perusal by all intelligent readers.—*Chicago Med. Examiner*, Feb. 1866.

A work which, like the present, will largely aid the practitioner in recognizing and arresting the first insidious advances of cerebral and mental disease, is one of immense practical value, and demands earnest attention and diligent study on the part of all who have embraced the medical profession, and have thereby undertaken responsibilities in which the welfare and happiness of individuals and families are largely involved. We shall therefore close this brief and necessarily very imperfect notice of Dr. Winslow's great and classical work by expressing our conviction that it is long since so important and beautifully written a volume has issued from the British medical press. The details of the management of confirmed cases of insanity more nearly interest those who have made mental diseases their special study; but Dr. Winslow's masterly exposition of the early symptoms, and his graphic descriptions of the insidious advances of incipient insanity, together with his judicious observations on the treatment of disorders of the mind, should, we repeat, be carefully studied by all who have undertaken the responsibilities of medical practice.—*Dublin Medical Press.*

It is the most interesting as well as valuable book that we have seen for a long time. It is truly fascinating.—*Am. Jour. Med. Sciences.*

Dr. Winslow's work will undoubtedly occupy an unique position in the medico-psychological literature of this country.—*London Med. Review.*

LEA (*HENRY C.*)

SUPERSTITION AND FORCE: ESSAYS ON THE WAGER OF LAW, THE WAGER OF BATTLE, THE ORDEAL, AND TORTURE. In one handsome volume royal 12mo., of 406 pages; extra cloth, $2 50.

The copious collection of facts by which Mr. Lea has illustrated his subject shows in the fullest manner the constant conflict and varying success, the advances and defeats, by which the progress of humane legislation has been and is still marked. This work fills up with the fullest exemplification and detail the wise remarks which we have quoted above. As a book of ready reference on the subject it is of the highest value.—*Westminster Review*, Oct. 1867.

When—half in spite of himself, as it appears—he sketches a scene or character in the history of legalized error and cruelty, he betrays so artistic a feeling, and a humor so fine and good, that he makes us regret it was not within his intent, as it was certainly within his power, to render the whole of his thorough work more popular in manner.—*Atlantic Monthly*, Feb. '67.

This is a book of extraordinary research. Mr. Lea has entered into his subject *con amore;* and a more striking record of the cruel superstitions of our unhappy Middle Ages could not possibly have been compiled. . . . As a work of curious inquiry on certain outlying points of obsolete law, "Superstition and Force" is one of the most remarkable books we have met with.—*London Athenæum*, Nov. 3, 1866.

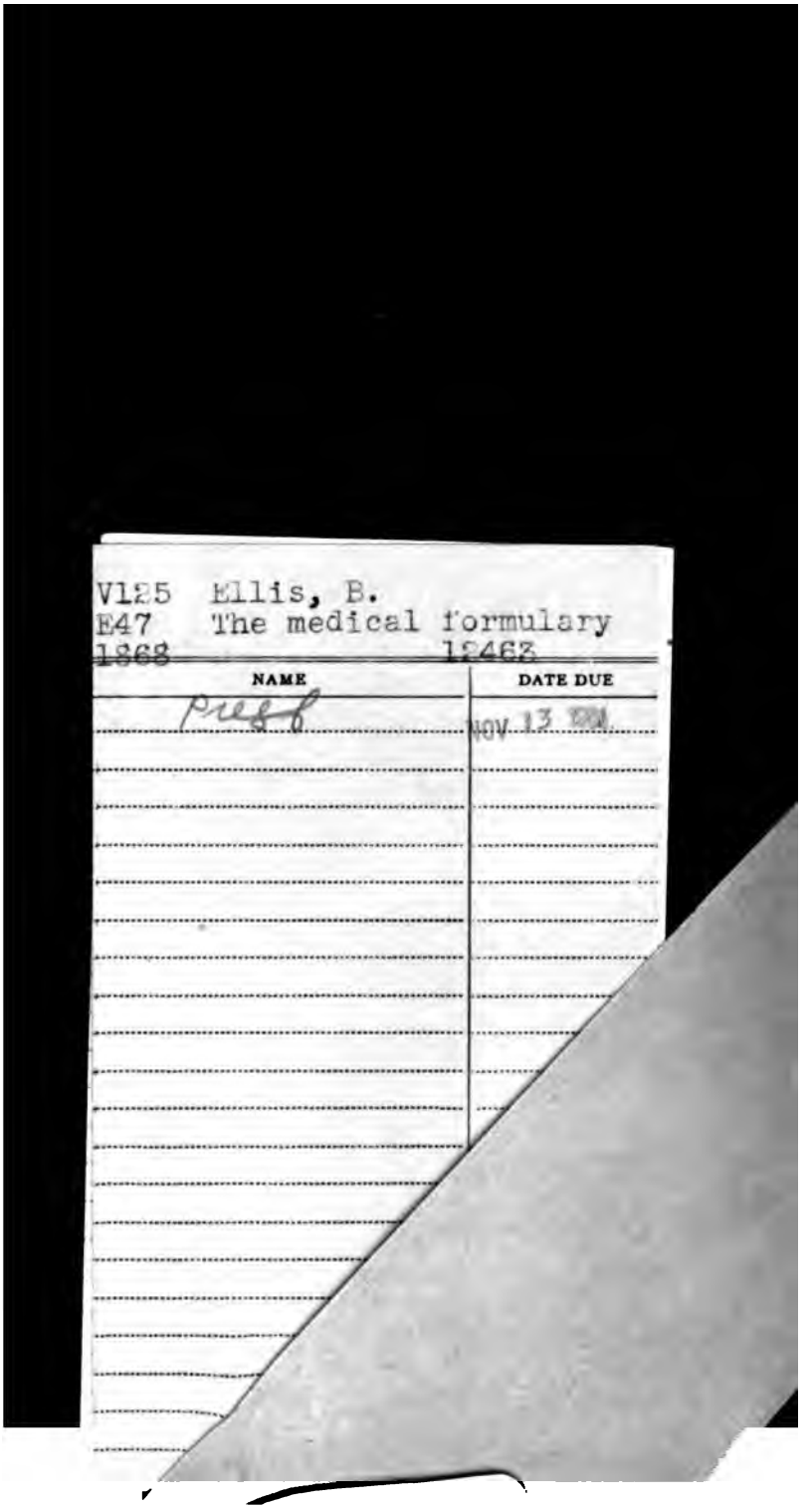
INDEX TO CATALOGUE.

	PAGE
Abel and Bloxam's Handbook of Chemistry	11
Allen's Dissector and Practical Anatomist	6
American Journal of the Medical Sciences	1
Abstract, Half-Yearly, of the Med Sciences	3
Anatomical Atlas, by Smith and Horner	6
Ashton on the Rectum and Anus	30
Ashwell on Diseases of Females	22
Brinton on the Stomach	17
Barclay's Medical Diagnosis	16
Barlow's Practice of Medicine	15
Barwell on the Joints	28
Bennet (Henry) on Diseases of the Uterus	22
Bowman's (John E.) Practical Chemistry	10
Bowman's (John E.) Medical Chemistry	10
Brande & Taylor's Chemistry	10
Brodie's Clinical Lectures on Surgery	28
Brown on the Surgical Diseases of Women	22
Buckler on Bronchitis	18
Bucknill and Tuke on Insanity	14
Budd on Diseases of the Liver	18
Bumstead on Venereal	19
Bumstead and Cullerier's Atlas of Venereal	19
Carpenter's Human Physiology	8
Carpenter's Comparative Physiology	8
Carpenter on the Microscope	8
Carpenter on the Use and Abuse of Alcohol	13
Carson's Synopsis of Materia Medica	13
Chambers on the Indigestions	17
Christison and Griffith's Dispensatory	13
Churchill's System of Midwifery	25
Churchill on Diseases of Females	22
Churchill on Puerperal Fever	22
Clymer on Fevers	17
Colombat de l'Isère on Females, by Meigs	22
Condie on Diseases of Children	21
Cooper's (B. B) Lectures on Surgery	28
Cullerier's Atlas of Venereal Diseases	19
Curling on Diseases of the Testis	29
Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine	15
Dalton's Human Physiology	9
De Jongh on Cod-Liver Oil	13
Dewees's System of Midwifery	24
Dewees on Diseases of Females	22
Dewees on Diseases of Children	21
Dickson's Practice of Medicine	16
Druitt's Modern Surgery	26
Dunglison's Medical Dictionary	4
Dunglison's Human Physiology	9
Dunglison on New Remedies	11
Ellis's Medical Formulary, by Smith	13
Erichsen's System of Surgery	27
Erichsen on Nervous Injuries	27
Flint on Respiratory Organs	17
Flint on the Heart	17
Flint's Practice of Medicine	15
Fownes's Elementary Chemistry	11
Fuller on the Lungs, &c.	16
Gardner's Medical Chemistry	11
Gibson's Surgery	28
Gluge's Pathological Histology, by Leidy	14
Graham's Elements of Chemistry	10
Gray's Anatomy	6
Griffith's (R. E.) Universal Formulary	12
Griffith's (J. W.) Manual on the Blood, &c.	18
Gross on Urinary Organs	26
Gross on Foreign Bodies in Air-Passages	26
Gross's Principles and Practice of Surgery	26
Gross's Pathological Anatomy	14
Hartshorne's Essentials of Medicine	16
Hartshorne's Conspectus of the Medical Sciences	5
Hartshorne's Anatomy and Physiology	6
Habershon on Alimentary Canal	17
Hamilton on Dislocations and Fractures	28
Harrison on the Nervous System	14
Hoblyn's Medical Dictionary	4
Hodge on Women	23
Hodge's Obstetrics	24
Hodge's Practical Dissections	7
Holland's Medical Notes and Reflections	15
Horner's Anatomy and Histology	7
Hudson on Fevers,	18
Hughes on Auscultation and Percussion	18
Hill on Venereal Diseases	19
Hillier's Handbook of Skin Diseases	20
Jones's (T. W.) Ophthalmic Medicine and Surg	28
Jones and Sieveking's Pathological Anatomy	14
Jones (C. Handfield) on Nervous Disorders	15
Kirkes' Physiology	9
Knapp's Chemical Technology	11
Lea's Superstition and Force	31
Lallemand and Wilson on Spermatorrhœa	16
La Roche on Yellow Fever	17
La Roche on Pneumonia, &c.	17
Laurence and Moon's Ophthalmic Surgery	29
Lawson on the Eye	29
Laycock on Medical Observation	16
Lehmann's Physiological Chemistry, 2 vols.	9
Lehmann's Chemical Physiology	9
Ludlow's Manual of Examinations	5
Lyons on Fever	15
Maclise's Surgical Anatomy	7
Malgaigne's Operative Surgery, by Brittan	27
Marshall's Physiology	9
Markwick's Examination of Urine	18
Mayne's Dispensatory and Formulary	13
Mackenzie on Diseases of the Eye	28
Medical News and Library	1
Meigs's Obstetrics, the Science and the Art	25
Meigs's Lectures on Diseases of Women	22
Meigs on Puerperal Fever	23
Miller's System of Obstetrics	24
Miller's Practice of Surgery	27
Miller's Principles of Surgery	27
Montgomery on Pregnancy	24
Morland on Urinary Organs	29
Morland on Uræmia	18
Neill and Smith's Compendium of Med Science	5
Neligan's Atlas of Diseases of the Skin	20
Neligan on Diseases of the Skin	20
Prize Essays on Consumption	18
Parrish's Practical Pharmacy	11
Peaslee's Human Histology	7
Pirrie's System of Surgery	27
Pereira's Mat. Medica and Therapeutics, abridged	13
Quain and Sharpey's Anatomy, by Leidy	6
Ranking's Abstract	3
Roberts on Urinary Diseases	18
Ramsbotham on Parturition	25
Reese on Blood and Urine	18
Rigby on Female Diseases	22
Rigby's Midwifery	24
Rokitansky's Pathological Anatomy	14
Royle's Materia Medica and Therapeutics	13
Salter on Asthma	18
Sargent's Minor Surgery	27
Sharpey and Quain's Anatomy, by Leidy	6
Simon's General Pathology	14
Simpson on Females	23
Skey's Operative Surgery	27
Slade on Diphtheria	18
Smith (J. L.) on Children	21
Smith (H. H.) and Horner's Anatomical Atlas	6
Smith (Edward) on Consumption	18
Smith on Wasting Diseases of Children	21
Solly on Anatomy and Diseases of the Brain	14
Stillé's Therapeutics	12
Tanner's Manual of Clinical Medicine	5
Tanner on Pregnancy	24
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence	31
Thomas on Diseases of Females	22
Thompson on Urinary Organs	29
Todd and Bowman's Physiological Anatomy	9
Todd on Acute Diseases	17
Toynbee on the Ear	29
Wales on Surgical Operations	30
Walshe on the Heart	18
Watson's Practice of Physic	16
West on Diseases of Females	23
West on Diseases of Children	21
West on Ulceration of Os Uteri	23
What to Observe in Medical Cases	16
Williams's Principles of Medicine	14
Wilson's Human Anatomy	7
Wilson's Dissector	7
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin	20
Wilson's Plates on Diseases of the Skin	20
Wilson's Handbook of Cutaneous Medicine	20
Wilson on Healthy Skin	20
Wilson on Spermatorrhœa	19
Winslow on Brain and Mind	31

LANE MEDICAL LIBRARY

To avoid fine, this book should be returned on or before the date last stamped below.

NOV 13 19[illegible]


V125 Ellis, B.
E47 The medical formulary
1868 12468

NAME | DATE DUE

Prof

NOV 13